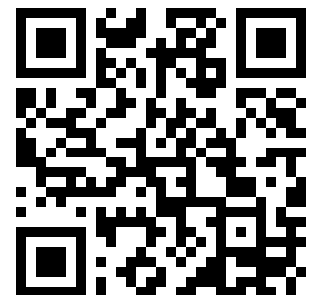


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**The History of the  
91st Argyllshire Highlanders**







HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE,  
DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.







# The History of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders

Now the 1st Battalion Princess Louise's  
(Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)

BY

*Richard P. Dunn-Pattison*  
**R. P. DUNN-PATTISON**

LATE LIEUTENANT 91ST HIGHLANDERS

AUTHOR OF 'NAPOLEON'S MARSHALS,' 'A LIFE OF THE BLACK PRINCE,' ETC.

*WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS*

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## INTRODUCTION.

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WHEN Lieut.-Colonel M'Kerrell and the Officers of the 91st Highlanders asked me to bring the History of the Regiment up to date, the question arose as to whether an attempt should be made to write an entirely new book or merely to add some chapters to one of the histories which already existed. On going into the subject it was found that Colonel Robley's History and that by Colonel Percy Groves were both extremely short, while Colonel Goff's book, though longer and fuller, contained very little information about the early years of the regiment. The History Committee accordingly decided that an entirely new work should be attempted.

I have been much more fortunate than my predecessors in that a good deal of information has come to light within the last few years. A book of Monthly Returns (1794-1809) was discovered in Glasgow by Captain Donald Fowler (late 91st) and presented by him to the regiment. Since this book was in proof, Colonel Cavendish (commanding the 93rd) sent me two volumes of Lochnell's Letters, from 1794-1808, which are to be presented to the regiment by the kindness of Mr J. Scott of Kilncleuch, Langholm, in whose possession they have been. These three volumes all came from Lochnell's library, and were doubtless sold at the time of the death of his successor, the 9th Lochnell, about 1846. Unfortunately there is no trace of the remaining volumes, which are probably reposing unnoticed in somebody's library.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr W. B. MacDougall of Woodside, I have had the loan of an Order Book of the 91st (September to December 1802) belonging to his grandfather, Major John MacDougall of Polquhairn, and I have also seen a copy of Major MacDougall's Court-martial and the letter he subsequently wrote to Lochnell. Miss Rita MacLachlan very kindly placed at my disposal two letters written by her grand-uncle, Alan M'Lachlan of Achnacraig, who held the position of both lieutenant and surgeon mate in the regiment.

While Miss Greenfield, Ardrishaig, lent me the letters of her forebear, Donald Gregorson of Ardtornish, covering the years 1804-12.

Mr James Campbell of Barbreck very kindly sent me a letter of Lochnell's, and had the picture of Lochnell in Highland uniform especially photographed for this book.

I have, of course, had free access to the Digest of Service, but unfortunately this record was kept in a very perfunctory way; the volume as it exists at present (dating from 1864) is the copy of a copy of the original volume, while the original appendix was lost between the years 1842-48.

An Army Order of 1823 ordered all documents in the possession of regiments to be burned, except the Digest of Service. Some regiments instead of destroying these documents distributed them among the officers. But there is no record of whether this was done in the 91st, and none of these volumes have so far come to light.

Thanks to the courtesy of Mr J. R. Scargill-Bird of the Record Office, I was allowed to employ out of office hours one of the trained searchers, Mr W. H. Powell, who went into the questions of nationality and uniform for the period 1794-1815. These researches I have of course supplemented from the Lochnell MS.

For the regiment's service at the Cape, 1795-1802, I found Mr Theal's 'History of South Africa' very valuable. I also made use of Mr Shipp's Memories. Mr Shipp served as a private in the 22nd Regiment at the Cape, and went on special service in the hinterland with a detachment of the 91st. The Monthly Returns corroborate his dates.

Colonel Greenhill-Gardyne of Finavon, Forfar, most kindly lent me his book, 'The Life of a Regiment,' and sent me many most valuable suggestions.

Coming to the Napoleonic Wars, I have had the pleasure and good fortune of meeting Mrs Cox, Highcliffe, Lympstone, South Devon, whose uncle Sir William Douglas commanded the 91st from November 1808 to the day of his death in 1818. She very kindly showed me her collection of old family letters, and also Sir William's epaulettes, ornaments, medals, and sword; and a picture of his charger, and a water-colour sketch of himself—a photograph of which appears as an illustration in this book.

The late Miss Campbell of Lochnell (who died on Easter Sunday of this year) very kindly wrote to me about her cousin Captain John Campbell of Killundine and her half-brother Captain Archibald Campbell of Ardslnish. She remembered her brother's return after the Waterloo campaign.

Commander T. C. Fenton, Chudleigh Manor Road, Salisbury, placed at my disposal the letter written by his grand-uncle, Ensign Ormerod, the day after the 91st landed at Plymouth after the retreat to Corunna.

I have also been allowed to copy, from the original kept in the regimental safe, the statement made in 1871 by Private John Campbell (late 91st), who served in the Walcheren Expedition and in the Peninsular War, 1812-14.

The Monthly Returns (1794-1809) are of course invaluable. I have had

them supplemented by the researches of Miss E. Eliot, Shenstone Lodge, Codrington Hill, Forest Hill, who worked through the Monthly Returns at the Record Office for both battalions during this period, and also the Confidential Reports. In addition, she searched the Commander-in-Chief's in-letters and out-letters—in fact, all documents in the Record Office bearing on the regimental history for that time.

For the years 1804-5 and the summer of 1809 I found Colonel Gardyne's book very helpful, as the 91st and 92nd lay together at Weeley, and later at Canterbury.

Sergeant Anton's (42nd) 'Retrospect of a Military Life,' kindly lent me by Mr T. MacPhail, 1 Archerfield Gardens, Dirleton, is most useful, in the light it throws on the life of the rank and file in the Peninsular War, and also for details of regimental history, from the fact that the 42nd and 91st were in the same brigade during the period 1812-14. Blakeney, 'A Boy in the Peninsula,' is useful for the Corunna retreat, as young Blakeney served in the 52nd in the Reserve Division, along with the 91st; he also served later with the 28th in the fighting in the Pyrenees. The 28th was in Lambert's Brigade, which together with a Portuguese Brigade and Pack's Brigade (42nd, 79th, 91st) formed the Sixth Division.

Captain Patterson in his 'Adventures' has occasional references to the 91st.

There are of course any number of books of Memories, but few if any of the others mention the regiment.

Wellington's Despatches, General Orders 1809-14, 1811-17, and the Army Lists, are of course valuable.

Of the older histories none is better than Napier, while among the modern ones Professor Oman's work cannot be surpassed: unfortunately for the purpose of this history Mr Oman has not yet brought his book up to the years 1813-14.

I must thank him, however, for the kind hints he gave me.

The history of the 2nd Battalion (1804-15) is based on the Lochnell MS. and on Miss Eliot's researches at the Record Office.

For the Waterloo campaign and the occupation of France, Wellington's Despatches, Gardyne, Anton, the Monthly Returns, and the Confidential Reports are my chief authorities. I have to thank Mrs Cox for Colonel Hunter Blair's letter about the funeral of Sir William Douglas.

For the period of the regiment's service in Ireland, 1819-21, I rely almost entirely on the Digest, except for Anton's description of the canteen row between the 91st and 42nd.

The Jamaica period seems to have had so depressing an effect that the Commanding Officer made no attempt during some years to make any entry in the Digest of Service. Good descriptions of the life there can be found in Captain Patterson's 'Adventures' and Monk Lewis's 'Journal of a Planter.'

I have to thank Mr Frank Cundall, of the Institute of Jamaica, for very kindly searching the records there, and sending me some extracts from the Jamaica Almanac.

For service in England and Ireland, 1831-36, the Digest is the main authority. For St Helena, in addition to the Digest, Colonel Goff's book is useful, as he received information from Mrs Savage, daughter of Mrs Ward, whose husband Captain Ward served in the regiment during this period.

For the years spent in South Africa, 1839-48, and the Reserve Battalion, 1842-56, there is no lack of authorities.

The Hon. Mrs Boyle of Huntercombe Manor, near Henley, very kindly lent me the Diary of her brother, Captain, as he then was, Bertie Gordon, describing his ride after the deserters. Mrs English, granddaughter of Mrs Ward, placed at my disposal her grandmother's newspaper-cutting book, 1846-50, and Captain Ward's Notes on Napoleon's death. The Digest is very skimpy as regards the service of the 1st Battalion, 1840-48, but very full for the service of the Reserve Battalion. Mrs Ward's book, 'Five Years in Kaffir Land,' and Surgeon Munro's 'Records of Services and Campaigns in Many Lands,' are both written by people intimately connected with the regiment; while numerous references to both battalions will be found in Bissett's 'Sport and War in South Africa,' Gordon Cumming's 'Five Years' Adventures in South Africa,' Mackay's 'Last Kaffir War,' and Napier's 'The Book of the Cape,' and 'Excursions in South Africa.'

Miss Eliot has gone through the Casualty Returns at the Record Office, and I have got a Nationality Return compiled for the year 1840 by Mr Powell.

For the general history of the Cape from 1839 to 1853 Mr Theal, as usual, is most reliable.

For the period 1848-1870, the Digest, under the influence of Colonel Bertie Gordon, is most full and dependable. The regiment also possesses a considerable number of Colonel Gordon's old letter books and order books. Other letters and documents of his were kindly placed at my service by Mrs Boyle, his sister.

From 1870 to the present day the Digest is well kept up. There is a very useful MS. book of Standing Orders, 1869-79. Commencing in 1870, and varying according to the zeal or carefulness of various Mess Presidents, there are the officers' scrap-books, with newspaper cuttings and pictures. For the Zulu campaign I have trusted almost entirely to Colonel Goff's book.

In 1884 Colonel Robley started a Regimental Paper, which existed almost continuously till 1892, when the regiment returned to Scotland from foreign service.

For the period 1880-1894 I have received considerable help from Colonel Chater. Major Clarke of the 79th kindly placed at my disposal such notes as he kept during his service with the 91st (1886-1897). For the South African War I have to thank those officers who so kindly sent me accounts of the

various actions, and Major Patten and Captain Scales for the use of their Diaries. Of the three big histories, the Official, the German, and 'The Times,' I found 'The Times' much the most helpful. General Colville's 'Work of the IX. Division' is well worth reading. The Casualty Returns I owe almost entirely to Captain Scales, as also much of the information in the Appendix. I have to thank Colonel Cavendish for kindly allowing me to use his translation of the Boer Official Report on Magersfontein, and Lieutenant Sprot for the Notes on the 91st Mounted Infantry. The list of Officers' Services is based on that so carefully drawn up by Colonel Goff. I have made certain changes which my fuller information enabled me to do, and with the help of Major Clarke and of Captain Scales I have brought the list up to date.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have so kindly assisted me in my work, beginning with Captain Muir, Captain Scales, and Lieutenant Sprot (the members of the History Committee), and Captain A. J. Campbell, who have revised my work and read the proofs.

The following ladies and gentlemen very kindly assisted in this work, either by lending documents, books, and pictures, or by writing and interesting others :—

Captain H. B. F. BAKER-CARR, 91st Highlanders.  
 W. J. BENSON, Newborough Hall, Fourstones-on-Tyne.  
 Mrs BOEHMER, 3 Westmorland Road, Bayswater.  
 Quartermaster-Sergeant BOGIE, 3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.  
 The Hon. Mrs BOYLE, Huntercombe Manor, near Henley.  
 ALBERT E. BUTT, 91 Humbolt Road, Clapham Common.  
 Captain A. J. CAMPBELL (late 91st Highlanders), The Cottage, Bishops Tawton.  
 COLIN CAMPBELL of Jura, Argyllshire (late 91st Highlanders).  
 J. CAMPBELL of Barbreck, Argyllshire.  
 Miss CAMPBELL (the late) of Lochnell.  
 Colonel A. E. J. CAVENDISH, C.M.G., 93rd Highlanders.  
 Colonel V. CHATER (late 91st Highlanders), Naval and Military Club.  
 Major S. S. S. CLARKE, 79th Highlanders.  
 Mrs COX, Highcliffe, Lympstone, South Devon.  
 FRANK CUNDALL, the Institute of Jamaica, Jamaica.  
 Captain J. DENHOLM (late 91st Highlanders), Stirling.  
 Major N. H. C. DICKINSON (late 100th Royal Canadians).  
 Mrs DUNN-PATTISON, Fordwych, Westcliffe Road, Bournemouth.  
 Captain S. E. DOUGLAS (late 91st Highlanders), Moor View, Chudleigh, South Devon.  
 Miss E. ELIOT, Shenstone Lodge, Codrington Hill, Forest Hill.  
 Mrs J. ENGLISH, The Priory, Halberton, near Tiverton.  
 Commander T. C. FENTON, Chudleigh, Manor Road, Salisbury.  
 Quartermaster-Sergeant J. FORBES-LEITH, 91st Highlanders.  
 Captain DONALD FOWLER (late 91st Highlanders), The Western Club, St Vincent Street, Glasgow.  
 B. GLEGG, Backford Hall, Chester.  
 Miss GREENFIELD, Seacliff, Ardrishaig, Argyllshire.  
 Colonel GREENHILL-GARDYNE of Finavon, Forfar.  
 Lieut.-Colonel GOSTWYCK-GOSTWYCK (late 91st Highlanders), Staffa Lodge, Ayr.  
 A. B. KING, Antermoney, Milton of Campsie.  
 Major T. FRASER KING, 32 Brookfield Road, Bedford Park, W.



Major H. B. KIRK, 93rd Highlanders.  
 NORMAN LAMONT, Knockdow, Argyllshire.  
 JOHN M'COLL, Oban.  
 C. N. MACDONALD (late 91st Highlanders), Muckairn, Taynuilt.  
 Major STEWART MACDOUGALL of Lunga, Argyllshire.  
 W. B. MACDOUGALL of Woodside, Gladsmuir.  
 Colour-Sergeant M'INNES, 91st Highlanders.  
 Mrs MACKAY, 'The Celtic Monthly,' Glasgow.  
 Miss R. MACLACHLAN.  
 Captain A. H. MACLEAN, 93rd Highlanders.  
 T. MACPHAIL, Archerfield Gardens, Dirleton.  
 Quartermaster-Sergeant W. MACPHERSON (late 91st Highlanders).  
 Private W. MASTERMAN (late 91st Highlanders), c/o The Bournemouth Corporation Works.  
 S. M. MILNE, Calverley House, Calverley, Leeds.  
 Captain G. W. MUIR, 91st Highlanders.  
 Captain G. W. NEILSON, D.S.O., 91st Highlanders.  
 Professor OMAN, All Souls College, Oxford.  
 Major A. PATTEN, 91st Highlanders.  
 J. PATTEN-MACDOUGALL of Gallanach, Argyllshire.  
 W. H. POWELL, 1 Arkells Villas, Washington Road, Worcester Park.  
 G. H. RAWSON, 21 Princes Square, Plymouth.  
 Captain F. J. RICHARDSON, D.S.O. (late 91st Highlanders).  
 Major-General H. R. ROBLEY (late 91st Highlanders).  
 Mrs RODWELL, 29 Auckland Road, East Southsea.  
 Sergeant DAVID RUSSELL (late Black Watch), Black Watch Association, Glasgow.  
 J. R. SCARGILL-BIRD, The Record Office.  
 Captain G. A. M'L. SCEALES, 91st Highlanders.  
 J. SCOTT of Kilncleuch, Langholm.  
 A. W. R. SPROT, 91st Highlanders.  
 J. M. SUTHERLAND, 7 The Balcony Arcade, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.  
 Captain G. THORPE, 91st Highlanders.  
 Colonel E. B. URMSTON, C.B. (late 91st Highlanders), Stirling.  
 C. C. WALKER, 91st Highlanders.  
 Captain I. W. WATSON, 91st Highlanders.

I should like to add one more word to explain the principles which guided me in writing this book. I have to the best of my ability searched the records of the past, and throughout I have endeavoured to present a fair narrative of the life of the regiment, neither magnifying the good nor slurring over the bad. Regiments are like individuals, their character and composition are never wholly good or wholly bad, and as such their actions must be judged. But rightly or wrongly I decided that, while it was my duty to give an impartial narrative, it was no business of mine to offer opinions or criticisms on general operations, or on the actions of individuals outside the regiment. Indeed, in the case of the late war, the task would have been too invidious, as so many of the chief actors are still alive. As regards the structure of the book, each chapter will be found to contain a running narrative, with footnotes, for the general reader; a calendar of events, for the convenience of those who want to look up any date; and letters and documents illustrating the events recorded, for those who want to go deeper into the subject.

# The History of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders.

---

## CHAPTER I.

### COLONIAL SERVICE.

---

#### The Raising of the Regiment.

At the beginning of the year 1794, when it was apparent that the complications arising from the Revolution in France would drag this country into extensive military operations, His Majesty George III. expressed to the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Breadalbane, and Thomas Graham of Balgowan, his desire that they would raise some regiments for foreign service.

The Duke of Argyll and these gentlemen expressed their willingness to carry out His Majesty's desire: His Grace received a letter,<sup>1</sup> dated February 10th, 1794, authorising him to raise a regiment for foreign service, to consist of one company of Grenadiers, one of light infantry, and eight battalion companies. For this purpose the Government allowed the Duke five guineas per man for 1064 men, stipulating that the recruits must be for general service, of a minimum height of five feet five inches, and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. It was further stipulated that the regiment should be raised within three months.<sup>2</sup>

To help him in the task set before him the Duke had many precedents, for between the years 1759 and 1793 no less than twenty regiments had

<sup>1</sup> Digest; Appendix, p. 22.

<sup>2</sup> Of the other three corps, one became the 90th or Perthshire Greybreeks; another the 100th or,

as it is now known, the 92nd Gordon Highlanders; while Breadalbane's corps was disbanded in the same year it was raised.

been raised from the Highlands. His own family had raised a regiment for the Government during the '45, and later an Argyll Fencible Regiment in 1759, and a second Regiment of Fencibles in 1778. Of the twenty Highland regiments mentioned above, a considerable number of the officers and men had been drawn from Argyllshire. A West Highland regiment, numbered the 74th and called the Argyle Highlanders, had been raised by Colonel John Campbell of Barbreck in 1778; but, as Mr Brown writes in his 'History of the Highlands,'<sup>1</sup> "The lower orders in Argyllshire, from their proximity to the sea, being more addicted to the naval than to the military service, did not embrace the military profession with the same alacrity as did the other Highlanders, and the result was that only 590 Highlanders entered this regiment. The remainder were Lowlanders recruited in Glasgow and the western districts of Scotland. With the exception of four, all the officers were Highlanders, of whom three field officers, six captains, and fourteen subalterns were of the name of Campbell."

After seeing considerable service in America at Penobscot in 1779,<sup>2</sup> the Argyle Highlanders, like many of the other Highland regiments, were disbanded at the end of the war in the autumn of 1783. Owing to ill-health<sup>3</sup> the Duke of Argyll found himself unable to supervise the raising of the new corps. He accordingly entrusted the business to Duncan Campbell, 8th Lochnell, a captain in the 1st Foot Guards. Lochnell's first task was to select the officers for the new regiment. The Duke had stipulated<sup>4</sup> that Henry M. Clavering, who had married his sister Lady Augusta, should be senior captain. But no officers were finally approved till the Duke had accepted them. Except to arrange their seniority, there was no difficulty in securing the field officers and captains, although each captain had to purchase his steps as ensign and lieutenant, and also to produce 50 men. Subalterns were a greater difficulty: they had to purchase their commissions at £200 to £300 and collect 15 men.<sup>5</sup> The greatest difficulty of all was to fill the post of Adjutant. Lochnell wanted a "gentleman," but had ultimately to be content with a lieutenant from the 79th, who had gained his commission from the ranks in the American War. On the whole, officers were not so difficult to get from the county,<sup>6</sup> although some few had to be got by the agents. It was a very different question with the men. The number of regiments<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Brown, 'History of the Highlands,' vol. iv. p. 296.

<sup>2</sup> The Grenadier and Light Companies were not at Penobscot, as they had been sent to New York; they were at the siege of Charlestown.

<sup>3</sup> Lochnell MS. Lochnell always called the corps 'The Argyle Regiment' or 'Argyle's Regiment' in his official correspondence.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Officers had to pay 20 guineas for every man they were short of their quota. Some few like Bragleen got their commissions free, or were

allowed for family reasons to pay less than the others. Some ensigns got their commissions for two men and £200.

<sup>6</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 20.

<sup>7</sup> During 1793 the following regiments were authorised to be raised: the 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 88th, 94th, 82nd, 96th, 84th, 91st (Fletcher Campbell's), 86th, 95th, 93rd, 85th, 83rd, 102nd. During 1794 no less than fifty-five regiments of foot were raised (cp. Fortescue, 'British Army,' vol. iv., Part ii., pp. 931-933).



DUNCAN CAMPBELL, 8TH LOCHNELL.

*(From a Painting in possession of Mr JAMES CAMPBELL of Bartreck.)*



and Fencible<sup>1</sup> corps raised in 1793 had been a great drain on the Highlands. Lochnell himself personally visited Lorn and Mull, while the other officers went to their own parts of the county. But the greater part of the men came from the big centres in the Lowlands, like Edinburgh and Glasgow. Stirling was appointed as the place where the new corps was to be embodied, and there, from early in March, Captain Clavering undertook the duties of Commanding Officer, Paymaster, and Adjutant. On April 15th, Lochnell joined and took over command. He had meanwhile, in addition to superintending the recruiting, been busy with the arrangements for clothing and equipping his corps. The tartan was the Campbell tartan,<sup>2</sup> the setting,<sup>3</sup> the dark green with the black stripe. By an order dated May 16th this was officially approved. On the same day an intimation was received from the Adjutant-General that the regiment was to be inspected as soon as it was 600 strong. During April and May recruits came in so quickly that on May 26th General Lord Adam Gordon made his inspection. There were on parade that morning 25 officers, 32 sergeants, 20 drummers, and 689 rank and file, of whom probably about a third were Highlanders,<sup>4</sup> the remainder being Lowland Scots, with a few Irish. The inspection was rather the official acceptance of individuals than of the corps as a whole, and it probably consisted of individuals marching or running past the Inspecting Officer. Lord Adam Gordon was extremely pleased with the material he saw, and indeed he commented on "the attention and good appearance of the whole." This was no doubt greatly

<sup>1</sup> Lochnell to the Duke: "They [the Duke's tenants and factor in Mull] all say that the number that are gone to the Fencibles put it out of their power to get many for my regiment."

<sup>2</sup> Lochnell MS.: "Orders for furnishing the *Campbell Tartan*, as each *clan* have a particular kind of *Tartan*."

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> There are no returns at the Record Office which show the nationality of the regiment before the year 1803, and even in the year 1803 there is no means of arriving at the percentage of Highlanders. The percentage of Highlanders in the Highland corps raised at the beginning of the Revolutionary wars was much lower than is generally supposed. There are three reasons for this: first, the great amount of emigration; and secondly, the fact that even by then the county population had begun to drift into the towns; lastly, the number of Highland regiments raised in 1793-94. The 79th Register, compiled by John Ford, lieutenant of that corps, from documents in possession of the regiment in 1817, gives the number of Highlanders at 278 out of 600 men passed at Stirling when the regiment was embodied in February 1794. Out of 200 casualties, mentioned by name in the Monthly Returns of the 91st (98th) from 1794-1803, there are 68 pure Highland names, 128 Lowland Scottish, and 4 Irish.

This works out at practically 33 per cent of Highlanders. But a great number of these casualties belong to drafts which arrived at the Cape between the years 1798-1802; others were deserters from regiments which had gone to India, and were transferred to the 91st. Out of the 30 non-commissioned officers mentioned by name in the casualty lists at the bottom of the Monthly Returns for the period 1794-1803, 15 had pure Highland names, 13 Lowland, and 2 Irish.

From the Lochnell MS. I find that Lochnell himself got 40 men from his own estates and from those of the Duke in Mull, and a good many from Ferguson of Boquhadan. That Captain Clavering got a good few from Campbelltown. 15 men came from Inveraray. Melfort got 16 from his district. Ederline was promised one or two from each of his father's tenants. Macdougall, I understand, got some from his father Gallanach. Knock and Airds must have got some from their country—they were the first to complete their quotas. No doubt Caradale, Drimnamuckloch, Oransay, Inverneil, and others, got some few from their fathers' estates. Anyhow, a considerable number came from Morven, Ardnamurchan, and Appin, as I find by allusions in Alan M'Lachlan's and Donald Gregorson's letters. On the whole, probably a third were Highlanders.

due to the exertions of Captain Clavering,<sup>1</sup> and to the fact that owing to the efforts of Lochnell the men were already clothed,<sup>2</sup> although they had not yet got their arms,<sup>3</sup> which did not arrive until just before the regiment left Stirling for the south. The men wore "full Highland dress, facings yellow : lace black and white, yellow oval shoe-buckles, the kilt and plaid green tartan with black stripes."<sup>4</sup> The officers wore "Field dress jackets or Frocks, hooked at the top through the shirt. Cloth or Cassimere Vests, Kilts or Belted Plaids. Black Velvet Stocks (buttoned behind) with false collars : hair cut close and clubbed, well powdered at all parades, with rosettes on the clubs. The colour of the Epaulette white, the facings yellow." The belted plaid or "breacan anfhéilidh" is the plaid and kilt in one piece; it was put on over a belt and pleated by hand; by loosening the belt the whole became a blanket or plaid. Both officers and men had six yards<sup>5</sup> of tartan. The officers wore a purse or sporran of wild-cat skin, opening in front.<sup>6</sup> There is no record of the pattern of purse worn by the men.<sup>7</sup> But purses were only worn on special occasions and by order, never when walking out.<sup>8</sup> "The hose of all ranks were cut out of the strong red-and-white tartan cloth known in the Highlands as 'cathdath' or 'battle colour,' which was worn by all Highland corps, and by the better class of civilians when in Highland dress. The rosettes and garters were scarlet; the sash was crimson, and was worn over the left shoulder by both officers and sergeants."<sup>9</sup> All officers wore two silver epaulettes, this being the privilege of Highland corps. In the line only field officers wore two epaulettes. The head-dress was the round humble<sup>10</sup> bonnet worn in Scotland, but "cocked and ornamented with ostrich feathers, and having a diced border of red, white, and green, said to represent the 'fess cheque' in the arms of the Stuart Kings." It had a hackle fastened over the left ear by a black cockade with the regimental button<sup>11</sup> on it. This hackle was white for the Grenadier Company, black<sup>12</sup> for the Light Company, and red and white for the battalion companies. The Grenadiers were also distinguished by wearing a red waistcoat,<sup>13</sup> all other companies had white. The Light Infantry Company carried powder-horns.

<sup>1</sup> Lochnell MSS., 20/4/94 : "I have the greatest satisfaction in assuring your grace that they behave in the most orderly manner in the town. Their appearance in the field far surpasses my most sanguine expectation. The attention and ability of Captain Clavering deserves the highest praise."

<sup>2</sup> Lochnell MSS. : "I have in consequence given the strictest orders that no man is to appear in trousers on Monday the 26th inst. I am, however, afraid that some few will not be able to appear in anything else, as I have had no time to prepare the Highland clothing for them."

<sup>3</sup> The arms were procured through the quartermaster of the 1st Foot Guards. A few old muskets were borrowed from Stirling Castle for instructional purposes. Lochnell MS.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

<sup>5</sup> Lochnell MS.

<sup>6</sup> Picture of Captain Murdock, p. 28.

<sup>7</sup> They must have been an ordinary pattern, for when the purses arrived, before the clothing could be got ready in 1804, Lochnell disposed of them to the two Highland regiments at Colchester.

<sup>8</sup> Gardyne, vol. i. p. 224.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. i. pp. 21, 22.

<sup>10</sup> The men had cloth forage caps in addition to the bonnet. Lochnell MS.

<sup>11</sup> The regimental button had the figures 98 surmounted by a crown. Lochnell MS.

<sup>12</sup> Originally the Light Company feather was green; it was changed to black when the regiment was at Chippenham. Lochnell MS.

<sup>13</sup> Lochnell MS. Orders to clothiers.



The officers were armed with the Highland claymore;<sup>1</sup> the sergeants also carried a claymore, "full basket-hilted, in imitation of the old Highland sword."<sup>2</sup> The drummers and musicians<sup>3</sup> carried swords; but pipers were not ranked as a class by themselves like drummers. Good pipers were difficult to get.<sup>4</sup> All who carried the claymore wore it slung over the back in the old Highland fashion. Officers carried pistols in the belt. The rank and file had the flint-lock muskets (or fire-locks, as they called them), the barrels brightly polished, and bayonets. It was not till April 1816 that the Board of Ordnance ordered all barrels to be browned. All ranks carried knapsacks of goatskin with the long hair outside.<sup>5</sup> But these and the purses and belts they did not get till they arrived at Southampton.

### Service in England, 1794-1795.

At the beginning of June the Argyllshire Regiment was under orders to proceed to Guernsey.<sup>6</sup> On the 15th and 16th it left Stirling in two divisions for Leith, where it embarked for Southampton. During the voyage a malignant fever broke out on one of the overcrowded transports,<sup>7</sup> and one man died. The transports arrived at Southampton during the first days of July. Colonel Campbell went up to London, and on the 6th obtained permission to disembark twenty or thirty men from each transport to give the men more room in the hot weather. It was not till the 23rd that orders were received to disembark the whole battalion. Four companies under Lochnell's command went under canvas on Netley Common, and six companies under the second in command, Askomell, were housed in the two barracks at Southampton.<sup>8</sup> Meanwhile, on the 9th, His Majesty was graciously pleased to place the regiment on the establishment as the 98th Regiment of Foot, and on the same day to approve the list of officers and gazette them to commissions.<sup>9</sup> The reason for the long delay between the Inspection and the Gazette was that Lord Amherst, the Commander-in-Chief, had lost<sup>10</sup> the list of officers given him by the Duke of Argyll on June 4th.

At Southampton the 98th found the 2/78th, 90th, and 97th, and later the 100th or Gordon Highlanders. In the intervals of learning their drill and care of their arms there was much to do. Officers had to get their camp

<sup>1</sup> Mr James Campbell of Barbreck has in his possession the claymore which Lochnell bought when he was commissioned to raise the regiment; it has a steel basket hilt.

<sup>2</sup> Lochnell MS.

<sup>3</sup> The regiment had no band till 1799, when Catlin Craufurd organised one assisted by Lochnell. Lochnell MS.

<sup>4</sup> Lochnell to Knock, 15/5/1794: "If you can meet with one or two good pipers, handsome

fellows and steady, you might go as far as thirty guineas for each."

<sup>5</sup> Gardyne, vol. i. p. 23. The men had to provide knapsacks at their own expense. Lochnell MS.

<sup>6</sup> Lochnell MS.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Appendix, p. 20.

<sup>10</sup> Lochnell to Duke of Argyll: "By this mistake at Lord Amherst's office of losing your Grace's letter, I have lost, I believe, three or four steps in the numbering of the Regiment."



equipment and their regimental ornaments. The men were so badly off that they had not even dishes or spoons.<sup>1</sup> The long confinement on board ship had allowed the epidemic to spread. In July three men died of fever. On September 1st the Monthly Returns show 98 men sick in quarters and 23 sick in hospital. The epidemic, or whatever it was, had so firm a grip on the regiment that in spite of change of quarters to Chippenham, and later to Poole, it was not till the following May that the hospital returns show any marked decrease. They were highest on February 1st at Poole, when they stood at 137 sick in quarters and 5 in hospital.<sup>2</sup> But the winter of 1794-95 was one of exceptional severity, and barrack accommodation in those days was extremely insanitary and bad. At Poole it consisted of wooden huts with no fireplaces,<sup>3</sup> although snow lay most of that winter from the end of November to March. It seems at that time that there was only accommodation in barracks for 20,847 troops in Great Britain, consequently "the troops were constantly under canvas, even in winter, causing loud complaints, or else they were billeted. When in billets, either on the march or in stationary quarters in England, the cavalry soldier paid 6d. a-day to the inn-keeper out of his pay of 8d.: the infantry soldier paid 4d. out of his pay of 6d., for which the inn-keeper had to supply them with food and beer. In camp, instead of beer, they had bread at reduced price, and an allowance in money was also given in camp and quarters for necessities."<sup>4</sup>

On October 26th orders arrived that the regiment was to be got ready for active service as soon as possible. In November the 98th marched to Chippenham, where further orders arrived "expressing the expediency of keeping the regiment in a state of constant readiness for actual service, and directing the utmost diligence in bringing the regiment forward in its discipline, particularly in firing with ball."<sup>5</sup> While in billets at Chippenham, on January 19th, 1795, further orders came, directing the regiment to hold itself ready to embark at the shortest notice for foreign service. "All absent officers were, by the same letter, ordered to join, and to be supplied with camp equipage." Meanwhile recruiting was busily carried on all over Wiltshire. Parties were also sent to Bristol and Birmingham. The Wiltshire recruits were very shy of appearing in the kilt.<sup>6</sup>

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"We must now be very active in recruiting. . . . I would give coarse round hats, either bearskin or feathers, and trousers, as Wiltshire lads have no idea of the *Old Romans*. Bristol, I am told, is a famous place" (*i.e.*, for recruiting).

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where it relieved the 2/78th Highlanders. It remained there till the end of April, when it marched to Gosport. During the first months of the year 145 recruits arrived from the recruiting parties.<sup>1</sup> So there embarked on May 5th, at Spithead, 32 officers, 35 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 759 privates. Nine privates were left behind, on command, sick in the Isle of Wight.<sup>2</sup> During the winter the regimental tailors had made each man a pair of white duck trousers, while on board ship they were engaged making round blue coats.

### Foreign Service.

The 98th was to form part of the expedition under Sir Alured Clarke, which was being sent out to wrest the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch, the allies of the French Republicans. After touching at Saint Salvador,<sup>3</sup> in South America, on July 6th, the expedition reached Simon's Bay on September 3rd. Some days previously, General Craig, who had preceded Sir Alured Clarke, had already made good a landing, and had fought an indecisive action against the Dutch at Muysenberg, with a force consisting of 452 of the 78th Highlanders, 350 marines, and 800 seamen. It was clear that the reinforcements which Sir Alured Clarke had brought with him, composed in all of some 4500 men, were quite enough to brush aside any resistance the enemy might offer, and to seize and occupy Capetown. The capture of the position of Muysenberg, where the road from Simonstown to Capetown runs through a narrow pass between a steep mountain and the sea, had opened the way to the enemy's second position at Wynberg.

On September 4th Sir Alured Clarke began to disembark his force, and by the 14th was ready for the advance; but by then there was little prospect of a serious engagement, as many of the burghers were making off to their homes. In the advance on Wynberg,<sup>4</sup> the battalion companies of the 98th, under Colonel Campbell, formed the centre of the British line. The Grenadier Company was placed in the Grenadier Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson, and the Light Company in the Light Infantry Battalion, under Major Fielder King of the 84th, who later was promoted as Lieutenant-Colonel to the 98th. The enemy offered practically no resistance, and the total casualties, owing to "the shyness of the enemy," were 1 seaman killed and 17 soldiers wounded. Of these, the 98th had 4 rank and file wounded. The following day the Dutch asked for an armistice, and on the 16th they evacuated Cape Castle, marching out with the honours

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<sup>2</sup> It was a very young regiment which thus left England. Of the officers very few had any appreciable military service. The commanding officer and adjutant had each fourteen years to their credit. The three Archibald Campbells had each twelve years' service. The second in command

had four years, Lieut. Robert Macnab had three and the rest, periods ranging from fifteen months to nil. (Inspection Returns, 6/4/1795.) Cp. Appendix, p. 22.

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of war. As the Dutch marched out the 98th marched in and took up their quarters in the Castle, which, with a few brief intervals, was to be the regiment's home for the next seven years.

On the 19th Sir Alured Clarke issued a general order in which he expressed "the high sense he entertains of the merits of Major-General Craig, and the officers and soldiers, seamen and marines, who composed the army through whose spirited exertions and cheerful perseverance through every hardship this great object (viz., the capture of the Cape) has been so successfully accomplished, and for which he begs they will accept of his warmest thanks. At the same time he assures them he will not fail to represent their gallant conduct in the warmest terms to their most Gracious Sovereign at the earliest opportunity, and that he shall be happy to avail himself to contribute to their ease and prosperity."

A little later another general order was published, especially thanking the Grenadier and Light Battalions, while Sir Alured marked his appreciation of the 98th by getting his nephew gazetted ensign in the regiment.<sup>1</sup> The long sea voyage and change of climate seems to have told on the health of the men, for during October and November 16 deaths are recorded, and the hospital returns record more than 100 men sick every month. In December the number of deaths were 11, and the hospital returns remained high till the following April.<sup>2</sup>

On November 15th Sir Alured Clarke and Admiral Elphinstone sailed away to India, leaving some 3000 men under General Craig to hold the Cape. The situation at the Cape was by no means assured. Capetown and Simonstown were securely garrisoned, but in the outlying districts the transference to the British rule was by no means universally accepted.<sup>3</sup> Soon trouble began, especially in the Graaf Reinet district. Disaffection was accentuated by the news, received early in 1796, that the Dutch in Holland were preparing an expedition to rescue their lost colony. Meanwhile the 98th at Cape Castle were busily engaged in learning a new mode of drill, "wherein the several times of the march were regulated by the plummet and the length of the pace fixed."<sup>4</sup> In addition to garrisoning the Castle the regiment had to find detachments at Simonstown, Camps Bay, and Hoots Bay.<sup>5</sup> While thus employed, it was put into the clothing worn by all corps in India at that date—namely,<sup>6</sup> a red jacket, white trousers, half gaiters, and a round felt hat. Thus, for the time being, the kilt was discarded; a quite unnecessary change, as later campaigns in South Africa were to prove.

"Capetown<sup>7</sup> at this period contained about 1000 or 1200 houses, in-

<sup>1</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Digest. Cp. Appendix, p. 341.

<sup>3</sup> Theal, 'History of South Africa.'

<sup>7</sup> For description of service at Capetown, cp

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

<sup>5</sup> Monthly Returns.

Alan M'Lachlan's letter, p. 25.

habited by some 5000 whites and free people of colour, and about 10,000 slaves. Besides the Castle, forts and barracks, its principal buildings were: the Government House, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Lutheran Church, the Town Hall, the Halls of the Court of Justice, a theatre and a large building used as a Government slave-pen. Many of the residents in the town were persons who had estates in the country, and who, through their slaves, retailed farm produce. The free people of colour were mostly fishermen. Food was plentiful and cheap, but fire-wood was very dear, as all the forests in the vicinity had been cut down. During the occupation of the English, the Dutch language continued in use in the courts and churches, as well as in the farm houses."<sup>1</sup>

### Saldanha Bay.

On April 23rd, 1796, the monotony of garrison duty was broken by the arrival of a frigate with the news that the armament from Holland was actually starting on its expedition to attempt to recapture the Cape.<sup>2</sup> Thereon General Craig began to make preparations. The Grenadier Companies and Light Companies of the regiments in garrison were established in camps of instruction at Muysenberg and Wynberg, and fortifications were erected; while Lieutenant MacNab with 20 mounted men of the 98th was employed to watch the coast on the north in the direction of Hoots Bay.<sup>3</sup>

During May, June, and July reinforcements of cavalry, infantry, and artillery arrived from home and from India. On August 3rd it was reported that the Dutch fleet under Admiral Lucas was off Saldanha Bay. General Craig immediately despatched Lieutenant MacNab and his 20 mounted men to watch the enemy. He himself followed some days later with a column of 2000 infantry and cavalry and 11 field-guns, while Admiral Elphinstone put to sea to help to surround the enemy. General Doyle was left to hold the Cape Peninsula with 4000 men, among whom were the battalion companies of the 98th, now commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. A. S. Wortley, as Colonel Campbell was holding the rank of Brigadier.<sup>4</sup>

The Light and Grenadier Companies of the 98th marched<sup>5</sup> with General Craig, and had the satisfaction of being present on the morning of the 17th, when Admiral Lucas finding himself opposed by that General on land, and cut off by Admiral Elphinstone by sea, surrendered with his whole fleet: so the operations ended without bloodshed. General Craig in his despatch, while

<sup>1</sup> Goff, p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Theal, 'History of South Africa.'

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>5</sup> Fortescue, vol. iv. p. 508: "The men suffered every privation except that of meat, and the column took nine days to reach Saldanha Bay."

thanking all the troops, especially mentioned the intelligence and conduct of Lieutenant MacNab and his 20 mounted men. The 98th and the rest of the army were very disgusted<sup>1</sup> when it was announced that all the prize-money from the capture of the fleet was to go to the navy.

The European expedition was thus brought to nought. The Dutch farmers<sup>2</sup> up-country, thoroughly disheartened, determined to send two deputies to Capetown to offer their submission. Meanwhile Major Fielder King,<sup>3</sup> with the Light Companies of the 98th and of three or four other regiments, 150 Hottentots, 200 Dragoons, and 3 field-guns, had marched to restore order in the country round Swellendam.<sup>4</sup> But on the arrival of the deputies this column was at once recalled.

### 1797-1798.

For the next two years the 98th, with the 84th, 86th, 94th—the Scotch Brigade—and the 8th and 28th Light Dragoons, formed the garrison of Cape Colony. The regiment took its turn in finding detachments at Wynberg and Hoots Bay; the hospital returns show that it was very healthy, desertions were very few;<sup>5</sup> it steadily gained a reputation for good discipline and efficiency, as the following order, dated June 19th, 1797, proves: “Major-General Dundas is perfectly satisfied with the attention of the officers and the steadiness of the men of the regiment, as well as the general appearance of the regiment at the review this morning, and returns thanks to Brigadier-General Campbell and Lieut.-Colonel King for the attention that they appear to have shewn on this occasion, as well as at all other times, in disciplining and perfecting their regiment.” Accordingly, when in October a mutiny<sup>6</sup> broke out on the fleet in Simonstown Bay, the 98th was hurriedly despatched to protect the place from the mutinous sailors. The regiment remained at Simonstown from October 9th to 12th, when it went into camp at Muysenberg, whence it could quickly return to Simonstown if necessary.

### Numbered 91st.

It was not till January 2nd, 1798, that Headquarters returned to Capetown; the Grenadier and Light Companies rejoined in April from Stelland and Stellenbosch. Meanwhile, on February 6th, Colonel Campbell<sup>7</sup> bade farewell to the

<sup>1</sup> Alan M'Lachlan's letter, 17/8/1797, p. 25.

<sup>2</sup> Theal.

<sup>3</sup> “An excellent soldier.” Lochnell MS.

<sup>4</sup> Monthly Returns; Theal, ‘History of South Africa.’

<sup>5</sup> Monthly Returns; Digest.

<sup>6</sup> Digest; Theal; Lochnell MS. The 98th

were sent off in such a hurry that they had not time to take their cooking utensils with them. Lochnell sent them after them.

<sup>7</sup> Lochnell went home to try and get the regimental accounts put right. His agents, Ogilvie & Ross, do not seem to have been very efficient.

regiment which he had helped to raise, and sailed for England. He was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Fielder King. He, however, only held command for a year, for on January 24th, 1799, he went home on leave, and while in England was transferred to the Cape Regiment. His successor was Lieut.-Colonel Craufurd. In October 1798 the regiment found its number changed; it ceased to be the 98th and became the 91st, the designation it still so proudly bears. Its predecessor of the same number was Fletcher Campbell's regiment, raised in November 1793 and disbanded in 1797. The renumbering<sup>1</sup> came as a pleasant surprise, for there had been a general expectation that the regiment would be one of those which would be either disbanded or drafted. But in October a bitter disappointment befell, for the 84th and 94th were despatched to India, while the Argyllshire Regiment was kept at the Cape, where living was so dear that subalterns were unable to pay their way, and there was no prospect of "pagodas"! Still the officers buoyed themselves up with the hope that their ultimate destination would be India, as the recruiting party in Glasgow was ordered to take no man under eighteen years of age.<sup>2</sup>

On November 22nd, 1798, the 91st took its share in helping to put out the conflagration<sup>3</sup> which destroyed all the naval and military stores and store-houses at Capetown. The result of this disaster was far-reaching. The Dutch farmers thought that they had now an excellent opportunity to wrest back their colony from the English; while the privations and hard work necessary to replace the damage caused discontent among the garrison. A conspiracy was formed amongst some of the soldiers to destroy their officers and erect a republic of their own. The 'Digest of Service' relates that "the 91st Regiment took no part in this diabolical transaction, and the papers containing the names of the Mutineers and their plans were discovered and seized by means of Private Malcolm M'Culloch and others, the first soldiers of the regiment who were requested by the Mutineers to enter into the conspiracy: on which occasion the following order was issued, 'Lieut.-Colonel Craufurd is happy to express his satisfaction at the good conduct of Private Malcolm M'Culloch of Captain MacDougall's company on a late occasion, to take this opportunity of declaring his confidence in the loyalty and spirit of the 91st Regiment.'"<sup>4</sup> A little later another order was issued, thanking Sergeant Robert M'Donald<sup>5</sup> and Privates Peter Robertson and Peter Lieven<sup>6</sup> for their conduct on the same occasion.

By now desertion was practically unknown in the regiment, except in the case of recruits attached from corps in India.

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 25; M'Lachlan's letter.

<sup>2</sup> M'Lachlan's letter, 28/10/1798.

<sup>3</sup> Theal, 'History of South Africa.'

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

<sup>5</sup> Became Sergeant-Major Sept. 1802, and En-

sign and Adjutant Nov. 1802.

<sup>6</sup> Lochnell wrote to Catlin Craufurd, asking him to give M'Culloch, Robertson, and Lieven the equivalent of £5 apiece. Cp. p. 26.



### Graaf Reinet Rebellion, 1799.

Meanwhile, in January 1799, the farmers of Graaf Reinet, ill-pleased at one of their number being arrested for debt, rose in arms against the British authorities. The report of this rebellion reached Capetown on February 16th. The next day Brigadier-General Thomas Vandeleur was despatched with a strong detachment of Dragoons and some Hottentots, under command of Lieutenant John Campbell<sup>1</sup> of the 91st, to march on Graaf Reinet by land; while the Light and Grenadier Companies of the 91st and some more Hottentots were sent by sea to Algoa Bay, whence they commenced their advance on Graaf Reinet on March 14th. On the 19th General Vandeleur, who had joined the companies marching from Algoa Bay, occupied Graaf Reinet. The farmers were now glad to make terms, and in April the expedition began its return journey to Algoa Bay. But in May the Xosas, a Kaffir tribe, invaded the colony, and cut off a party of the 81st Regiment<sup>2</sup> which belonged to Vandeleur's column. Matters became so serious that in August General Dundas himself set out to take up the direction of operations against the natives. By October he had arranged terms of peace, and in December the Grenadier and Light Companies of the 91st, who had been employed making a fort at Algoa Bay, rejoined Headquarters at Capetown.<sup>3</sup> There they found that a regimental school had been instituted (terms one shilling per month), and that General Dundas had once again spoken in the highest terms of the steadiness and good appearance of the regiment;<sup>4</sup> while steps were being taken at Lochnell's suggestion to form a regimental band.<sup>5</sup>

### Wynberg Camp and the Kaffir War, 1800.

Major-General Dundas inspected the 91st on two separate occasions during the early months of 1800, and each time expressed his great satisfaction with its good appearance and steadiness. In April the regiment marched from Capetown to the camp at Wynberg, and in May detachments—Captain Robertson's and Captain MacDougall's companies<sup>6</sup>—were sent to Algoa Bay, and small parties to Hoots Bay, Simonstown, and Muysenberg. The camp at Wynberg was most unpopular, as Mr Shipp, a former private of the 22nd, wrote: "Here we suffered dreadfully from the inclemency of the weather, and from lying on damp ground, in small bell tents: added to which our lives were drilled out by brigade field-days, from 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock at

<sup>1</sup> Monthly Returns; Theal.

<sup>8</sup> Theal; Monthly Returns.

<sup>2</sup> Theal.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

<sup>6</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>5</sup> Lochnell MS.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DUNCAN CAMPBELL OF LOCHNELL.

*(From an Engraving of the original Portrait by RAEBURN, in possession of Mr JAMES CAMPBELL of Barbreck.)*



night.”<sup>1</sup> The feeding of the troops was bad, “a pound of meat (and that of the worst) and three-quarters of a pound of bread per diem.” This at Capetown and Simonstown could be eked out by fish, which was extremely cheap, and garden produce, which was plentiful.

Mr Shipp also tells us of the Kaffir War of 1800-2.<sup>2</sup> “At this period the Caffirs were committing the most terrific murders and robberies among the Dutch Boers up-country. To stop these devastations a rifle company was formed from several corps of the 8th Dragoons and the 22nd, 34th, 65th, 81st, and 91st Regiments; . . . we were dressed in green, and our pieces were browned to prevent their being seen in the woods, where the Caffirs were congregated. About three months after the formation of the company, we were sent up the country, in conjunction with the Light Company<sup>3</sup> of the 91st Regiment and a corps of Hottentots.”

A few further extracts from Mr Shipp's Memoirs will illustrate the kind of service the Rifle Company and Light Company of the 91st were called to face. “At every farmer's house on our line of march we found sad vestiges of murder and desolation. Whole families had been wantonly massacred. Not a living creature was to be seen unless, perchance, a poor dog might be discovered howling over the dead body of his master, or some wounded horse or ox groaning with the stab of a spear or other mutilation. The savage Caffir exults in such appalling sights. . . . The Caffirs may unquestionably be considered as a formidable enemy. They are inured to war and plunder, and most of them are such famous marksmen with their darts, that they make sure of their aim at 60 or 80 paces distance. When you fire upon them they will throw themselves flat upon their faces and avoid the ball: and even if you hit them, it is doubtful whether the ball would take effect, the skins worn by them being considered to be ball-proof. Added to this, as they reside in woods, in the most inaccessible parts in which they take refuge on being hard pressed by their enemies, an offensive warfare against them is inconceivably arduous.”<sup>4</sup>

The Rifle Company remained on this service till the close of 1802. But the companies of the 91st had all rejoined Headquarters by August 1801.

### **The Cape restored to the Dutch, 1801-1802.**

While at Wynberg two drafts were received by the regiment. The first, of 45 men, arrived at Headquarters on June 4th, 1800. It had originally been composed of 50 recruits, but one had been left behind sick at Gosport, two died on the voyage, and two on landing before being taken on the strength.

<sup>1</sup> Shipp's 'Memoirs,' p. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Shipp, p. 63.

<sup>3</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>4</sup> Shipp.

A sixth died a month after joining. On December 3rd another draft arrived, of 56 recruits, under Ensign D. Fraser: this party was more healthy than the last, and only one died on the passage. However, on the whole, both these drafts turned out well, and soon became strong and healthy. In February 1801 Headquarters moved from the camp at Wynberg and returned to their old quarters at Capetown. Here, on April 1st, in spite of the high percentage of recruits, the regiment gained great credit from Major-General Dundas for their soldier-like conduct and appearance. The Commanding Officer in Regimental Orders thanked the men, and "recommends to them a continuance of that decent quiet behaviour, at the different quarters they move to, which has hitherto made them respected." The following day the regiment returned to Wynberg; at the end of May it returned to Capetown for ten days, and was back at Wynberg by the 31st. September found it at the Camp of Instruction at Rondesbosch, where in October news was received that the Dutch at Graaf Reinet were once again causing trouble. Accordingly a force of 300 men, drawn from the 8th Light Dragoons, the 91st, and the Artillery, was hurriedly despatched under Major Sherlock of the Dragoons to Algoa Bay. The Light Company of the 91st, under Captain D. Campbell, formed part of this expedition, which arrived at Graaf Reinet on November 29th. This show of strength was quite sufficient, and the farmers at once listened to reason.

Meanwhile, in 1801, the men who had originally enlisted for only seven years were completing their time of service, and 77 were discharged during the year. Against this, 114 recruits arrived at various times from home, so that by January 1st, 1802, the strength was just 800 non-commissioned officers and men. Still the material, as shown by the hospital returns and the inspection reports, must have been good. On 4th June 1801, in accordance with the Order in Council, "the colours<sup>1</sup> of the regiment were altered, and displayed on His Majesty's birthday, on the occasion of the union of Great Britain and Ireland."

On May 28th the Treaty of Amiens had been signed, whereby the Cape was to be restored to the Dutch on January 1st, 1803. Meanwhile the Hottentots were giving trouble, and in April Captain MacDougall's company, the Grenadiers, were sent to reinforce the Light Company, which was still stationed at Algoa Bay.<sup>2</sup> The Grenadiers returned to Headquarters early in October, but the Light Company did not leave Algoa Bay till December.

Preparatory to returning home, the strength of the regiment was greatly reduced. In August 74 invalids were discharged. In September 224 men were transferred as volunteers to the 8th Light Dragoons, the 22nd, 34th, and 65th Foot, which corps were proceeding to India. The Highlanders, and

<sup>1</sup> Lochnell thought the colours ought to be replaced by new ones at the time the regimental number was changed, but the original ones were

not retired till the spring of 1804. Lochnell MS.

<sup>2</sup> Monthly Returns.

indeed most of the soldiers of the 91st, were not very keen to volunteer into these other corps, and it was only by getting them to do so when they were drunk, or by bringing pressure to bear on them, that the required numbers were obtained.<sup>1</sup> Unfortunately, Colonel Catlin Craufurd, "a tall fine-looking man with a fair complexion and sandy hair," was a very young commanding officer (he had got command at the age of twenty-four). Desirous of gaining a reputation for zeal, he lent his authority to these coercive measures. This caused great friction between the Colonel and the officers, who disliked parting with their men, and who thought that the Highlanders were being badly treated, and foresaw difficulty in future in gaining recruits from the Highlands. Colonel Craufurd thought to put down this discontent by a high-handed measure, and placed under arrest Captain MacDougall, who had expostulated with him.<sup>2</sup> But a General Court Martial upheld the conduct of Captain MacDougall, and Colonel Craufurd's conduct was severely animadverted on by General Dundas.

There had been considerable exchanges<sup>3</sup> between officers desiring to go to India and those of other regiments who wanted to go home; among them Lieutenant Harris, the Adjutant of the 22nd, joined the 91st, only to die on November 19th, a few weeks later, at the camp at Wynberg, where the regiment had gone, previous to embarkation, on November 11th. Harris was succeeded as Adjutant by Sergeant-Major Robert M'Donald, who held the post till after Corunna.

On December 9th the first division of the regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Craufurd, embarked for England,<sup>4</sup> comprising 9 officers, 20 sergeants, 16 drummers, and 172 rank and file.

<sup>1</sup> Appendix, p. 25.

<sup>2</sup> Proceedings of C.M. are in possession of D. B. MacDougall.

<sup>3</sup> Extract from an Order Book of the 91st, dated September 1802, in possession of D. B. MacDougall, Esq. of Woodside:—

Sept. 1st.—Sergt.-Major Robert M'Donald to be Sergt.-Major *vice* M'Innes volunteered to the 22nd Regt.

Sept. 13th.—The men of the guard to mount in white pantaloons until further orders: blue trousers to be paraded with canteens and plates every Saturday.

Nov. 9th.—"His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief having certefaying to the Lieut.-General throw his sicondary Major-Genl. Browrige that such officers of the staff as do not Proseid with their Regiments to Indea are to Return to Euripe, the Lieut.-Genl. derects that such as the Forementioned officers as have obtained Leave of Absences in Consequancess of the deduction of the staff on the 31st Instant, or otherways, be struck of all Garison Regl. or other duty

to Enable themselvys on any opertunity that may offer to Return to europ."

Nov. 30th.—G.O. Headquarters, Whittaboon: Sergt.-Major M'Donald of the 91st Regt. is promoted to act as Adjutant until such time as a successor is appointed in place of Adj. Harris, 91st Regt. (on recommendation of the C.O.)

Dec. 3rd.—Sergt. Dugald Mukilbriah (MacIlreath?) to be Sergt.-Major.

Dec. 9th.—"The quartermaster is to send on board each ship two check shirts, two lbs. of soap and a small tooth comb for each man and to charge the same against the men's accounts."

<sup>4</sup> *The Sergeant-Major's Walking-Stick*.—In 1802, when the regiment was returning home from the Cape, one of the transports was attacked by a sword-fish, which left its ivory sword, 33½ inches long, sticking in the timbers of the vessel. This relic became the property of Andrew Maclean, who later became Sergeant-Major of the regiment; he carried the sword as a walking-stick during his service with the 91st in the Peninsular war and the



The second division, comprising 17 officers, 25 sergeants, 12 drummers, and 228 rank and file, under Major Glegg, remained at Capetown to hand over the colony to the Dutch.<sup>1</sup> But at noon of December 31st, 1802, a sloop arrived from England with orders to delay the transference.<sup>2</sup> The troops destined for India had not yet started, so General Dundas had still 2000 troops against the Dutch 1300. The English possession of the colony continued till February 19th, 1803, when another sloop arrived with counter-orders. Thereon the Indian troops at once embarked, and on February 28th the wing of the 91st handed over Cape Castle to the Dutch, and sailed for home on March 2nd.

Meanwhile Lochnell, who knew nothing about the heavy transfers, was making great efforts to get recruits. He was afraid the regiment would be disbanded if it came home much under 1000 strong. As early as February 1801 Ireland had been thrown open to him for recruiting, and although he did not like<sup>3</sup> Irish recruits, he had made good use of his opportunities as Major-General at Armagh. The heavy drafts which left Chatham and Parkhurst depôts for the regiment in South Africa contained a good many Irishmen,<sup>4</sup> in addition to the men raised in Argyllshire, Glasgow, Paisley, and Edinburgh, and to the transfers from the Highland Fencibles. Lochnell was busily engaged ordering 800 sets of Highland clothing when he heard to his disgust that the regiment had returned home only 400 strong.

Waterloo campaign. During the occupation of France, after the surrender of Paris, Sergeant-Major Maclean was promoted to a Lieutenancy. Later he was, at the recommendation of General Sir Charles Rowan, appointed Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police in London. On his retirement, with a pension of £120 a-year, he migrated to Boulogne. There Colonel Brown found him residing, when that officer retired from the Metropolitan Police. Lieutenant Maclean died in August 1869, and the sword-stick came into possession of Colonel Brown, who transmitted the interesting relic to Dover, where the 91st was quartered, to be the property of the regiment in all times to come, and to be handed to successive sergeant-majors. On the stick are eight plates of solid gold recording the honours of the regiment gained in the Peninsular war, and the stick is carried on the anniversaries of the battles:—

Roleia, August 17th, 1808.  
 Vimiero, August 21st, 1808.  
 Corunna, January 16th, 1809.  
 Pyrenees, July 28th-30th, 1813.  
 Nivelle, November 10th, 1813.  
 Nive, December 9th, 1813.  
 Orthes, February 27th, 1814.  
 Toulouse, April 10th, 1814.

<sup>1</sup> Extract from Regimental Order Book:—

"Dec. 19th.—The great barracks to be delivered to the troops of the Batavian Republic, and there-

fore every person belonging to the British garrison, living in the barracks, to be removed from there immediately, the barrack guard to be likewise withdrawn." Signed Rob. MacNab (91st) Town Major. G.O. Headquarters, Whittaboon, Dec. 21st, 1812.

Parole, Ewan.

"Lieut.-General Dundas having observed on tow officers in ther uniform without swords in Cape Town is under the nedyzety of Reminding the Garrison that ther appearing without ther swords is not only highly unmiliatry but als contrery to his Majesty's Commands and Regulations with Respect to the Dress of officers from whom the most Perfect uniformity in dress are required. The Lieut.-Genl. Requests therefore that the Stricktest Attention me be Payed by the officers upon the above mention Subject in futur. The nedecesity of which is obioiss under the Present Sercumstances of the Garrison."

<sup>2</sup> Theal.

<sup>3</sup> "It is not my intention to allow any of that nation the honour of serving in the 98th." Lochnell to Glenfeochan, 6/9/1798.

<sup>4</sup> "I think I can get you plenty of good men from this county; the times here are particularly hard, linen cloth (the staple of the county) at a very low price, and provisions dear, men enlisting by hundreds." Lochnell to Catlin Craufurd, from Armagh, 17/1/1801.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I.

## ANNALS.

## 1794.

- Feb. 10. Letters of service issued for raising the Argyllshire Highlanders.  
 April 15. Lieut.-Col. Duncan Campbell of Lochnell assumed command at Stirling.  
 May 16. Regimental Order as to uniform of corps.  
 May 26. First inspection of the regiment by General Lord Adam Gordon. Strength—32 sergeants, 20 drummers, 689 rank and file.  
 June 16 and 17. Regiment left Stirling.  
 June 17 and 18. Embarked at Leith for Netley, arriving in detachments between July 4 and 6.  
 July 9. The King approved of the list of officers. The regiment taken on the strength as the 98th.  
 Oct. 26. Regiment ordered to be completed as soon as possible for active service.  
 Nov. 7. Winter quarters taken up round Chippenham.  
 Nov. 15. A second Lieutenant-Colonel and Major appointed.  
 Nov. 29. Additional orders to get ready for active service.

## 1795.

- Jan. 1. Strength—34 sergeants, 22 drummers, 723 rank and file.  
 Jan. 19. Officers recalled from leave; camp equipage to be procured with a view to active service.  
 Jan. 28. Started in three detachments for Poole, arriving there February 1, 2, and 3.  
 April 6. Inspection by Major-General Garth at Poole.  
 April 20 and 21. Marched for Fareham.  
 April 22 and 23. Arrived at Gosport.  
 May 5. Embarked at Spithead for South Africa on the *General Coote*, *The Deptford*, *The Osterly*, and *Warren Hastings*. Strength—33 officers, 35 sergeants, 22 drummers, 759 rank and file.  
 July 6. Arrived at St Salvador in South America.  
 Sept. 3. Arrived off Simonstown; disembarked on 9th.  
 Sept. 14. Battle of Wynberg; 4 men of 98th wounded.  
 Sept. 16. 98th entered Cape Castle at 11 A.M.  
 Sept. 19. Thanked in General Orders by Sir Alured Clarke.  
 Dec. Lieuts. D. M'Neill and A. M'Lachlan with detachment at Simonstown. Lieut. J. M'Neil at Camps Bay.  
 Uniform changed to that worn by all corps in India.



## 1796.

- Jan. Strength—41 sergeants, 22 drummers, 737 rank and file.  
Lieut. John Campbell on detachment at Simonstown.
- Feb. Lieut. John M'Neil on detachment at Simonstown.  
Lieut. Archibald Campbell on detachment at Camps Bay.
- March Major J. A. S. Wortley, Capt. J. Orde, and Lieut. D. Campbell at Simonstown.  
Capt. D. Campbell and three lieutenants with Light Company on command.  
Detachments at Hoots Bay and Kerstenbeck.
- April Light Company on command. One company at Kerstenbeck, one at Hoots Bay, and one at Muysenberg.
- May One company at Muysenberg, one at Wynberg. Lieut. MacNab and mounted men at Hoots Bay.
- June Detachment at Hoots Bay. One company on command. MacNab at Hoots Bay.
- July Captain Orde's company at Hoots Bay. Grenadiers and Light Company at Muysenberg and Wynberg.
- Aug. Lieut.-Col. D. Campbell promoted Brigadier. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wortley in command.
- Aug. 17. Grenadiers under Capt. J. Campbell, Light Company under Capt. D. Campbell, present at Saldanha Bay.
- Sept. Grenadiers and Light Company still on command. Detachment at Hoots Bay.
- Oct. Grenadiers and Light Company still on command. Capt. James Campbell's company at Muysenberg.
- Dec. Detachments under lieutenants at Hoots Bay and Wynberg.

## 1797.

- Jan. 1. Strength—41 sergeants, 22 drummers, 686 rank and file.  
Detachments under lieutenants at Hoots Bay and Wynberg.
- May Lieut.-Col. Wortley went home. Major Fielder King in command.
- June 18. 98th inspected by General Dundas: "Perfectly satisfied."  
Grenadiers on command at Muysenberg.
- July Light Infantry at Wynberg.
- Oct. 9. Mutiny in fleet. 98th marched from Muysenberg to Simonstown: returned to Muysenberg on the 13th, one company left at Simonstown.
- Oct. 25. Establishment reduced to 600 rank and file.

## 1798.

- Jan. 1. Strength—43 sergeants, 22 drummers, 655 rank and file.
- Jan. 2. Headquarters return to Capetown. Simonstown company rejoined. Grenadiers at Stelland; Light Infantry at Stellenbosch.
- Feb. 6. Colonel Duncan Campbell sailed for England.
- April Grenadiers and Light Company rejoined Headquarters at Capetown.
- Aug. Establishment raised to 950 rank and file.
- Sept. Detachment under a lieutenant at Hoots Bay.
- Oct. 12. Regimental number changed from 98th to 91st.

## 1799.

- Jan. 1. Strength—42 sergeants, 22 drummers, 657 rank and file. Major Glegg in command.  
Hoots Bay detachment withdrawn. One company at Simonstown.
- Feb. Light Company (Capt. D. Campbell), Grenadier (Capt. A. Campbell), start for Graaf Reinet *via* Algoa Bay.

- May 3. Regimental School established : terms 1s. per month.
- July 1. Inspection by Major-General Dundas : "Approbation."
- Aug. Simonstown detachment withdrawn.
- Aug. 7. Lieut.-Col. Craufurd especially thanked Private M'Culloch for exposing a conspiracy to mutiny among the troops in Capetown. The 91st refused to join the conspiracy.
- Oct. 31. Additional order thanking Sergeant Robert M'Donald and Private James Robertson and Peter Lieven.
- Nov. Grenadier Company rejoined Headquarters.

## 1800.

- Jan. 1. Strength—43 sergeants, 22 drummers, 708 rank and file.  
Light Company rejoined Headquarters, leaving detachment at Algoa Bay.
- Feb. 18. Inspection by Major-General Dundas : "Approbation."
- April 1. Inspection by Major-General Dundas : "Approbation."
- April 2. 91st marched from Capetown to Wynberg.
- May Captain Robertson's company at Algoa Bay. Detachments at Hoots Bay, Simonstown, and Muysenberg.
- May 21. Headquarters returned to Capetown.
- May 31. Headquarters returned to Wynberg.
- Sept. 14. 91st encamped with rest of the army at Rondesbosch.

## 1801.

- Jan. 1. Strength—43 sergeants, 22 drummers, 762 rank and file.  
Simonstown and Hoots Bay detachments withdrawn.
- Feb. 13. Complimentary order to 91st from Major-General Fraser on quitting the Cape.
- Feb. 14. Headquarters returned from Wynberg to Capetown.
- Mar. 21. Inspection by Major-General Dundas : "Approbation."
- June 4. Colours altered owing to union of Great Britain and Ireland.
- Sept. 28. 91st encamped at Rondesbosch. Light Infantry Company returned from Algoa Bay.
- Nov. Detachment sent to Algoa Bay.

## 1802.

- Jan. 1. Strength—53 sergeants, 22 drummers, 797 rank and file.
- Jan. 6. 91st returned to Capetown from Rondesbosch.
- March Lieut.-Col. Fielder King and three lieutenants transferred to Cape Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Craufurd succeeded to the command.
- April Detachment for Stellenbosch rejoined Headquarters.
- Nov. Regiment encamped at Wynberg. Detachment returning from Algoa Bay at Hagle's Kraal.
- Dec. 9. Headquarters under Lieut.-Col. Craufurd embarked for England ; five companies under Major Glegg remained at Cape.

## 1803.

- Jan. 1. Strength—45 sergeants, 22 drummers, 400 rank and file.
- Feb. 18. Headquarters disembarked at Portsmouth.
- Feb. 28. Major Glegg's detachment handed over Cape to the Dutch, and embarked for England on March 2nd.
- June 12. Major Glegg's detachment reached Portsmouth, and rejoined Headquarters a week later.

LIST OF OFFICERS GAZETTED TO COMMISSIONS IN THE 98TH  
OR ARGYLLSHIRE REGIMENT, JULY 9TH, 1794.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant*—Duncan Campbell (8th Lochnell). From Captain 1st Foot Guards. Became first Colonel of the regiment, and died a General.

*1st Major*—Lieut.-Col. Archibald Campbell (of Askomell). Formerly in Fraser's and the Argyll Highlanders. Later commanded the Mid-Lothian Volunteers.

*2nd Major*—Murdoch M'Laine (of Lochbuie). Formerly Lieutenant in the Argyll Highlanders. Retired July 1794: subsequently commanded the Dumbarton Fencibles, and in 1797 the Argyll Fencibles.

*Captains*—

H. M. Clavering. Married to Lady Augusta Campbell, daughter of the 5th Duke of Argyll. Retired October 1794, and raised the Argyll Fencibles. Subsequently served as Major-General in South America.

Archibald Campbell (Melfort). Formerly in the Aberdeenshire Highlanders. Transferred in 1801 to the Cape Regiment. Left the Service 1803: died 1823.

James Stewart, nephew of General Charles Stewart. From 7th Fusiliers: never joined.

Donald Campbell (of Knock). Formerly in the Argyll Highlanders. To Cape Regiment, 1801. Subsequently in the 40th Foot.

Colin Campbell (Ederline). To 60th Foot, 1796.

John MacDougall (of Polquhairn). From 94th Regiment. Eldest son of Gallanach. Captain and Paymaster to 1799. Retired in 1808 as Major. Subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspecting Officer of Militia in Scotland; died 1814.

John Campbell (of Airds). From half-pay Fraser's Highlanders. Left Service in 1798.

*Lieutenants*—

James Campbell (Caradale). From the 63rd Foot. Died Captain-Lieutenant at the Cape, 1799.

Hugh Campbell (from Ayrshire). From half-pay 35th Foot. To 83rd Foot, 1796.

Robert MacNab. Relation of Inverneil. From Ensign Irish Independent Company. Later D.I.G. of Colonial Forces, Ceylon. Employed in Commander-in-Chief's office, 1805-13. Retired 1813.

Archibald Campbell (Inverneil). From Ensign, half-pay. To 94th, Scotch Brigade, 1801. Died a K.C.B. and Governor of Guernsey, 1838.

James, Lord Ruthven. Never joined. To Captain 90th Foot, 1794.

Archibald Campbell (of Bragleen). From Ensign 79th Foot. To Paymaster 92nd, 1800.

James Ferrier. Son of the Principal Clerk to the Court of Session: on female side a Campbell of Succoth. To Scotch Brigade, 1795.

Donald M'Neill or MacNeal (Oransay). Served continuously with the regiment till 1824. Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 1818-24. Gold medal for Sorauren.

John Campbell (of Drimnamuckloch). To 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, 1807.

John M'Neil. Belonged to an Irish family: friend of Ugadale. To 18th Foot, 1803.

Duncan Campbell (Tiree). To 42nd Foot, 1803.

Angus Campbell (Treshnish). To 78th Foot, 1796.

*Adjutant*—Alan M'Pherson. Gained commission as Adjutant in the Duke of Hamilton's Regiment in 1780. Appointed Adjutant 98th from Lieutenant 79th.

*Paymaster*—Captain John MacDougall of Polquhairn.

*Chaplain*—Paul Fraser. Never joined.

*Quartermaster*—Duncan Campbell. Never joined.

*Surgeon*—James Campbell (of Jura). From Surgeon Mate, 2nd Breadalbane Fencibles.

*Surgeon Mates*—

Alan M'Lachlan (Achnacraig). This officer held both the position of Surgeon Mate and the rank of Ensign, and later of Lieutenant, until 1800. Left the regiment in 1803, and died in 1817, Major in the 75th.

Archibald M'Laine, recommended by Lochbuie.

OFFICERS WHO SAILED WITH 98TH FOR SOUTH AFRICA,  
5TH MAY 1795.

|                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lieut.-Col. Duncan Campbell.     | Lieutenant Angus Campbell.   |
| Major J. A. S. Wortley.          | „ Colin Campbell.            |
| Captain John Campbell.           | „ Alan M'Lachlan.            |
| „ Donald Campbell.               | „ William Munro.             |
| „ Archibald Campbell.            | „ Alexander Campbell.        |
| „ John MacDougall.               | „ Mark Anthony Bozon.        |
| „ Archibald Campbell.            | „ Donald Gregorson.          |
| „ James Orde.                    | „ Humphries (died at sea).   |
| Captain-Lieut. James Campbell.   | Ensign Duncan Stewart.       |
| Lieutenant Alan M'Pherson (Adj.) | „ John Campbell (1).         |
| „ Robert MacNab.                 | „ John Campbell (2).         |
| „ Archibald Campbell.            | „ Hugh Stewart.              |
| „ James Ferrier.                 | Adjutant Alan M'Pherson.     |
| „ Donald M'Neill.                | Surgeon James Campbell.      |
| „ John Campbell.                 | Surgeon Mate Alan M'Lachlan. |
| „ John M'Neil.                   | „ A. M'Laine.                |
| „ Duncan Campbell.               |                              |

OFFICERS ON BOOKS OF REGIMENT WHEN IT WAS  
NUMBERED AS 91ST.

|  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| Colonel Duncan Campbell.               | Lieutenant William Munro.    |
| Lieut.-Col. Fielder King.              | „ Mark Anthony Bozon.        |
| „ James Catlin Craufurd.               | „ Donald Gregorson.          |
| Major Berkenhead Glegg.                | „ Henry Lindsay.             |
| „ James Campbell.                      | „ John Campbell.             |
| Captain Archibald Campbell.            | „ John Campbell.             |
| „ Donald Campbell.                     | „ Phineas M'Intosh.          |
| „ John MacDougall.                     | „ Hugh Stewart.              |
| „ Archibald Campbell.                  | „ Samuel Cooper.             |
| „ James Orde.                          | „ John Campbell.             |
| „ John Robertson.                      | „ Charles Clinch.            |
| „ William Douglas.                     | Ensign Duncan Stewart.       |
| Capt.-Lieut. and Capt. James Campbell. | „ John Cole Cooper.          |
| Lieutenant Alan M'Pherson.             | „ James MacLean.             |
| „ Robert MacNab.                       | „ Duncan M'Arthur.           |
| „ Archibald Campbell.                  | „ John Baumgardt.            |
| „ D. M'Neill.                          | „ Robert Lowrie.             |
| „ Duncan Campbell.                     | Adjutant Alan M'Pherson.     |
| „ Colin Campbell.                      | Quartermaster Robert Cook.   |
| „ Alexander Campbell.                  | Surgeon James Campbell.      |
| „ Alan M'Lachlan.                      | Surgeon Mate Alan M'Lachlan. |

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS, 1794-1802.

1794. Volunteer William Munro to be Ensign 98th.  
 Mar. 18, 1795. Volunteer Hugh Stewart to be Ensign 98th.  
 Aug. 15, 1796. Sergeant Peter M'Arthur to be Ensign in the 60th Regiment.  
 Nov. 25, 1802. Sergeant-Major Robert M'Donald to be Ensign and Adjutant of the 91st.

## 91ST ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS.

## INSPECTION REPORT OF H.M. 98TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

(COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COLONEL D. CAMPBELL.)

INSPECTED AT POOLE BY MAJOR-GENERAL GARTH, APRIL 6TH, 1795.

|   | Lieut.-Colonels. | Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Adjutants. | Qr.-Masters. | Surgeons. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | Privates. |
|---|------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Commissioned officers . . . .                                       | 1                | 1       | 5         | 15           | 6        | 1          | ...          | 1         | ...        | ...        | ...       | ...       |
| Fit for service . . . .   | ...              | ...     | ...       | ...          | ...      | ...        | ...          | ...       | 35         | 33         | 22        | 525       |
| Old, but fit to serve a few years .                                 | ...              | ...     | ...       | ...          | ...      | ...        | ...          | ...       | ...        | ...        | ...       | 73        |
| Old and totally unfit for service .                                 | ...              | ...     | ...       | ...          | ...      | ...        | ...          | ...       | ...        | ...        | ...       | 22        |
| Boys ; not fit for immediate service                                | ...              | ...     | ...       | ...          | ...      | ...        | ...          | ...       | ...        | ...        | ...       | 8         |
| Unfit for service, as certified by<br>the surgeon of the regiment } | ...              | ...     | ...       | ...          | ...      | ...        | ...          | ...       | ...        | ...        | ...       | 21        |
| Total   | 1                | 1       | 5         | 15           | 6        | 1          | ...          | 1         | 35         | 33         | 22        | 649       |

## OFFICERS' FORMER SERVICE.

Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, 14 years.  
 Major Wortley, 4 "  
 Captain A. Campbell, 12 "  
 " D. Campbell, 2 "  
 " J. MacDougall, 1 year.  
 " James Campbell, 4 years.

Captain Archibald Campbell, 12 years.  
 Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 12 "  
 " Robert MacNab, 3 "  
 " Alan M'Pherson, 14 "  
 " John M'Neil, 1 year.  
 " D. Campbell, 1 "

## ABSENT OFFICERS.

| Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Chaplains. | Quarter-masters. |
|---------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|------------------|
| 1       | 2         | 4            | 1        | 1          | 1                |

## COPY OF LETTER.

WAR OFFICE, 10th Feb. 1794.

MY LORD,—I am commanded to acquaint you that His Majesty approves of Your Grace's offer, of raising a Regiment of Foot, to be completed within three months upon the following terms, viz. :—

The corps is to consist of one Company of Grenadiers, one of Light Infantry and eight Battalion Companies. The Grenadier Company is to consist of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, two fifiers, and ninety-five privates. The Light Infantry Company of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, five corporals, and ninety-five privates and two drummers ; and each Battalion Company of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, five corporals,

two drummers, and ninety-five privates—together with the usual Staff officers, and with a sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant exclusive of those above specified.—The captain-lieutenant is (as usual) included in the number of lieutenants above mentioned.

The corps is to have three Field Officers (each with a company), their respective ranks to be determined by the rank of the officer, whom your Grace shall recommend for the command thereof.

If the person so recommended is not at present in the army, he will be allowed temporary rank during the continuance of the regiment on the establishment, but will not be entitled to Half Pay on its reduction.

His Majesty leaves to your Grace the nomination of all the other officers, being such as are well affected to his Majesty, and most likely by their interests and connections to assist in raising the corps without delay, who if they meet with his Majesty's approbation may be assured they will have commissions as soon as the regiment is completed.

The officers (if taken from Half Pay) to serve in their present rank, if taken from full pay to serve with one step of promotion; the gentlemen named for ensigns are not to be under 16 years of age.

The Quartermaster is not to be proposed for any other commission.

The pay of the officers is to commence from the dates of their commissions, and that of the non-commissioned officers and privates from the date of their attestations.

Levy money will be allowed to your Grace at the rate of Five Guineas per man for 1064 men.

The recruits are to be engaged without limitation as to the period or place of service. None are to be enlisted under 5 ft. 4 inch, nor under 18 years of age or above 35. Growing lads from 16 to 18 at 5 ft. 3 inch will not be rejected.

The non-commissioned officers and privates are to be inspected by a general officer, who will reject all such as are unfit for service, or not enlisted in conformity to the terms of the letter.

His Majesty consents that on a Reduction, the Regiment shall, if it be desired, be disbanded in that part of the country where it was raised.

In the execution of this service, I take leave to assure your Grace of every assistance which my office can afford.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Signed (GEORGE YOUNG).

*N.B.*—In case the corps should be reduced, after it has once been established, the officers will be entitled to half pay.

## RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

At a meeting held in Argyll House on 1st March 1794 by the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Breadalbane, and Thomas Graham, Esq., the following resolutions were entered into, respecting the recruiting carrying on in the Highlands of Scotland :—

1. That officers be enjoined not to beat up for more than 12 guineas per man, till the 25th of the same month, and then if necessary any increase of Bounty to be fixed by mutual consent.
2. To address the Secretary of State at War respecting clothing and accoutrements for the regiments.
3. That an application be made to the Commander-in-Chief claiming the time granted to the late Lord Seaforth, or if this cannot be obtained, praying an additional number of Field Officers.
4. That such lieutenants and ensigns as had any previous rank in the army, shall have seniority according as they complete the quantity of men.

## RESULT.

An additional Lieutenant-Colonel and Major granted on regiment being completed to 1000.

But the claims "that half-pay officers could be recommended to a higher rank than formerly held, and that lieutenants could be appointed without previous rank in the army, were not granted by His Majesty, as the former were in no instance taken into regiments with promotion of rank, and making young gentlemen lieutenants on entering the service was contrary to all rules practised at the time."

DECEMBER 5TH, 1794.

£15 allowed the recruiting officer for any recruit inspected and approved by the regiment. £10 of this to be paid to the recruit, in money or necessaries, and the remaining £5 to cover the contingencies of recruiting. Necessaries to be furnished out of Bounty—

|   | s.    | d.  |
|---|-------|-----|
| 2 good white shirts, 5s. 3d. each . . . . . | 10    | 6   |
| 1 pair good shoes . . . . .                 | 5     | 0   |
| 1 haversack . . . . .                       | 1     | 0   |
| Allowance for mending shoes . . . . .       | 1     | 0   |
| To be sent with him . . . . .               | 3     | 6   |
|   | <hr/> |     |
|   | £1    | 1 0 |

## DESPATCH OF SIR ALURED CLARKE.

CAPETOWN, Sept. 22nd, 1795.

My letters from St Salvador, by the Chatham brig, will have acquainted you of our leaving that place; and I have now the honour to inform you, that all our India Company's ships, having troops on board, arrived off the Cape of Good Hope on the 3rd, and entered Simon's Bay on the 4th inst., when I found the Admiral in possession of the harbour, and Major-General Craig at Muisenberg, a post of importance six miles on the road to this place, with a corps composed of seamen and marines from the fleet, six companies of the 78th Regiment that came in, and a detachment of the East India Company's troops from St Helena, amounting in all to about 1000 men; and the enemy, who had peremptorily rejected all negotiations, in a state of active hostility against us. Under these circumstances it became necessary to endeavour to effect the execution of our orders without loss of time: I therefore, in conjunction and aided by the Admiral, disembarked the regiments, artillery, and necessary stores, and forwarded them to the advanced posts as fast as possible, when through the ardent zeal for the public service and indefatigable exertions, as much provision was collected as we hoped might enable us to set down before the town, and go on till we could communicate with our ships in Table Bay, or draw some from the country behind us; and having made the best arrangements we could, for transporting our provisions, guns, stores, ammunition, and necessary articles of every kind, by the only means in our power, men's labour, we marched on the 14th from Muisenberg, leaving a sufficient detachment for the protection of our camp and stores at that place. The enemy could see all our motions, and the country through which we were to pass for several miles being very favourable to the sort of warfare that it was their business to pursue (many of them being on horseback and armed with guns that kill at a great distance), I had reason to think we might be greatly harassed and suffer much on our route. Our loss, however, from the precautions taken and the shyness of the enemy, fortunately proved less than might have been expected, having only one seaman killed and seventeen soldiers wounded in our progress to the post of Wynberg, where the enemy were in force with nine pieces of cannon, and determined, as we were told, to make serious resistance. But having formed the army from columns of march into two lines, and made a detachment from my right and left to attack both flanks, while I advanced with the main body and artillery (which, much to the credit of Major Yorke, was extremely well conducted and served) against their centre, they found themselves so pressed by us, and at the same time alarmed by the appearance of Commodore Blankett with three ships the Admiral had detached into Table Bay to cause a diversion on that side, of which they were very jealous, that they retired with the loss of a few men from our cannon before we could gain the top of the hill; from where we followed them close for two miles, but dark coming on, the greater part of the troops being much fatigued by the burdens they carried, and the harassment they met with through the very swampy ground in the course of the day, I determined to halt for the night in the position I found myself, which proved favourable for the purpose, with the intention of prosecuting my march at daylight next morning. In this situation

an officer arrived with a flag and letter from General Sluyskere asking a cessation of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange and offer proposals for the surrendering the town; but I did not think it prudent to grant more than twenty-four, in which everything was settled agreeable to the articles of capitulation that I have the honour to enclose, whereby the regular troops that formed the garrison became prisoners of war and his Majesty is put into possession of the town and colony; which I hope will prove acceptable to him, and justify the commendation and report, that I think it my duty to make, of the meritorious service of all the officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, that have been employed in this arduous service. The difficulties and hardships that part of them have experienced are extreme, and the perseverance and cheerfulness with which they were encountered do them the highest credit, and, I am persuaded, will recommend them all in the strongest manner to his Majesty's favour.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER OF ALAN M'LACHLAN (98TH),  
MARCH 17TH, 1797.

[This letter is in the possession of Miss Rita MacLachlan, great-grandniece of Alan M'Lachlan.]

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A description of the country is the first thing you would naturally expect, and for that I refer you to the view of the Moidart and Arisaig hills, including Bein Reshipol, from your own door: the similarity is very striking. If possible, the hills here are more barren; then there are very extensive plains, mostly sand, which are by no means inviting; no wood; a vast variety of game, and wild beasts of every description to be met with here, abundance of grapes, and almost all kinds of fruit to be met with in Europe. The most peculiar phenomenon regards the sheep—the magnitude of their tails, some actually weighing 18 to 20 lbs.: the common run is 8 to 12 lbs., all an accumulation of fat (*sic*), which the natives use as a substitute for butter. The sheep are about the size of the English sheep, and the mutton extremely good, and our beef I cannot say much, for you cannot imagine how extravagant everything has got here within the last twelvemonth, treble prices for everything. Potatoes a shilling the dozen, and these even very small. No fine bread has been baked here for eight months back, from the scarcity of corn in the colony; and indeed it is not very surprising from the unusual number of troops that have been here constantly, excluding the Fleets that have been victualled here, which have been a vast many. The people here are a disaffected treacherous set if they could show it, and are very little associated with by the English—indeed, they are a set of ignorant, mercenary, unprincipled rascals. . . . We are all completely tired of this place, and praying to get to India to finger the Pagodas. We have no allowance here but our bare pay. . . . This day twelvemonth witnessed the most pleasant scene—viz, the capture of the Dutch Fleet at Saldanha Bay. I hear, however, Lord Kieff and the Navy have refused giving us any Prize-money, and I hope law will entitle us, equity should: it is the most ungenerous thing ever known, and if we are successful I shall pocket some Hundred pounds. . . . We are in a most disagreeable Dilemma (*sic*), not knowing whether to be draughted, reduced, or what—the conjecture is that we are to remain as we are during the war, but that is of little service to us unless we are sent to India, as it is hardly possible for a subaltern to live on his pay here now. . . . The Ardnamurchan lads are well. . . .

EXTRACT OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY CAPT. JOHN MACDOUGALL (91ST),  
OCT. 27TH, 1802, TO MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL OF LOCHNELL.

[This letter is in the possession of D. B. MacDougall, Esq. of Woodside, Gladsmuir, grandson of Captain John MacDougall.]

. . . The day after the disembarkation of my Company from Algoa Bay, in consequence of my finding fault with Capt.-Lieut. and Adjutant Dawson of the 34th Regiment, for going the preceding evening into the Barrack Room of my Company and ordering Corporal Hamilton of

D



the Company to be confined for advising one of his comrades, who was much intoxicated, to wait until morning before he would volunteer, as at that time he did not know what he was about, and also for making use of improper means to induce the men of my Company to volunteer—viz., by giving them twelve pagodas each, besides three more offered by the Surgeon of the 34th Regiment, whereas three pounds three shillings was the sum specified to be given, by the General Orders. Colonel Dickens, commanding the 34th Regiment, complained of my conduct to Lieut.-Col. Craufurd (91st), and said he would report me, stating that he had heard I would give a guinea to every man of my Company that would not volunteer.

When this circumstance was mentioned to me by Lieut.-Col. Craufurd, I requested that he would accompany Col. Dickens to Barracks, and suffer me to question the Company on the subject.

After as many men as could be collected together were assembled I asked them if I had ever made an offer of money not to volunteer? or had spoken to them respecting it? The men all declared I never had. . . .

I also reported to Lieut.-Col. Craufurd on the Grand Parade that there were very unfair steps adopted by the Regiments allowed to take volunteers, adding it had more the appearance of crimping, than of men voluntarily offering themselves, and stated I would report to him in writing, to enable him to state it officially to the Lieutenant-General. He replied that I might write him, but that he would not go to the General on the subject. . . .

On my landing from Algoa Bay the Lieutenant-Colonel told me I must do what I could to get as many to volunteer as possible. I said I had no objection to the men going of their own accord, but would not agree to unfair means being used, particularly with regard to the Highlanders, as they had enlisted on conditions of not being drafted. I also said it was much against the Service, as well as against the officers that enlisted them, and would be the means of preventing those officers from getting men from that part of the Country in future.

#### EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY LOCHNELL TO CATLIN CRAUFURD, DATED ARMAGH, 13:1:1801.

The clothing is a grievous thing, I have wrote over and over again to the Agents upon the subject: the Inspecting General spoke to me last spring when I assured them, *with truth*, that I ordered the cloth of the best quality and paid highest prices, and requested that they would cast the whole of the clothing, if it was not of the very best kind. . . . The Recruiting goes on well at present, if it continues I think we may be complete by next winter. If that should be the case, and I am not by that time promoted, you may expect to see me once more at the Cape, on our way (if faith is kept with me) to India. . . . The men will be so altered in their appearance that I should scarcely be able to find out the Regiment in a large camp if it is not for their characteristic drunkenness—for God's sake, my good sir, endeavour to stop it. Nothing will do but severe examples. It will kill all the boys that I am sending you. . . .

I rejoice at the character of Loyalty the old Corps has, long may you all enjoy the desired esteem of your Commanders and fellow soldiers. The three men, M'Culloch, Robertson, and Lieven, are noble fellows, I beg you may present to each of them in my name a token of my approbation of about £5 value. What the present is to consist of I leave to your judgment. As you mention giving Robertson and Lieven their discharge they may have left the Cape before this reaches you. In that case I shall take care of them. . . .

My being sent over here after I received your letter in answer to mine about the band prevented my looking out for a man as master. I shall however write to our friend Wortley to speak to the man who made the First Regiment's Band, to be looking out for a proper person and also choosing Instruments and Materials for Clothing. The interior arrangements I leave entirely to you. I have ordered ten yards of yellow cloth for the little drummers.

## CHAPTER II.

## THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, 1803-1818.

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**Resumption of the Highland Dress.**

ON February 15th, 1803, the first division of the 91st landed at Portsmouth. It was not till five months later that the last of the second division rejoined Headquarters, then stationed at Bexhill Barracks. Meanwhile, on March 24th, the officers resumed part of the Highland dress, and took into wear "regulation Highland bonnets with white cloth or leather pantaloons and light buff-coloured gloves."<sup>1</sup> It was Lochnell's intention to put the regiment at once into the kilt, but the Colonial clothing for Christmas 1802 had already been issued. He accordingly placed a contract for Highland clothing for Christmas 1803, but the firm he ordered it from failed in the autumn. By July 1804 he had not managed to get it, and accordingly sent down a pair of breeches per man. Consequently it was not till Christmas 1804 that the regiment at last received its Highland uniform.<sup>2</sup> During this period, in all Highland regiments the officers wore Highland dress on all duties. The Brigade Orders at Weeley in 1804-5 direct officers of the 91st to mount guard in the belted plaid. But when off duty, officers wore white cassimere or cloth pantaloons and half boots.<sup>3</sup> Field officers and staff wore white breeches and boots, a tartan scarf round the waist and across the left shoulder, and a dark waist-belt and sabre instead of the white cross-belt and claymore.<sup>4</sup> Officers, when with their regiment, had always to appear in uniform (mufti was not allowed).<sup>5</sup> The kilt was not recognised as an evening costume, and at balls and dinners officers wore white pantaloons and half boots. On July 11th, His Majesty ordered that the officers' epaulettes should be gold instead of silver.<sup>6</sup> The kilt<sup>7</sup> now worn by the men was no longer the belted plaid (this seems to have been given up by other

<sup>1</sup> Appendix, p. 69.<sup>2</sup> Lochnell MS.<sup>3</sup> Gardyne, vol. i. p. 138.<sup>4</sup> Picture of Sir William Douglas, p. 66.<sup>5</sup> Gardyne, vol. i. p. 218.<sup>6</sup> Digest.<sup>7</sup> The men received six yards of tartan every two years. Lochnell MS.

Highland regiments about 1795); it was *feile bheag* or little kilt, permanently pleated and stitched. The *breacan* disappeared, but later returned as the ornamental plaid still worn in full dress. For fatigues and unimportant parades the old bonnets stripped of their feathers, and known as *humbles*, were allowed to be worn; the 91st also had forage caps of cloth.<sup>1</sup> Also about this time, tartan, grey, or black gaiters were adopted by some regiments, and the cloth hose were made up as hose-tops without feet and called "*moggans*." As before, the *purse*<sup>2</sup> was only worn on special occasions, as Sundays, Guard Mounting, and Inspections.

### Service for Home Defence.

Immediately on arriving at home the 91st was placed on the lower peace establishment.<sup>3</sup> But at the end of March came rumours of the renewal of war with France, and the regiment was once again placed on the higher establishment. Bitterly must the Commanding Officer and Adjutant have bemoaned the loss of the 263 men who had been transferred the previous October to regiments serving in India, and of 114 old soldiers who had been discharged; for the strength of the corps had fallen on January 1st to 45 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 404 rank and file. The parties in Scotland could with difficulty get a few recruits, and it was, thanks to 72 volunteers from the Scotch Army of Reserve attached to the 67th Regiment, that by February 1804 the strength had reached 508.<sup>4</sup> While the country was ringing with the alarm of war, and Militia, Volunteers, and every conceivable form of military organisation was being improvised, the 91st, during August, was encamped with a brigade of regulars on Bexhill Down. Exact and precise parade movements were the order of the day, and musketry practice was but little attended to: the following extract from the official advice given to the local levies may perhaps best illustrate the generally conceived ideas of fire discipline: "It should be well understood that, at even three hundred paces, musquet shots are very uncertain, and only become destructive at that distance when one body of troops fire together upon another closely collected. It is different when people are dispersed and act individually; in that case any degree of precision with a common musquet is not to be reckoned on at a greater distance than from fifty to sixty paces."<sup>5</sup>

When the camp of instruction was broken up on September 8th, the

<sup>1</sup> Lochnell MS.

<sup>2</sup> Gardyne, vol. i. p. 224, says, as regards the 92nd at this period: "The usual walking-out dress was red jacket, feather bonnet, and kilt without purse. When the purse was worn it was specially ordered—either 'full Highland appointments,'—or 'the men will have their purses on.'"

<sup>3</sup> There were 70 recruits awaiting the return of the regiment at the Isle of Wight. Ten lieutenants were placed on half-pay. One of them had 5 years' service to his credit, but had never joined, as he was still at school. Lochnell MS.

<sup>4</sup> Monthly Returns, Appendix, p. 83.

<sup>5</sup> Cooper King, p. 167.



CAPTAIN JAMES CAMPBELL MURDOCK (1806-1819).

*(From a Miniature in the Officers' Mess, taken from the original Picture at Gartincaler.)*



regiment marched to Portsmouth and was shipped to Guernsey to form part of the garrison. The officers found the island a pleasant station, although during their stay there they were considerably straitened in their means by the failure of Messrs Ross & Ogilvie, the regimental agents.<sup>1</sup> The 91st remained there till April 10th,<sup>2</sup> and gained great credit for its conduct from Major-General Doyle, who wrote to Colonel Craufurd, saying, "That he cannot part with the 91st Regiment without expressing his marked approbation of the very orderly conduct observed by the corps since it has been under his command";<sup>3</sup> he requested the Colonel to make this known to all ranks, "for it is obvious that each must have well performed his individual part when the conduct of the whole is so praiseworthy." While at Guernsey the regiment received new colours.<sup>4</sup>

### Recruiting.

Meanwhile the battalion was very weak, though at one time some few Argyllshire recruits were enlisted; usually the recruiting report for parties in Scotland reads nil month by month. On April 13th, 1804, four officers—Captain William Douglas, Captain Donald M'Neill, Lieut. Duncan Stewart, and Lieut. Robert Lowrie—were selected to raise additional men, with the usual promise of promotion if they collected the proper quota. But these officers were not very successful in their endeavours, and of the 199 recruits gained during the year, 140 who joined in October were transferred from the 14th (Scottish) Battalion of Reserve.<sup>5</sup> To keep the regiment up to its proper strength, the Government determined to raise a second battalion from which to feed the first. The order to raise this battalion from the counties of Perth, Argyll, and Bute was issued on August 8th, and, in September,<sup>6</sup> 7 sergeants and 19 rank and file were sent from the 1st Battalion to Perth to form the nucleus of the new corps. The old colours were sent to the new battalion to attract recruits.<sup>7</sup>

It took some time before this new battalion was strong enough to send

<sup>1</sup> Donald Gregorson (I lose by them from £50 to £60 sterling). Lochnell suffered heavily by this failure. It took three years to get the accounts straight. The new agents were Messrs Greenwood & Cox.

<sup>2</sup> Confidential Report of Brigadier-General Drummond, Guernsey, 27th September 1803: "Officers and non-commissioned officers attentive to their duty. Men, low and stout; very fit for service. . . . This regiment just landed here, and lately returned from the Cape of Good Hope; about 35 men not fit for active service from age; some lame and slight ruptures, but fit for garrison duty."

Donald Gregorson wrote from Guernsey, 31/3/1804: "Our stay here has not been long.

I must allow this is good quarters, altho' I am not sorrie we are going back to England again."

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> Lochnell MS.: "I beg they may be handsome, you must not spare me a few additional pounds to make them so." The figures 91 and the words "Argyle Regiment" were to be very prominent on the new colours.

<sup>5</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>6</sup> W. O. Marching Book, 5, No. 81, p. 181: Qr.-Master, 10 sergeants, and 10 corporals of 91st to march to Edinburgh, and from there to join 2nd Battalion, 24/9/1804.

<sup>7</sup> Lochnell MS.

any drafts to the 1st Battalion. By March 1st, 1805, it was only 144 strong. Meanwhile, recruits from the Highlands were difficult to procure. In 1803 officers had taken recruiting parties to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Inverness, Dundee, and London. Three of the four officers entrusted in 1804 with raising men did so in the north, but Captain Lowrie went for recruits to his native town of Lincoln. In May<sup>1</sup> 1805, 6 officers were despatched to receive recruits from the Militia Regiments<sup>2</sup> allocated to the regiment. Fifty-seven recruits were thus gained, and 3 from the Essex Militia at Maldon. In 1806 it was found necessary to send even farther afield, and a party, consisting of Lieutenants M'Laren, M'Farlane, Ensign John Campbell, and Quartermaster Corbett, were despatched to enlist men from the Militia regiments quartered in Ireland, with the result that 46 recruits were gained in October and 9 more in December; these last from the Armagh Militia. In February 1806, on returning from Germany, the regiment received its first draft of 22 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion. During 1807 and 1808 permanent recruiting officers were stationed at Hawick and Hamilton, while occasionally an officer was sent to Paisley. By 1807 the 2nd Battalion began to fulfil its function, and in March of that year 78 men were despatched from its ranks to the 1st Battalion; but, even so, to keep up the establishment, 87 men had to be induced to join from the Ayrshire Militia. In 1808, recruiting parties were stationed at Dublin and Limerick, as well as at Hawick, Paisley, and Hamilton. When in July 1808 the regiment was detailed for service abroad, 264 transfers had to be obtained to bring it up to strength: all these transfers came from the 2nd Battalion.

### Service in England, 1804-1805.

During the summer of 1804, the 1st Battalion formed part of the Sussex Brigade and was stationed at Lewes, till it was sent in August to the Eastbourne Camp of Instruction. On the break-up of that camp it was inspected by its Colonel,<sup>3</sup> Major-General Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, who, like Lord Craven, who had inspected it early in August, expressed his entire approbation of its appearance under arms.

From Eastbourne the 91st marched to Chelmsford, near where it went into barracks on November 7th at Weeley.<sup>4</sup> There was stationed at Weeley

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Monthly Returns.

<sup>2</sup> In May 1805 the following militia regiments were allowed to give volunteers to the 91st—viz., The Argyllshire, The Fifeshire, The Perthshire, The Renfrew, The Ayrshire, The Lancashire.

In July 1807 the following: The Ayrshire, The Edinburgh, The Forfar, The Kirkcudbright, The Perthshire. For every 50 volunteers sent a militia

colonel might nominate one officer for the regulars. Lochnell MS.

<sup>3</sup> Lochnell was at Colchester and Chelmsford during the winter of 1804-5. In 1806, owing to rheumatism, he had to give up command of his district and retire on half-pay. Lochnell MS.

<sup>4</sup> For camp at Weeley, cf. Gardyne, vol. i. pp. 137-141.

the 1/42nd and the 1/92nd and three companies of the 96th Rifle Corps : these with the 1/91st formed what was officially known as the Highland Brigade. During the winter the invasion scare must have been very acute, for in February 1805 the heavy baggage of the regiment remained at Hertford under the charge of Lieutenant M'Laren and a small party of seven men, who stayed there till April.<sup>1</sup> The Highland Brigade was commanded by Major-General Hope, who took great care of its drill,<sup>2</sup> discipline, and organisation, as, for instance, in General Orders for November 13th, 1804, he requests that "Officers commanding battalions will be so good as to recollect that the original formation of their corps will always be in three ranks, unless the ten divisions fall in short of twelve complete files each. . . . Bat men and bat horses to be paraded daily with all they intend to carry on service, also the carts for entrenching tools, and all are to be exercised under the quartermaster each day."

Evidently the bat horses<sup>3</sup> of the regiment were occasionally used for hunting or other purposes than that for which they were intended,<sup>4</sup> for the commanding officer had to sign a form each month "that the bat horses of the 91st have been marked and are not employed for any private purpose, but are held in a state for which they are provided, and are in every respect agreeable to the general order of August last." Meanwhile, in case a landing should be attempted by the enemy in the Thames estuary, the men of the Highland Brigade were all practised in gun drill—"1 sergeant and 14 gunners daily from each battalion, 'whenever ye weather permits.'"<sup>5</sup>

On July 15th, Lieut.-General Sir James Pulteney inspected the Brigade, which was then under the command of Sir David Baird. The following order was issued: "Lieut.-Colonel Craufurd has it in command from Major-General Sir David Baird to communicate to the officers and men of the 91st Regiment, Lieut.-General Sir James Pulteney's entire approbation of their movements, to which Major-General Sir David Baird has desired that his own thanks, both to officers and men, for their correctness and attention may be added."<sup>6</sup>

Probably, as in other regiments of the garrison, a certain number of men of good character were allowed to assist at the harvest:<sup>7</sup> this was a great help to married men with children, when, according to the season and district, the 4-lb. loaf varied from 7¼d. to 10¼d. Early in September the Highland Brigade proceeded for a week to Colchester for exercise and field days.<sup>8</sup> On

<sup>1</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>2</sup> "There is nothing going on here but drill from morning to night in this blasted place. I do think any place would be better for man to be in as a soldier than this place." Donald Gregorson, 30/4/1805.

<sup>3</sup> W. O., 17/8/1804. F. Moore to Colonel Craufurd: "The bat horse for carrying the sur-

geon's medicine-chest, which is stated to have died, must be replaced at the expense of the surgeon."

<sup>4</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>5</sup> Gardyne, vol. i. p. 138.

<sup>6</sup> Digest.

<sup>7</sup> Gardyne, vol. i. p. 120.

<sup>8</sup> The 42nd proceeded to Portsmouth on September 19th, according to Donald Gregorson.



October 8th they returned to Colchester for ten days, during which time they were reviewed at Broxton by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed his approval of their "soldier-like appearance and correct discipline," adding "how highly he was pleased with their correct movements in line."<sup>1</sup>

### Lord Cathcart's Expedition.

In October, the invasion scare having passed away with Napoleon on the Danube, the Government decided to send a force to Hanover to stiffen the resistance of the King of Prussia to the newly-created Emperor of the French. The Highland Brigade, less the 42nd, which had gone to Portsmouth, was sent to Faversham to form part of this expedition, which was entrusted to Lord Cathcart. Before starting Lord Cathcart reorganised his forces.

Under the new arrangement the 91st was brigaded at Ramsgate with the 26th and 28th under Major-General Mackenzie Fraser, with whom it had served in the Cape. General Fraser's Brigade formed part of Lieut.-General Dundas's Division. The regiment embarked between the 18th and 28th December, its strength being 41 sergeants, 21 drummers, and 531 rank and file. On the last day of 1805 it disembarked at the mouth of the Weser, and by January 8th had reached Hamburg.<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile, in England political events of grave importance were happening: first came the news of Austerlitz, and then, on January 23rd, the death of Pitt. Fox came into office, and orders were sent to recall Cathcart's expedition; so at the end of January, after receiving many compliments, the army re-embarked, and by February 28th the 91st were safely landed at Ramsgate.<sup>3</sup> The regiment was in a very high state of discipline, and composed of very good material; the men were extremely healthy, and in spite of the hardships and sea voyage the hospital returns were very low.

### Service in Ireland, 1806-1808.

A fortnight later the regiment was inspected by Sir John Moore at Faversham, and the Commanding Officer had the pleasure of informing the regiment that that stern disciplinarian "has expressed himself as being well pleased with the soldier-like and clean appearance of the regiment,"<sup>4</sup> though

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> "You may believe I am not sorry at leaving Germany, as there was nothing to do there. The part of the country I saw is miserable, excepting the city of Bremen." Donald Gregorson, 23/2/1806.

The men were allowed to purchase blue cloth trousers for wear on board ship. Many men lost their purses on this expedition. Lochnell MS.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.





he caused three undesirable officers to leave.<sup>1</sup> From Faversham the regiment went to Ashford,<sup>2</sup> and the summer was spent at Shorncliffe Camp under Sir John Moore's eye. While there, in July, Sergeant-Major Hart was promoted to commissioned rank in the Cape Regiment. After moving to Canterbury and then to Hythe, towards the end of December the regiment was sent to Ireland. The first six months were spent at Fermoy, and in July Headquarters were sent to Mallow, with detachments in the surrounding country. Before its departure Major-General Hill,<sup>3</sup> after returning thanks to all ranks and commenting on the excellent discipline of the regiment,<sup>4</sup> ended his orders by stating "his perfect conviction that this battalion, wherever situated, will on all occasions acquit itself much to its own credit and honour."

The regiment was stationed successively at Cashel and Enniscorthy.<sup>5</sup> At Cashel it received, in November, a draft from the Ayrshire Militia: this draft did not turn out very satisfactory, as a good number deserted and the remainder were not very healthy, as shown by the sudden increase of the hospital returns. The 91st took up quarters in Dublin in the beginning of April 1808, under orders for Gibraltar.<sup>6</sup> There it was highly praised by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Duke of Richmond, and many general officers, at a review held on May 8th.

### The Peninsular War, 1808-1809.

At the beginning of June came the news that the regiment was selected to form part of the expedition to be sent under Sir Arthur Wellesley to help the Portuguese in their resistance to Napoleon. A draft of 264 from the 2nd Battalion enabled it to embark 917 strong at Monkstown on June 15th. The 91st were brigaded with the 40th and 71st under the command of their late Commanding Officer, Brigadier-General Catlin Craufurd.<sup>7</sup> The regiment was

<sup>1</sup> Among them was Ensign M'D. from Mull. Donald Gregorson writes of him: "What a beast they have sent us as last from Mull; to have given a commission to Mr A—— M'D——! He is a disgrace to the country, and particularly to his friends; it would have been better for them to have kept him at home to mind the cattle, if he could be trusted with such a charge, than to have sent him in the capacity of a gentleman." 2/12/1805.

<sup>2</sup> Donald Gregorson wrote from Ashford, 29/3/1806: "We are all anxious to hear of Mr Windham's new plan of the army that he is to bring before Parliament. I hope the pay of the army will be increased, which it has great need to be. Let it be never so good, I don't think

it will induce me to remain much longer. The custom now is to drill until perfectly fatigued and it becomes disagreeable."

<sup>3</sup> Confidential Report. "This regiment for its numbers is very effective, and due attention seems to have been paid by all ranks of its officers. Its discipline and interior economy are very good. . . . Men good and serviceable, regular and well-behaved, not young or very stout but hardy." Inspection Report, 23/10/1806.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

<sup>5</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>6</sup> Lochnell MS.

<sup>7</sup> Confidential Report, 23/10/1806. "A good and intelligent officer; has paid every attention to the appearance, discipline, and interior economy of his corps."

commanded by Colonel James Robinson, brought in from half-pay, 15th Foot.<sup>1</sup> For four weeks it was kept on shipboard at Cork, a bad preparation for the fatigue of a campaign. Still, on August 1st, the sick in quarters and hospital only numbered 33. It was not till July 12th that the fleet weighed anchor. On July 28th the transport containing the regiment arrived at Mondego Bay, in Portugal. On August 3rd the 91st disembarked and went into camp at Lavos. On the 8th, before advancing on Lisbon, Sir Arthur Wellesley rebrigaded his army, and the 91st found themselves, along with the 50th, in what was called the Fifth Brigade, still commanded by Catlin Craufurd. On the 11th Catlin Craufurd's Brigade arrived at Leiria after a trying march "up to our knees in sand, and suffering dreadfully from thirst."<sup>2</sup>

### Roleia and Vimiero.

For the defence of Lisbon, Junot, the French Commander-in-Chief, had sent Loison to hold the important town of Abrantes (where the Tagus is for the first time bridged): immediately on hearing of the disembarkation at Mondego Bay he ordered that officer to fall back and effect a junction with the force he sent out on August 6th along the sea road. Delaborde, who commanded this column, advanced as far as Alcobaça, but finding the position there not as strong as he had been led to expect, retired on the heights of Roleia, leaving a line of piquets at Obidos. On the 16th Wellesley occupied Obidos, and on the following day he attacked the 4350 men who held the position of Roleia. In both phases of the attack Catlin Craufurd's Brigade was in reserve, but in the first phase the light companies of the Brigade,<sup>3</sup> commanded by Major Douglas of the 91st, were close up to the first line in support. But owing to the great numerical superiority of the English over the French, the supports and reserve never came into action, though the 'Digest' says the light companies of the Brigade "were engaged when the enemy's advanced posts were driven from their positions."<sup>4</sup>

The next day the British force advanced to a position at Vimiero, ten miles south of Roleia. There, on the 20th, reinforcements arrived under Anstruther which brought up the strength to some 16,778 British and 2000 Portuguese. As General Junot could only muster some 10,300 foot, 2000 horse, 700 artillery, and 23 guns, Wellesley determined to attack him in his position at Torres Vedras, about nine miles distant. But Sir Harry Burrard refused to allow him to do so. On the morning of the 21st Junot attempted to surprise the British position at dawn, but, losing his way, made two disconnected attacks about 10 A.M. on the British centre and left. In

<sup>1</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>2</sup> Journal of a Soldier (of the 71st).

<sup>3</sup> Wellington Despatches.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.



CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL OF ARDSLIGNISH (1801-1816).

*(From a Daguerreotype presented to the Officers' Mess by his sister,  
Mrs LILIAS DAVIDSON.)*



this action Catlin Craufurd's Brigade,<sup>1</sup> in which the 45th had taken the place of the 50th, was in reserve, together with the Portuguese, behind the left flank of the army. The Brigade was ordered to turn the French right, but only arrived on the scene of action after the enemy had been defeated by Ferguson's counter-attack.<sup>2</sup> The official despatches return the casualties of the Brigade as nil, but they actually came under fire: Lieutenant Ormerod, 91st, was hit, but not wounded, on the breastplate,<sup>3</sup> and the 'Digest of Service' records that one man of the 45th attached to the 91st was killed.<sup>4</sup>

While negotiations were in progress for the evacuation of Portugal by the French, the army was rebrigaded, and the 91st was placed, together with the 1/6th and 45th, in Major-General Beresford's Brigade of Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Wellesley's Division.<sup>5</sup>

Up to the beginning of September the regiment remained exceptionally healthy. At that date, out of a strength of 938, there were only 45 men in hospital. But at the beginning of October it was seized by an epidemic, and on October 15th 171 men were in hospital, of whom 136 had to be left behind when the regiment started for Spain.<sup>6</sup>

### The Corunna Campaign.

Before Moore's advance from Lisbon commenced, the army was again reorganised, and the 91st, 746 strong, now under the command of Major Douglas, as Colonel Robinson had gone home on sick leave, was placed in General Hill's Brigade along with the 1/5th and 1/32nd. The Brigade marched<sup>7</sup> *viâ* Abrantes, Castello Branco, Cavellos, Belmonte, Ciudad Rodrigo, and arrived at Salamanca on November 18th.<sup>8</sup> There Sir John Moore halted for some time to allow his scattered forces to concentrate and to see how best he could use what strength he had. Meanwhile, on November 28th, he rebrigaded his army. Under this new distribution the 91st was placed along with the 1/28th in Disney's Brigade of the Reserve Division, commanded by Major-

<sup>1</sup> Wellington Despatches.

<sup>2</sup> Donald Gregorson wrote from Verona Camp, 22/8/1808: "We shall have a good deal to do before we conquer this country, but there is no doubt of the result. The French are very brave, but they have no chance with our armie."

<sup>3</sup> Letter of Commander Fenton.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

<sup>5</sup> On September 6th a number of officers subscribed to present Sir Arthur Wellesley with a service of plate, among them the following officers of the 91st: J. Robinson, Lieut.-Col. Commanding; W. Douglas, Major; R. H. Ottley, Major and Lieut.-Colonel; D. M'Donnell, Captain.

<sup>6</sup> Dysentery seems the most prevalent complaint.

On October 29th there were 47 cases of dysentery, 2 typhus fever, 3 intermittent fever, 1 pulmonia, 1 venereal, 3 wounds and ulcers, 12 convalescent. There were about 60 others, just out of hospital, not fit to march. In all, 3 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 6 sergeants, 130 rank and file were left behind.

<sup>7</sup> Digest.

<sup>8</sup> Donald Gregorson wrote from Salamanca, 24/11/1808: "This is a very fine country beside Portugal—indeed there is no comparison between the two. This country is well worth fighting for. Our troops are in good spirits and eager to attack the French, and when we do meet I shall have no doubt of the result, if we are at all nearly equal in numbers."



General the Honourable Edward Paget,<sup>1</sup> the other Brigade of the Division being commanded by Anstruther and composed of the 20th, 1/52nd, and 1/95th. Unfortunately, the epidemics<sup>2</sup> which had started in Portugal still played havoc with the men, and by December 1st the regiment was further reduced by 46 men, who had to be left behind in hospital at Salamanca.

It was not till December 11th that Moore again made a forward movement. On that day the Reserve Division marched for Toro along with Beresford's Brigade of Fraser's Division. There they found Lord Paget with Baird's cavalry ready to cover their advance on Valladolid. But on the next day Moore received an intercepted despatch from Berthier to Soult, which disclosed the whole situation of the French armies in Spain. Sir John learned now for the first time of the capture of Madrid. He at once determined to try and surprise Soult, who was holding the line of the Carrion, as he judged that such an event would cause Napoleon to turn his attention to the north, and give the Spaniards time to organise resistance in the south.

By December 20th, Moore had reached Mayorga by the Villafranca-Valderos route, and effected his junction with Sir John Baird, who had come from Corunna to reinforce him.

On the night of the 20th, the cavalry under Lord Paget surprised Soult's cavalry at Sahagun, which Moore occupied with his infantry on the evening of the 21st. From the 21st till the 23rd, the 91st, now reduced to 698 bayonets, lay near Sahagun at Grajal de Campos.<sup>3</sup> On the evening of the 23rd, Moore determined to make a night attack on Soult, who held the line of the Carrion. But the column had hardly started before he received two despatches—the first from La Romana telling him he could only put 8000 men into the field; the second informing him that Napoleon had started northwards to attempt to cut him off. Accordingly he countermanded his orders, and at once made preparations to retreat. Ensign Ormerod's letter,<sup>4</sup> written the day after the regiment returned to England, gives a graphic description of the campaign: "When our troops arrived at and around Grajal de Campos, we were marched from thence at about nine o'clock one night (December 23rd) to make an attack on Soult, at least it was said so, and harangues and bloody preparations were made for the occasion: after marching in column at the rate of a mile an hour, up to our knees in snow and pierced through and through with extreme cold winds, for about two leagues, we were ordered to the right about, and returned home at one o'clock in the morning, wet through with snow, which gave us severe colds and some throats.—At four o'clock we rose, and the baggage having been sent off before, we left Grajal de Campos, well knowing that a retreat was Sir John Moore's aim from the baggage being in front."

At midday on the 24th, Moore commenced his retreat, leaving the Reserve Division under Major-General E. Paget, two light brigades and the cavalry,

<sup>1</sup> Oman, vol. ii., Appendix.

<sup>2</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>3</sup> Ensign Ormerod's letter, Appendix, p. 85.

<sup>4</sup> Appendix, p. 85.

to hold Sahagun for twenty-four hours. The weather was terrible, provisions at Sahagun were short,—“at this place nothing could be procured, not even chocolate.”<sup>1</sup> A thaw set in on the 25th, the day the Reserve started to retreat. “We marched through deep water and boggy ground, our shoes and stockings often falling off: obliged to keep up close, roads almost impassable.”<sup>2</sup>

By the evening of the 27th the Reserve had crossed the Esla and reached Benevente. “Before we arrived at Benevente we looked for an attack but were disappointed.”<sup>3</sup> Napoleon’s cavalry was now in touch with that of Soult, but was gallantly held in check by Lord Paget’s horse. “The French pushed in quite close all the way to Benevente, as indeed they did till we embarked. When we gained Benevente we were within two hours of being surrounded. . . . The next morning (the 28th) Benevente was alarmed by the appearance of an attack: the monks, nuns, and women bundling up and flying in every direction.—It then poured with rain, but we were obliged to take up our positions. However, after remaining some time under arms, we retired to our quarters, the enemy not daring to approach.”<sup>4</sup> Meanwhile the rest of the army, after a day’s rest, continued the retreat, but the two Light Brigades, the Reserve Division, and the Cavalry remained at Benevente. “The next morning (December 29th) we marched: some squadrons of the enemy two hours later thought to cut off some of the baggage: our piquet immediately attacked them in the most gallant manner, but were nearly overpowered, when some troops of the 10th and 7th Dragoons, not near equal to the enemy, charged and defeated them.”<sup>5</sup>

After a fatiguing march the Reserve Division reached Astorga on December 30th, the day the main body commenced its retreat from that town. On the 31st, the Light Brigades separated from the rearguard and retired on Vigo; while now that the mountains were reached all the cavalry except one regiment was sent on ahead. Thus from the 31st onwards the whole duty of covering the retreat fell on the Reserve Division. To add to the difficulties the Division had to surmount, the troops of the other divisions, not being in contact with the enemy, had lost their *morale* and got out of hand, and their stragglers covered the road. Moreover, Sir John Moore had a passion for night marches.

The Reserve Division left Astorga on the 31st “with more headaches than full stomachs,”<sup>6</sup> as Captain Blakeney of the 28th put it, crossed the Manzanal Pass, and, reaching Bembibre the same afternoon, halted there till January 2nd. The greater part of January 1st was occupied in driving or dragging the drunken stragglers of the other divisions out of the houses and sending them forward. On January 3rd the Reserve Division halted at Cacabellos, six miles from Villafranca, where the highroad crosses the Cua, and fought a rearguard action, while the stores in Villafranca were being

<sup>1</sup> Ormerod.<sup>2</sup> Ibid.<sup>3</sup> Ibid.<sup>6</sup> Blakeney, ‘A Boy in the Peninsula.’<sup>4</sup> Ibid.<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

destroyed. While awaiting the enemy, General Paget held a drumhead court-martial on those men of the Brigade who had joined the marauders of the other divisions, but none of these men belonged to the 91st.<sup>1</sup> Meanwhile, half the 1/95th held the road beyond the river ;<sup>2</sup> west of the bridge a horse battery was stationed with the 1/28th as its escort, while the 20th, 1/52nd, and 1/91st were placed in the vineyards behind the line of stone walls facing the river. The brunt of the fighting fell on the 1/95th. "When we reached Calcavallos (Cacabellos) we waited for the enemy, and an engagement took place in which great numbers fell on both sides.—Our Rifle Corps suffered much, as did the enemy. When they gained the bridge they kept pushing on, as they always do."<sup>3</sup> Though the 91st was not heavily engaged, they must have made an impression on the enemy, for Napoleon's account of the fight runs : "Trois mille Ecossais, voulant defendre les gorges de Picros, près de Villafranca, pour donner le temps à beaucoup de choses à filer, ont été culbutés. Mais le général Colbert pétillant de se faire avancer sa cavalerie, une balle l'a frappé au front, et l'a tué."<sup>4</sup>

The same evening the Reserve evacuated Cacabellos, and pushing through Villafranca marched eighteen hours on a stretch till it reached Nogales, nearly fifty miles distant. "The scenery must have been beautiful, I am sure, had it been day, for fountains in numbers presented themselves, making a waving noise down the rocks : all the way from hence we experienced the most extreme difficulties : without shoes or food, obliged to march, men dropping down through hunger and fatigue—men, women, and children in one heap—the Spanish artillery, clothes lying in the road, our horses not being able to draw them up such steep hills and time being precious.—At one hill we were obliged to throw away the bags of dollars, which rolled once or twice down and then burst, covering the dirt with their numbers. Our rear was engaged every day. When we were passing the mountains two of *our men* (*sic* 91st) fell down over a precipice : every ten paces were horses killed : indeed, all who reached Corunna except a very few were shot or stabbed in the heart and thrown over a precipice. At Calcavallos (Cacabellos) the Reserve were obliged to cut off their packs, being so closely pressed."<sup>5</sup>

At Nogales the Reserve made a stand, and again at the Bridge of Constantine, on the 5th. On the afternoon of that day the French cavalry attempted to cross the bridge which the British engineers had failed to blow up.<sup>6</sup> The battery and the 1/28th and 1/95th were on the river bank, with the 20th, 1/52nd, and 1/91st in support on a hill near by. The French were easily kept at bay till nightfall. On January 6th the Reserve reached Lugo, where they found the rest of the army drawn up in battle array,

<sup>1</sup> Blakeney, 'A Boy in the Peninsula.'

<sup>2</sup> Oman, vol. ii.

<sup>3</sup> Ormerod.

<sup>4</sup> Napoleon's Despatches.

<sup>6</sup> Oman, vol. ii.

<sup>5</sup> Ormerod.

three miles outside the town. Soult himself arrived late on the 6th, but even by the 8th did not think himself strong enough to attack the British position. Moore, however, decided that he would gain nothing by taking the offensive, and, as provisions were getting scarce, ordered a retreat by night on the evening of the 8th. The result was deplorable; whole brigades and regiments went astray, and only the Reserve Division struck the chaussée at the place they were ordered. Fortunately Soult did not press the pursuit, although during the whole of the retirement to Betanzos the regiments of the Reserve Division were the only ones in the whole army which kept their formation. Marching continuously, the Reserve Division swept the stragglers before it and reached Betanzos on the morning of the 10th. As Moore's biographer says, "The Reserve was commanded by an indefatigable officer, and the regiments that composed it were admirable."<sup>1</sup>

On the night of the 11th, the Reserve halted at El Burgo,<sup>2</sup> four miles outside Corunna, to cover the blowing up of the bridge across the tidal Mero. On the 13th the Division was withdrawn to the heights in front of Corunna to oppose Soult's force, which had discovered a passage across the river at Celas, seven miles up-stream.

It was not till the 16th, the day the fleet was ready to embark the army, that Soult determined he was strong enough to attack the British. Moore's army occupied the ridge of Monte Mero, two miles outside Corunna.<sup>3</sup> The weakness of this position lay in the fact that the right flank rested on no obstacle, and was liable to be turned across the open ground between the end of the ridge and the gates of Corunna. Sir John Moore accordingly placed Baird's Division on the left, Hope on the right, and retained the Reserve Division in support on Hope's right rear, and Fraser's Division outside the gates of Corunna to support Paget if necessary.

The battle opened fiercely against Baird's and Hope's Divisions, and Soult at the same time attempted to turn the right flank. Thereon the Reserve at once marched to oppose the enemy, with the 1/95th and 1/52nd in front, and the 20th, 1/28th, and 1/91st in support.<sup>4</sup> As the attack proceeded the 1/95th, 1/28th, and 1/91st were mainly engaged with La Houssaye's dismounted Dragoons, and the deadly fire of the British infantry soon caused the horsemen to fall back; while the 1/52nd and the 20th pushed back the infantry of Mermet's Division. Paget completely crushed the French left, took many prisoners, and would have captured the battery on the heights of Penasquedo, but at dusk, Hope, who had succeeded Sir John Moore in command, ordered him to halt at the foot of the French position.

Ensign Ormerod thus described the battle:<sup>5</sup>—

"On the 16th instant the enemy, having pushed forward artillery and

<sup>1</sup> 'Life of Sir John Moore,' by J. C. Moore.

<sup>2</sup> Oman, vol. ii.

<sup>3</sup> Oman, vol. ii.

<sup>5</sup> Appendix, p. 86.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

25,000 men to a very strong position, and imagining that the greatest part of our troops had embarked, opened upon us. We had some hours before been ordered to our cantonments, with strict orders not to put off our accoutrements and to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice, either to embark or meet the enemy.—At three o'clock in the afternoon, when I was looking forward to partake of a little dinner, my ears were saluted with a heavy roar of cannon and musquetry.—The bugle immediately sounded.—We marched to our alarm post, but were saluted on the way with a number of shells which burst round us. A very bloody and obstinate battle ensued, many fell on both sides. Towards dark English valour prevailed, when the enemy gave ground in every direction, our men charging and huzzaing. Our regiment was in the very centre of the battle, next the Guards, but most miraculously escaped, only two men wounded, one in the skull, the other in the back.”

The same evening the 91st embarked, 534 strong, having lost, killed, wounded, and missing, since the retreat commenced, 164 men.<sup>1</sup> The Grenadier and Light Companies suffered the smallest loss from stragglers, respectively 7 and 8. On the whole, those companies had the greatest losses who had received the highest numbers from the draft which arrived just before the regiment left Ireland. On January 23rd the ships carrying the regiment arrived safely in Plymouth Sound. In spite of the heavy losses, the 91st may well be proud of having belonged to General Paget's Division during the famous retreat to Corunna, for, as Sir George Napier wrote in his 'Reminiscences,' "Every officer and man, from the general, who gave the example, to the youngest soldier in the regiment, did their duty with spirit and with zeal."<sup>2</sup>

### Effects of the Campaign.

From Plymouth the 91st was sent to Ramsgate, where a considerable number of the sick were left behind, when Headquarters and the duty men moved on to Ashford and went into barracks there. According to the subaltern officers, Ashford was a "very dull and uninteresting place, the good people of which, not being particularly fond of military gentlemen, left us very much to ourselves."<sup>3</sup> At Ashford Barracks the 91st found the Warwickshire Militia, a very fine regiment, which was detailed to do all garrison duties until the Corunna heroes recovered their strength. The Monthly Returns for January and February 1809 are blank; but on March 25th they show that 22 officers, 31 sergeants, 11 drummers, and 337 rank and file were present and fit for duty, while 144 men were sick in different hospitals in

<sup>1</sup> Monthly Returns.

<sup>2</sup> Sir George Napier's 'Reminiscences.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Adventures of Captain Patterson.'

this country. During March, April, and May the deaths from disease numbered 40. But by May 25th the strength had risen to 53 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 515 rank and file fit for duty, though many of these were not capable of any sustained effort, and for the rest of their lives never recovered from the effects of the terrible retreat. Fortunately, the command of the regiment had devolved on Lieut.-Colonel William Douglas, a son of the Laird of Brighton, in Forfarshire, a man of tried courage and experience, an excellent organiser and disciplinarian.<sup>1</sup> Under his supervision recruiting parties were sent to Hawick and Hamilton; an officer was sent to Edinburgh, and Captain Lowrie and a party were sent to his native town of Lincoln; a small but steady stream flowed in. Soon the regiment was "in capital order for duty."<sup>2</sup>

An Army Order of February came as a great boon to the men, for it gave His Majesty's sanction to the temporary discontinuance of powdering and dressing the hair, which had been authorised by Sir Arthur Wellesley in Portugal. "The hair is to be cut close to the head in the neatest and most uniform manner, and to be constantly combed, brushed, and washed. For the latter essential purpose it is His Majesty's pleasure that a small sponge be hereafter added to each man's regimental necessaries."

Meanwhile, in April the regiment suffered a severe blow. During the years 1793 to 1808, in spite of emigration, the Highlands had sent 70,000 men to swell the ranks of the British army; but, by 1809, this source of recruiting was exhausted, and, to meet the losses incurred by the Corunna campaign, it was necessary to seek recruits elsewhere. On April 7th, 1809, the following memorandum was issued by the Adjutant-General:—

"As the population of the Highlands of Scotland is found insufficient to supply recruits for the whole of the Highland corps on the establishment of His Majesty's army, and as some of these corps, laying aside their distinguishing dress, which is objectionable to the natives of South Britain, would in a great measure tend to the facilitating the completing of the establishment, as it would be an inducement to the men of the English Militia to extend their services in greater numbers to these regiments: it is in consequence most humbly submitted for the approbation of His Majesty, that His Majesty's 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 91st, and 94th Regiments should discontinue to wear in future the dress by which His Majesty's Regiments of Highlanders are distinguished: and that the above corps should no longer be considered as on

<sup>1</sup> Confidential Report, 19/5/1809, by Brigadier-General Francis de Rottenburg:—

(1) The general appearance and make of the men is very good, and well calculated for the most active service.

(2) The men of the regiment are not deficient in their field movements, but the company officers require a further degree of instruction.

(3) The Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Douglas, attends to his duties and understands the principles of his profession, as well as Bt. Lieut.-Colonel Ottley, the first Major; second Major Warburton is a clever young man and very promising.

<sup>2</sup> 'Adventures of Captain Patterson,' p. 125.

that establishment." The 91st petitioned to be made a Light Infantry corps like the 71st, but the request was refused.<sup>1</sup>

The denationalisation did not take place at once, though from July the regiment ceased to be called the Argyll Regiment in the monthly returns; it was still known in the army as late as 1814 as the Argyll Highlanders. John Campbell, private, 91st Highlanders, relates:<sup>2</sup>—

"In 1809, just before we went abroad, the tartan came down for the kilts and plaids, but before we embarked for Walcheren an order came down to make it up into trews. The bonnets of the regiment were quite worn out, not worth a pin, after Corunna, and were so expensive, so at the same time with ourselves, the 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, and 75th Highlanders, which were all kilted and wore bonnets as well as ourselves, all received the same orders and were put into trews. We had a bonnet given us with the trews, a low flat one, with a feather on one side. About a year after we had the trews (in 1810) they took them away from us, and gave us a kind of grey-coloured trousers, something the colour of a man's greatcoat. The regiment was much displeased with this, as there were many Argyllshire men among us.<sup>3</sup> When they took the trews from us, and we got the grey trousers, they took away the flat bonnet too and gave us black caps like the rest of the Line Regiments."<sup>4</sup>

It appears that between the years 1800 and 1818 there enlisted in the 1st Battalion of the 91st, 970 Scots, 218 Irish, 171 English, and 22 foreigners, and in the 2nd Battalion, from 1807 to 1814, 599 Scots, 168 English, 142 Irish, and 197 foreigners.<sup>5</sup> During the years 1809 to 1814 the regiment received into its ranks 969 men, and of these a great proportion were transfers from the Militia. But in spite of the various sources from which recruits were obtained, *esprit de corps* kept the regiment firmly attached to its Argyllshire origin, and the true Highland spirit was strong in the ranks. Stockquiler quotes the following anecdote:<sup>6</sup> "A man of the 91st dying on the field of Vimiero (*sic*) called to a comrade to convey his watch and money to a friend to whom he was under obligation, and who had served with him in the Argyllshire Militia. For twelve years the comrade

<sup>1</sup> Lochnell MS.      <sup>2</sup> Appendix, pp. 86, 87.

<sup>3</sup> Colonel Douglas, once the order was received, wished to get the regiment clothed in English uniform as quickly as possible, so as to get up to full strength and be sent on service again.—Lochnell MS. After 1809 there are comparatively few young officers joining from Argyllshire.

<sup>4</sup> W. O. C.-in-C., Out Letters, 3/53 :

"HORSE GUARDS, 4/12/1810.

"Sir,—It having been represented to the C.-in-C. that the clothing provided for the 91st is made in the Highland manner, altho' the clothier was apprized of the alteration ordered by his Majesty, I am therefore directed to desire you will cause the Regiment to be immediately supplied with clothing

agreeable to the existing Regulations, which must be forwarded to the Regimental Headquarters immediately.—I have the honour, &c.,

"W. W., Dy.A.G.

"To Lt.-General D. Campbell,  
91st Regt."

<sup>5</sup> The foreigners in the 2nd Battalion were mainly Swedish, Pomeranians, and Germans, enlisted on the Continent in 1813. There were a few enlisted earlier; they may have been bandsmen. I find an Antonio Cadonia enlisted as drummer on August 13th, 1800, by order of General Dundas, at the Cape (Monthly Returns). Percy Groves, Note, p. 10.

For nationality of the corps, cp. Appendix, p. 356.

<sup>6</sup> Stockquiler, 'History of Army.'

thus trusted carried the watch and money about with him, resisting all temptations to part with them which urgent necessity often presented. At length he met the man for whom the bequest was intended, and placed it in his hands." Another story, quoted by Stewart of Garth in his 'Sketches,' illustrates the loyal feeling in the regiment: "A soldier of this regiment deserted and emigrated to America, where he settled. Several years after his desertion a letter was received from him with a sum of money for the purpose of providing one or two men to supply his place in the regiment as the only recompense he could make for breaking his oath to God and his allegiance to his king, which preyed on his conscience in such a manner that he had no rest night nor day."<sup>1</sup>

In spite of everything, the 91st clung to its connection with the Highlands. On November 30th, 1820, it got back its old title of the Argyllshire Regiment.<sup>2</sup> As late as 1839 a squad was always drilled in Gaelic, and up to 1850 the regiment retained its pipers.<sup>3</sup> In 1864, after many efforts, it was restored to the Highland Establishment.

### **The Service Company at the Douro and Talavera, 1809.**

While the regiment was refitting in England, the men left behind sick in hospital, and such stragglers as escaped back to Lisbon, were formed into a company<sup>4</sup> under Captain Walsh and two subalterns, Lieutenants Colin MacDougall and R. G. Lavers. It was placed in the 1st Battalion of detachments under Colonel Bunbury of the Buffs, of which Lieutenant Garland, 91st, was paymaster. It was actively engaged in the operations of the 10th, 11th, and 12th May 1809,<sup>5</sup> which culminated in the crossing of the Douro. The 1st Battalion of detachments played its part in the battle of Talavera on July 27th and 28th, and was specially thanked in General Orders.<sup>6</sup> The company went into action with 3 officers, 2 sergeants, and 88 men. It lost Captain James Walsh prisoner, Lieutenant MacDougall killed, a sergeant wounded, 9 privates killed,<sup>7</sup> 30 wounded, and 19 taken prisoners: in all, 61 casualties out of a strength of 93. Captain Walsh was fortunate enough to escape from his escort at Vittoria, and after swimming the Zaza and undergoing innumerable hardships rejoined the army in Portugal. Captain Hunter Blair of the 91st, who was serving as a Brigade-Major to General Cameron, was not so fortunate, as he was taken prisoner and remained in captivity in

<sup>1</sup> Stewart of Garth, 'Sketches.'

<sup>2</sup> At request of the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding, Donald M'Neill of Oransay (W. O. C.-in-C., Out Letters, 3/71).

<sup>3</sup> Cp. p. 172.

<sup>4</sup> On February 7th, 1809, this company was composed of 4 officers, 3 drummers, 154 non-

commissioned officers and men fit for duty. Lieutenant Lavers was left behind sick, and was not present at Talavera (Monthly Return of detachments in Portugal).

<sup>5</sup> Digest; Wellington Despatches.

<sup>6</sup> Wellington Despatches.

<sup>7</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 75.



France till 1814. The relics of the service company marched with the battalion of detachments on September 21st, 1809, from Badajoz to embark for England.<sup>1</sup>

### The Walcheren Expedition, 1809.

During the summer of 1809 the Government determined to make a diversion in the Low Countries to aid the Austrians in their struggle with Napoleon. In view of this expedition, on July 9th the 91st were rebrigaded with their old friends the 6th and 50th Foot, under Major-General Dyott. Just before starting the regiment received a draft of 145 transfers. Major-General Dyott's Brigade embarked on July 15th at Ramsgate,<sup>2</sup> but did not leave the Downs till August 1st. On the 9th August 40 officers and 698 non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the 91st disembarked at South Beveland.<sup>3</sup> The expedition made no headway. On September 3rd the troops evacuated South Beveland, and the regiment entered Middleburg on the Isle of Walcheren. Most unfortunately it was one of the last to be withdrawn, and it was not till December 23rd that it embarked at Flushing for England. The low fever, the scourge of the Island, coming on the top of the strain of the retreat from Corunna, played havoc with the men: during the years 1809 and 1810 the regiment lost 218 men dead of disease. On September 25th, 1809, out of a parade state of 608 rank and file, only 246 were reported as fit for duty. Captain Duncan Stewart and 37 non-commissioned officers and men died during the month of September. In October the deaths numbered 42. The Returns for the whole army show that out of 40,000 disembarked in Walcheren, 35,000 had been in hospital.

The Return, dated Middleburg, September 25th, 1809, is the last of the "Monthly Returns" now in possession of the regiment: hence information for the next few years is mainly drawn from those at the Record Office and from the Confidential Reports which exist there. The regiment landed at Shorncliffe on December 27th, and for the next few months it was successively at Dover, Deal, Canterbury, and Ramsgate. At this last station it remained from the middle of March till the middle of August. The deaths for January and February 1810 numbered 52 and 76 respectively.<sup>4</sup> By August the health of the regiment was considerably improved, and in the middle of that month a move was made in two divisions to Ashford, and from thence on September 24th to Canterbury, where Headquarters remained for the next two years. There, on October 25th, the regiment, along with

<sup>1</sup> Adj.-Gen. Office, Badajoz, Nov. 16th, 1809.

<sup>2</sup> A draft left behind was attached to the 1st Battalion of Detachments at Margate.

<sup>3</sup> Appendix, p. 84.

<sup>4</sup> G. O., Horse Guards, 15/11/1809. Laid down that the widows and children of soldiers who died

on the Walcheren Expedition should receive the double allowance usually given to them to assist them in getting to their homes when the troops embark, and that such as are natives of Scotland and Ireland should have a free passage home.

the other troops in garrison, fired a *feu de joie* to celebrate the Jubilee of His Majesty George III.

The summer of 1810 was very stormy, and on August 18th a District Order was issued: "In consequence of the very precarious state of the weather, Lieut.-General Nicolls directs that every possible assistance should be given by commanding officers of corps throughout the Kent District for expediting the getting-in of the corn harvest."<sup>1</sup> This no doubt brought in a nice little sum to the deserving men, who were allowed to assist the farmers. Another District Order no doubt also affected the 91st: "Lieut.-General Nicolls finds it necessary to remind officers that one of the first things they are informed of on joining their corps—viz., that by His Majesty's orders, officers, while present with their corps, are to appear only in their regimentals."<sup>2</sup> The Highland officers of the regiment no doubt took but little pride in their new Line uniform, and appeared in mufti whenever they got the chance.

The Inspection Report for October 1810 was not very favourable.<sup>3</sup> The *morale* of the men had not yet recovered from the strain of Corunna and Walcheren. In 1811 the ranks were full of newcomers: no less than 133 volunteers from the Militia and 261 transfers were received between the months of May and December. The influence of this influx is seen at once by the rise in the death-rate after May 1811. Fortunately, however, for the regiment they had in Col. William Douglas a stern disciplinarian and a good organiser, and by 1811 the reports<sup>4</sup> were quite good, and the regiment was eagerly expecting orders to proceed to Portugal or to America.<sup>5</sup> As early as August 1810, immediately after the adoption of the new Line uniform and the consequent break in the traditions of the regiment, Colonel Douglas issued a new series of Standing Orders, at Ramsgate, on August 1st:<sup>6</sup> "Lieut.-

<sup>1</sup> Gardyne, vol. i. p. 212.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 218.

<sup>3</sup> Confidential Report, Canterbury, 23/10/1810, by Major-General Howard: "The regiment at present commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ottley (Lieut.-Col. Douglas being on leave) has only been under my orders from the 24th ulto. For the six months previous it has been very sickly from the effects of the Walcheren fever, having on an average during that time 250 sick. Not having had the same opportunity of exercise that it would if it had been in a more healthy state, the consequence has been that it requires some drill to bring it back to that precision of movements which it ought to possess. . . . I am happy to say that for the short time it has been here, I consider it is in an improving state."

<sup>4</sup> Confidential Report by Major-General Hay, 14/10/1811: "Lieut.-Col. Douglas appears to me active and intelligent. The Battalion has made much progress in discipline. . . . The captains are well acquainted with the interior economy of their companies, and fully competent to command

them in all situations; they appear to me to understand their duty in the field and in quarters, and are zealous and intelligent. The subalterns seem to have been well instructed. . . . Privates, a very fine body of men, mostly young, though equal to any service. They are healthy and clean. . . . This Battalion is in a high state of discipline, and fit to be employed in any service."

<sup>5</sup> The Inspection Report in April 1811, speaking about settling the accounts of the men who had served in Portugal with the Battalion of Detachments, ends, "It would be well to have their claims settled previous to their embarking for Canada."

Donald Gregorson writes from Canterbury, 5/9/1811: "We are still in the same state of suspense . . . in daily expectation of being ordered out of this country. America is still talked of as our destination, but I believe no one knows anything about it: mere supposition."

<sup>6</sup> Introduction to Reg. Standing Orders of Col. Forbes Robertson, 1888. Catlin Craufurd had wished to issue "standing orders" in 1803, but Lochnell had forbidden him to do so, as the

Colonel Douglas, considering that very considerable alterations have taken place in the Dress, &c., of the 91st Regiment since the last Standing Orders were issued, and in order that its discipline may be carried on in strict conformity to the Standing Orders of the Army and General Rules of Service, has thought proper to issue the following, which are to be considered as the Standing Orders of the Regiment from this date; and he hopes every individual will make himself thoroughly acquainted with the same, and at all times conduct himself thereby: which will in many instances prevent the repetition of orders in Companies' Books, and particularly will be found of much service to young officers." One of Colonel Douglas's reforms was the provision of a hot breakfast<sup>1</sup> for the men instead of leaving them to find their early morning meal as best they could. Sometime either in the autumn of 1810 or the spring of 1811 the regiment received new colours, as the campaigns in Spain and in the Walcheren had reduced the old colours to mere poles.<sup>2</sup> By the beginning of 1812 the regiment was once again very nearly up to full strength, and in such a state of discipline as to meet the approbation of Lieut.-General the Earl of Rosslyn.<sup>3</sup> In May it moved to Chatham, where the barracks must have been singularly insanitary, as is shown by the sudden increase in the death-rate, for in the four months it was stationed there no less than 40 men died of disease. From a purely economical point of view it would have paid the Authorities to see to the sanitation of barracks, for in 1812 they were offering a bounty of £23, 17s. 6d. for every recruit of 5 ft. 3 in. and upwards under forty years of age who engaged for unlimited service.<sup>4</sup>

### Return to the Peninsula.

By January 1812 the strength of the regiment was 1080 non-commissioned officers and men, and accordingly in the summer of that year it was selected

authorities were talking about issuing "standing orders" applicable for all regiments. Lochnell MS.

<sup>1</sup> The 92nd introduced the provision of breakfast for the men as early as 1808. The 42nd did not adopt the custom till 1818. The October 1810 Inspection Report of the 91st records: "The messing of the Regiment is well conducted at about 9½d. per man per diem, which covers the expense of both the men's breakfast and dinner: the former consisting of coffee and milk, and the latter of ¾-lb. of meat, with a basin of soup and the usual quantity of vegetables."

Confidential Report, October 1811: "The men have two good meals per day; meat and bread (by contract) excellent. The officers mess together, and the system is so established that subalterns are enabled to live at it."

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 339.

<sup>3</sup> Confidential Report, 2/5/1812: "A fine body of men, and for their ages likely to improve. Have the appearance of health and cleanliness . . . well drilled and well behaved. Every man clothed and does duty. . . . Ball-firing: during the winter months very little opportunity has offered, and owing to the bad weather and distance necessary to go for the purpose, it could scarce be practised. —The Battalion was just commencing when called upon to march (to Chatham). . . . School: the master appears to understand the duty of the instruction, and the children are making progress. Chaplain: Mr Francis regularly attends the school and hospital. Divine service attended every Sunday." *N.B.*—There are no Inspection Reports extant at the Record Office for the latter half of 1812 or the first half of 1813. The next one is dated Ustaritz, November 26th, 1813.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.





as part of the reinforcements for the army in Spain. Leaving some 25 sick behind, the 91st embarked in small crafts at Chatham on September 18th and 19th, and was transhipped at the Nore on to the transports *Diomede*, *Success*, and *Malebar*, together with a draft of 300 of the Foot Guards. The whole was under the command of Major M'Neill of the 91st, who had returned at the beginning of 1812 from two years' service in command of a Portuguese battalion, and who, since the beginning of February, had been in temporary command owing to the illness of Colonel Douglas.<sup>1</sup>

In spite of a severe gale, by October 12th the regiment and the detachment of the Guards, all under Major M'Neill of the 91st,<sup>2</sup> had landed at Corunna, and on that day set out to join the army. But Wellington had been forced to retreat once again on Portugal, and when Major M'Neill's command reached Villafranca on November 1st, news arrived that the French were in force at Benevente, twelve miles away.<sup>3</sup> Accordingly the 91st had to make a forced march through the mountains until they reached Braganza in Portugal, where they arrived on November 5th. From this fortress couriers were sent on to the Grand Army, who returned on the 25th with orders to proceed towards Cea. On December 8th the regiment joined Lord Wellington's army at Villa Nova and was posted to the Brigade of the 6th Division, composed of the 1/42nd and 1/79th, at that time commanded by Colonel Stirling of the 42nd. On December 11th the 6th Division went into winter quarters, and the 91st found itself stationed at San Romao, where it remained for the next four months. Lieut.-Colonel Douglas rejoined and took command at the beginning of 1813. Composed to a great extent of young soldiers, the regiment suffered a good deal from disease during the winter months,<sup>4</sup> and no less than 26 men died of fever and dysentery. But a draft of 96 men brought it up in April to a nominal strength of 1130 non-commissioned officers and men.

### March through Spain, 1813.

The campaign opened in the middle of May. For the next month the 6th Division, which formed part of the left of the army under Sir Thomas Graham, had days of hard marching through the mountains of Tras-os-Montes and Leon. With Graham continually threatening their right, the French fell

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> There landed at Corunna 53 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 887 rank and file. Five rank and file on board a horse transport had not arrived.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> On February 1st, 1813, there were 128 sick in quarters and 18 in hospital of the rank and file, while 8 officers also were sick. On May 25th, at

the beginning of the campaign, the sick numbered 2 officers and 6 rank and file at Headquarters, and 1 officer and 97 rank and file left behind in hospital. On July 25th, 1813, after two months' campaigning, the sick numbered 1 officer and 5 rank and file at Headquarters. Three officers and 217 non-commissioned officers and men were left behind in hospital (Monthly Returns).

back across the Ebro, but at last offered battle at Vittoria. Unfortunately for the 6th Division, they were left behind at Medina del Pomar and took no part in the battle of Vittoria on June 21st. The next day the Division marched into the town to protect the captured convoy, while Wellington pursued the enemy towards Pampeluna; four days later it was despatched towards Logrono to operate against Clausel, who was threatening Salvatierra. When Wellington commenced the siege of Pampeluna, he sent the 6th Division to assist the 3rd and 4th in that operation, but on July 12th he ordered Clinton to take the Division forward towards the Pyrenees as part of the covering army. The Highland Brigade<sup>1</sup> was quartered at San Estavan with the rest of the Division, as a reserve to the divisions holding the passes. From there it was summoned in hot haste to help to cover Pampeluna on the afternoon of July 26th, when Wellington heard that Soult, with 77,000 men, had successfully forced the passes of Roncesvalles and Maya on the previous day. Sweeping round the French right, covered by the mountains, the 6th Division arrived early on the morning of the 28th near the village Sorauren.

### The Battles of the Pyrenees, Sorauren.

On the previous evening the French had occupied Sorauren. At ten on the morning of the 28th a column, 16,000 strong, under Clausel, debouched from the village. The movement was designed to outflank the 4th Division, which formed the left of Wellington's line. But the French suddenly found themselves confronted by the 6th Division, which had taken up a position in rear of the left flank of the 4th Division.<sup>2</sup> The 6th Division fell upon the head of the French column and crushed it, while two brigades of the 4th Division changed front and poured in a devastating fire on the flank. The 91st played no small part in the action, as its casualty roll tells. While Clausel's column was being driven with great loss back into Sorauren, the action became general, but everywhere the enemy were successfully beaten back. Meanwhile the 6th Division continued to advance, and soon all resistance ceased in front of them, while Soult, finding his endeavours of no avail, withdrew his troops to their original position.

Wellington thus describes the part played by the 6th Division :<sup>3</sup>—

“We were joined on the morning of the 28th by the 6th Division of infantry, and I directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the valley of the Lanz, and that the 6th Division should form across the

<sup>1</sup> So called in the Digest and in Anton Reminiscences, though not known officially by this designation. Brigadier Pack assumed command of the

Brigade on June 6th, 1813.

<sup>2</sup> Wellington Despatches, vol. x. pp. 581, 582.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.







valley in rear of the left of the 4th Division, resting their right on Orcain and their left on the heights above mentioned.

"The 6th Division had scarcely taken their position when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy which had been assembled in the village of Sorauren. Their front was, however, so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the height on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the 4th Division and Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the enemy was soon driven back with immense loss from fire on their front, both flanks and rear."

The losses of the 91st on July 28th, out of a strength of 43 officers and 778 non-commissioned officers and men, were 1 sergeant and 11 men killed, and 6 officers and 97 rank and file wounded, making a total of 115 casualties. Of those killed 7 belonged to the Light Company and 5 to the battalion companies.<sup>1</sup>

On the following day both armies remained halted. Meanwhile Soult, although his numbers had by now increased to 43,000, did not feel himself able to drive out Wellington's 30,000 men from their position. Accordingly, leaving Reille in a strong position at Sorauren, he commenced his retreat on the morning of the 30th. Wellington at once despatched Picton and Dalhousie to turn the enemy's flanks, and then sent Cole to attack their centre, and Pakenham, now in command of the 6th Division, to attack the village of Sorauren, which he successfully carried. Wellington described Reille's position as "one of the strongest and most difficult of access he had ever seen occupied by troops." However, it was successfully forced.

The Digest narrates<sup>2</sup> that "at daybreak the action recommenced on our right, by an attack from the enemy's left wing. The action continued very hot until noon, when the light companies of the Highland Brigade, under the direction of Major M'Neill, 91st Regiment, stormed and carried the village of Sorazen (Sorauren), when the enemy fled in all directions, leaving a vast number of prisoners in our hands. The Division continued in pursuit." Major M'Neill was wounded while commanding the light companies, but his service was recognised, for he was granted the Gold Medal for his gallantry on this occasion. The losses of the 91st were not so severe as on the 28th, and consisted of 1 private killed and Major M'Neill and 8 privates wounded.<sup>3</sup> For its conduct during the engagements of the 28th and 30th the regiment was granted the distinction of carrying the word "Pyrenees" on its Colours. Wellington in describing these actions called the fighting "bludgeon work."<sup>4</sup> In his despatches he wrote, "I never saw

<sup>1</sup> The figures in the text are from the Digest. W. O. Returns, No. 1, No. 259, at Record Office give 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 1 sergeant, and 91 rank and file wounded.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> This is from Digest. W. O. Returns quoted before say 7 privates, not 8, wounded.

<sup>4</sup> Wellington Despatches, vol. x.

such fighting as on the 27th and 28th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Talavera, nor such determination as our troops showed." While in another letter he said, "We have had some desperate fighting in these mountains, and I have never known the troops behave so well."

### **Fighting in France. Nivelle, 1813.**

The 6th Division was part of the force sent in pursuit of the enemy, and, under the new scheme for covering the besieged fortresses of Pampeluna and Saint Sebastian, it was entrusted with guarding the Bastan and Pass of Maya. On October 7th, the day Wellington forced the Bidassoa, the 6th Division was ordered to make a feint by moving towards Urdax, but Soult was not deceived. On October 30th, Pampeluna surrendered, and Wellington was anxious to commence his forward movement at once; but the weather was awful, and on November 1st he wrote, "Hill being up to his knees in snow, it is absolutely necessary to defer our movement for a day or two." Heavy rain succeeded the snow, and it was not till the evening of 9th November that the 6th Division was ordered, in conjunction with the other troops under Hill, to move forward through the passes of Maya with the view of forcing the French position on the Nivelle. At daybreak on the morning of the 10th, the allied army surprised the French, and drove them before them. The 6th Division particularly distinguished itself by forcing its way over the river above Amotz at about seven o'clock. The Division then wheeled to the left, and moving down the right bank of the river, enabled first the Portuguese Division and then the 3rd and 7th Divisions to cross and attack St Pé, so that by the end of the day the allies had established themselves on the enemy's right rear. Wellington wrote in his despatches:<sup>1</sup> "I had the pleasure of seeing the 6th Division under Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton, after having crossed the Nivelle, and having driven in the enemy's piquets on both banks, and having covered the passage of the Portuguese Division under Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton on its right, make a most handsome attack upon the right of the enemy's position behind Ainhoë, on the right of the Nivelle, and carry all the entrenchments and the redoubt upon that flank. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton supported, with the Portuguese Division, the 6th Division on its right, and both co-operated in the attack on the second redoubt, which was immediately carried." The day was completely successful, and Wellington concluded his despatch by saying, "We have driven the enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great labour and care for three months, . . . we

<sup>1</sup> Wellington Despatches, vol. xi. p. 282.

have taken 51 pieces of cannon and 6 tumbrils of ammunition and 1400 prisoners. I have great satisfaction in reporting the good conduct of all the officers and troops." On November 16th Wellington wrote to Sir Henry Clinton congratulating him on the conduct of his Division, saying, "I have been very anxious to see you, to tell you how much I was delighted with the attack of the 6th Division on the 10th. . . . I have not yet recommended any officers for promotion, and I will not forget those of the 6th Division."<sup>1</sup>

The 91st went into action with 36 officers and 579 non-commissioned officers and men, and escaped with but few casualties at the battle of the Nivelle. Captain David MacIntyre and 3 men were killed, and 2 sergeants and 4 men were wounded. The Adjutant, Lieutenant MacNeil of Colonsay, had two horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt: he was promoted two weeks later, on November 25th.

### The Battle of the Nive.

Soult fell back on his entrenched camp at Bayonne, and tremendous rain prevented the allied army from making any attack on him for the next month. Wellington wrote: "Although the army was never in such health, heart and condition as at present, and it is probably the most complete machine now existing in Europe, the rain has so completely destroyed the roads that I cannot move."<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile the troops suffered considerably from the bad quality of the provisions. "The biscuit was frequently crushed to crumbs and mouldered to dust, and the beef would not have been allowed a stall in the poorest market in Britain."<sup>3</sup> So writes Sergeant Anton of the 42nd.

On December 8th Wellington determined on the following morning to try and surprise the left of the French army, which was covering Bayonne. On that night the 6th Division was kept under arms in column of brigades while the engineers were making a pontoon bridge near the broken bridge of Ustaritz on the Nive. The troops were sent across as soon as the bridges were complete, but the drummers were left behind in the village to beat *réveillé*, and thus deceive the enemy. Meanwhile Sir Rowland Hill's Division crossed the river higher up to the right of the 6th Division. The light companies of the 6th Division drove in the enemy's outposts and piquets and captured Villafranca, while Sir Rowland Hill's Division pursued the main body of the enemy down the principal road towards Bayonne. The 6th Division had to retire out of range of his fire, and during the remainder of the day became merely a corps

<sup>1</sup> Wellington Despatches, vol. xi. p. 295.

<sup>3</sup> Anton's 'Reminiscences,' p. 81.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xi. p. 306.

of observation. Consequently the loss of the 91st was but slight, amounting to 5 rank and file wounded,<sup>1</sup> according to the Digest.

For the next four days Soult made desperate efforts to break the cordon of divisions which was gradually closing in at Bayonne. Unfortunately, the 6th Division was kept in reserve during the greater part of these operations. Early on the morning of the 13th the Marshal made his last great effort against Sir Rowland Hill. Wellington sent to Sir Rowland's aid first the 4th Division, then two brigades of the 3rd, and lastly the 6th Division. "The expected arrival of the 6th Division gave the Lieutenant-General great facility in making his movements: but the troops under his immediate command had defeated and repulsed the enemy with great loss before their arrival."<sup>2</sup> So once again the 6th Division effected its object without fighting, for, as the 'Digest of Service' states, "Sir Rowland Hill, finding himself quite master of Marshal Soult, declined our assistance, we therefore lay in our camp in view of the dreadful conflict, which darkness alone terminated, when the enemy was completely driven within the walls of Bayonne, leaving the suburbs covered with the killed and wounded."<sup>3</sup> The weather continued extremely severe. Lord Wellington wrote, "I never saw such weather, such roads, or such a country." It soon became impossible to keep the troops under canvas, and accordingly they were cantoned in the houses on the outskirts of Bayonne, and kept busy in fortifying positions, and preparing for the next campaign in the spring. The Headquarters of the 6th Division was at Villafranca. Lord Wellington wrote home to Lord Bathurst explaining the situation. "In military operations there are some things which cannot be done: one of these is to move troops in this country during or immediately after a violent fall of rain. I believe I shall lose more men than I shall ever replace by putting my troops in camp in this bad weather: but I should be guilty of a useless waste of men if I were to attempt any operation during the violent falls of rain which we have here."<sup>4</sup>

The troops had to endure many hardships during the months they lay cantoned round Bayonne. Sergeant Anton of the 42nd, writing of this time, says: "The clothing of the army at large, but the Highlanders in particular, was in a very tattered state. The clothing<sup>5</sup> of the 91st Regiment had been

<sup>1</sup> W. O. Return, No. 1, No. 260, at Record Office says 7 rank and file wounded.

<sup>2</sup> Wellington Despatches.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> Wellington Despatches.

<sup>5</sup> During the campaign of 1813 the 91st suffered exceptionally heavy losses from sickness. On November 25th the Hospital Returns show 31 non-commissioned officers and men sick at Headquarters, and 2 officers and 338 non-commissioned officers and men sick in various hospitals (this includes some 100 wounded). At his inspection

on November 26th, 1813, Sir Dennis Pack severely animadverted on the condition of the regiment, and laid the blame for this state of affairs on Colonel Douglas and the surgeon of the regiment, whom he considered neglected his duties (Confidential Report, W. O., No. 27, 122). While acknowledging that it was no fault of Colonel Douglas's that the clothing for 1812 had been sent to Portugal, and had not yet arrived at Headquarters, he refused to allow that there was any excuse for the great deficiency and bad state of

two years in wear : the men were thus under the necessity of repairing their old garments in the best manner they could : some had the elbows of their coats mended with grey cloth, others had the one half of the sleeve of a different colour to the body : and their trousers were in equally as bad a condition as their coats."

Sergeant Anton gives a graphic description of the discomforts of the camp at Villafranche. "Our mode of cooking was very simple, and the soup would have puzzled a Kitchener or Ude to give it a name : not a single blade of vegetable was to be had to put into it : our supply of rice was curtailed, and the only thickening for it was the crumbs and dust of ship biscuit. The lid of the camp kettle served for the carving dish, the cook's fingers supplied the place of a fork. . . . No waste was to be observed. The Commissariat butchers found ready purchasers for bullock's blood and offals, of which very wholesome messes were made : but with regard to cleanness, this was out of the question, and might well have justified the saying of my Canongate landlady, 'It takes a deal of dirt to poison sogers.'"<sup>1</sup> Prices of provisions were very high. "We were paying at this time 2s. 6d. for a loaf of bread between two or three pounds weight, termed a Pampolonia ; the same price was asked for a pound of brown sugar ; a pound of soap was the same price ; and an English pint of milk was 10d., but this could rarely be obtained. Coffee and tea were scarce articles, and beyond the reach of a soldier's purse."

### Orthes.

During the campaign of 1813, the 91st lost 3 officers killed in action or died of wounds, and 16 men killed in action and 51 died of wounds. During the year, 75 rank and file died of disease, of whom 23 died in the cruel month of October. At the commencement of the campaign of 1814, the official strength

the men's necessaries. He maintained that the real cause of the sickness was "the want heretofore of any regular supply of vegetables, with other little comforts in their messing." He entirely ignored the fact that the older men were veterans who had gone through the Walcheren expedition and never completely got rid of the malarial fever contracted there, and that the younger men being on their first campaign, without greatcoats (left in store by order) and without fresh clothing for two years, naturally fell a prey to dysentery and other diseases. He further contradicted himself by saying that "a good deal of attention has been paid to the messing—the rations have been good and regular," and adding that the "privates are a good serviceable body of men, and if well clothed and appointed

would look remarkably well." He further reports that "regimental necessaries appear to have been charged at a fair and reasonable price." In his opinion the interior economy of the regiment was not good, but this fault was not peculiar to the 91st, as his Brigade Order of November 30th shows. In this order he pointed out that the remedy lay in the officers paying more attention to their men's messing, supervising them more carefully, and keeping a sound system of accounts, whereby the private soldiers might be paid more frequently. That there was nothing much wrong with the regiment except its lack of clothing is amply proved by its gallant conduct at the battles of the Pyrenees and Toulouse.

<sup>1</sup> Anton, p. 96.

of the regiment was 51 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 813 rank and file; but out of these only 36 sergeants, 20 drummers, and 467 rank and file were fit for duty. During the months of January and February Lord Wellington had sent regiments by relays to be refitted with clothes;<sup>1</sup> so that when the campaign opened, towards the end of February, the 91st appeared a very different corps to what it had been for the last six months. On February 21st, Lord Wellington began to move towards his right, with the result that Soult concentrated towards his left. Thereon Sir John Hope was able to cross the river below Bayonne and complete the investment of the town. Soult accordingly, afraid of being surrounded, commenced to fall back towards Toulouse. By the evening of the 26th, the 6th Division was on the left bank of the Adour, opposite Orthes, and on the morning of the 27th the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th Divisions crossed the river on pontoon bridges. The 6th Division formed the right of the allied army, and was directed against the enemy's left centre. It came into action rather later than the other Divisions, but by its attack it turned the key of the position, the hill behind St Boes, and enabled the 4th Division to make good its attack on this point. Thereon the French commenced to retire slowly, but, finding Sir Rowland Hill threatening their line of retreat from the direction of Pau, the retreat soon resembled a rout. 'The Digest of Service' thus describes the part played by the 6th Division: "The enemy fancying themselves secure on their fortified heights on our front, and boasting that they would drive the Allies all back into the river, did not molest us in crossing or in our formations afterwards. About 9 A.M., all being in readiness, the Divisions moved down the main road towards Orthes, when coming abreast of the enemy's position each Division broke off the road, attacked, and carried the position in its front. About noon the enemy fled in all directions, the British pursuing them, loudly cheering, and taking many prisoners, until darkness terminated the chase at Haut de Nivelle."<sup>2</sup> During the preliminary part of the attack of the Division, the light companies of the brigade, consisting of those of the 42nd and 91st under Major Cowell of the 42nd (for the 79th were still at St Jean de Luz, taking over their new clothing), supported by the Grenadier Company of the 42nd, repulsed an attack of the enemy's cavalry. Thereafter the assault of the hill was carried out with the 42nd in front and the 91st in support. Consequently the casualties of the 91st during the day were not great, 4 officers and 12 privates wounded, out of 34 officers and 613 non-commissioned officers and men who went into action.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Return of clothing and equipment purchased at Santona by D. C. G. Drake, in consequence of an order from the C. G., dated December 31st, 1813, for 91st: 727 black leather stocks, 56 ser-

geants' and drummers' jackets, 705 soldiers' red jackets. W. O., No. 1, No. 202, p. 393.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> Monthly Returns.







### Skirmish near Aire.

"On March 1st, the enemy having broken down the bridge at Saint Sever, the army forded the river a little below the bridge, the water coming to about the men's waists."<sup>1</sup> On the 2nd the Allies once again came into contact with the French. The day was spent in skirmishing and advancing among the extensive plantations of trees which lined the road, "but in the afternoon Sir Rowland Hill, having made an unexpected advance on the other side of the river, fell upon the enemy with such fury that they quickly retired from the front of the 6th Division to aid their comrades on the other side of the river."<sup>2</sup> The brunt of the fighting this day fell on the 91st, which lost 1 man killed and 2 officers slightly wounded (one of whom was Colonel Douglas, who would not allow his name to be entered on the casualty roll, and the other Ensign Colin MacDougal), and 1 sergeant and 13 rank and file wounded. After the skirmish at the Aire a halt was made for some days; but on the 20th Wellington forced Soult out of the town of Tarbes. The 6th Division was directed against the enemy's right, through the village of Dours, and Sir Rowland Hill attacked the town by the Vic Bigorre road. "Lieut.-General Sir Henry Clinton's movement was very ably made, and Sir Rowland Hill and the Light Division co-operating, the enemy retired in all directions."<sup>3</sup>

### Toulouse.

Bad weather prevented Lord Wellington from pressing the enemy, and Soult was able to fall back on Toulouse and fortify a strong position there. The town was protected by walls and by the River Garonne and a canal. The French erected bridge-heads at all the approaches to the canal, and extended the *tête du pont* on the river. The position was so strong that Wellington found himself forced to try to turn it, but bad weather again interfered with his arrangements, both on the 27th and 31st. A third bridge was thrown across the Garonne, on the night of April 3rd, some fifteen miles below Toulouse. On the morning of the 4th, the 6th Division crossed over just before daylight, followed by the 4th, but before that Division had half crossed the pontoon bridge gave way and could not be repaired till morning. The troops as they crossed assembled and encamped at St Ivry. For the next few days the cavalry and the 3rd, 4th, and 6th Divisions, under Marshal Beresford, remained isolated on the right bank; but on the 8th, as the stream had gone

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Wellington Despatches.

down, another bridge was thrown over higher up, and Wellington and the Spaniards and the Portuguese artillery crossed over. But it was not until the 10th that Wellington, now joined by the Light Division, was ready to assault the position.

On the morning of the 10th, Lord Wellington despatched Marshal Beresford with the 4th and 6th Divisions to attack the French position on the Plateau au Calvinet. The 4th Division was to turn the right flank of the ridge while the 6th attacked the centre. To carry out his order the Marshal had to work up the valley of the Ers, over ground so difficult that he was compelled to leave his artillery behind, while he was exposed the whole way to a heavy cannonade from the French redoubts at a distance of from 500 to 3000 yards. "The divisions marched in a parallel direction to their right, till they came opposite to their respective points of attack, when they immediately changed their front to the right and marched up the hill. The lines and redoubt on the right were carried by General Pack's Brigade of the 42nd, 79th, and 91st, supported by General Lambert's Brigade of the 36th, 37th, and 61st Regiments. These brigades having reached the summit, the enemy retreated to the redoubt at the farmhouse."<sup>1</sup> Thereon the Spaniards tried to move up on the right of the Highlanders, but were driven back in confusion. "The repulse of the Spaniards had disarranged the plan of the attack, and a general cessation ensued at all points till they were rallied and brought forward again—a piece of service which was performed by Lord Wellington in person. Meanwhile, Marshal Beresford's artillery, which he had left at Montblanc, was brought up to cannonade the heights. The attack now recommenced. The Spaniards made several attempts, but were unable to succeed. General Pack's Brigade advanced to attack the works at the farmhouse and the two centre redoubts, and whilst marching forward several hundred yards over a ploughed field, which from its breadth and smooth surface gave a full range of fire to the enemy, it was exposed to the full fire of the line of redoubts and entrenchments. The troops did not, however, return a shot, and advanced with a steadiness which surprised the enemy. Alluding to the 42nd and 79th, a French officer exclaimed, 'My God! how firm these sans culottes are!' On reaching the redoubt, they leaped into the trenches and carried them with the bayonet. Two-thirds of the lines and three of the redoubts were now in the possession of the Allies. Two of these redoubts on the left were occupied by the 42nd, that on the right by the 79th, and the 91st was stationed in rear of the farmhouse." But the French were not yet beaten: gathering in a sunken road close to the outward redoubt on the left, they managed to bring up a column of some 6000 men close up to this redoubt, which was not properly occupied. "Having gained the proper point, they immediately rushed forward

<sup>1</sup> Brown, 'History of the Highlands,' vol. iv. pp. 232-234.

in such numbers as to overpower the 42nd, who were compelled to retire to the farmhouse: but being promptly supported by the 91st, they attacked the enemy, and drove them down the hill with great loss. The Highlanders also suffered very severely. Determined to carry the redoubts, a fresh body of the enemy advanced up the hill, and made a most desperate attack, and pressed with a gallantry which it required the utmost firmness of the British troops to resist. In this struggle the 42nd occupied the outward redoubt, the 79th that in the centre, and the 91st the farmyard."

It was not only the 42nd which had to thank the 91st for assistance during the fight.<sup>1</sup> For when at the St Augustine Redoubt<sup>2</sup> the 79th were hard pressed, and for a moment were driven out of the outworks and a small party were taken prisoners, a sudden rush shortly afterwards of a number of men of the 91st, gallantly led by Lieutenant Alexander Robertson, extricated them and enabled them to return to their regiment. So the fight swayed backwards and forwards, but the Brigade grimly clung to the position it had won until night at last brought an end to the combat.

The action of the 91st in so promptly supporting the 42nd was the decisive factor of the day. Sir Rowland Hill, talking a few days later of the performance of the 42nd and 79th to General Stewart of Garth, said, "Had I not known their firmness I should have trembled for the result. As it was, they could not have resisted the force brought against them if they had not been so instantaneously supported."<sup>3</sup>

During the struggle Sir Dennis Pack was wounded and had to leave the field, and the command of the Highland Brigade devolved on Sir William Douglas of the 91st. Wellington came up soon afterwards and asked who commanded the Brigade. Colonel Douglas replied that he had the honour to command just then. Wellington exclaimed, "No man could do it better," adding, "Take the command and keep it,"<sup>4</sup> and so Sir William did till the Brigade was broken up on leaving France.

The battle of Toulouse will always redound to the credit of the Brigade. Sir George Napier, an eye-witness, thus describes their action on that day:<sup>5</sup> "Nothing could damp the courage of this column: the enemy's guns poured a torrent of fire upon it: still it moved onward while column upon column appeared

<sup>1</sup> Extract from 79th News: "At the battle of Toulouse, Lieut. Ford was in the thick of the fighting, and when the 79th and other regiments were obliged by superior force to evacuate the redoubts, their retreat with some men of the battalion was cut off by the sudden advance of a French corps, which entered the outwork of the St Augustine Redoubts. Ford, however, with much presence of mind, at once gave a hint to his men to lie down; and they were mistaken for wounded, a French officer continually expressing his regret that he

was unable to assist them. Shortly afterwards a sudden rush forward of a number of men of the 91st, gallantly led by Lieut. Alexander Robertson of that regiment, extricated Ford and his companions from their uncomfortable position."

<sup>2</sup> Lieut. Ford of the 79th's Journal.

<sup>3</sup> Stewart's 'Sketches.'

<sup>4</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 87.

<sup>5</sup> 'Sir George Napier's Military Life,' pp. 255, 256.

covering the hill and forming lines in front and on the flanks of our brave fellows who were near the top : and then such a roll of musketry, accompanied by peals of cannon and the shouts of the enemy, commenced, that our soldiers were forced to give way and were driven down again. This attack was twice renewed, and twice were our gallant fellows forced to retire, when, being got into order again, and under a tremendous fire of all arms from the enemy, they once more marched onwards, determined to do or die (for they were nearly all Scotch) ; and having gained the summit of the position, they charged with the bayonet, and in spite of every effort of the enemy, drove all before them, and entered every redoubt, and fought with such a courage as I never saw before. The enemy lay in heaps dead and dying ! few, very few, escaped the slaughter of that day : but victory was heard shouted from post to post, as that gallant band moved along the crown of the enemy's position, taking every work at the point of the bayonet."

The 91st losses on April 10th were heavy, but not so heavy as those of the 42nd and 79th.<sup>1</sup> Seven officers were wounded : Colonel Douglas (who as usual refused to be returned as wounded), Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. Meade, Captains James Walsh and J. J. Callender, and Lieutenants John MacDougall, James Hood, and Colin MacDougall. Sergeant-Major William White was killed and 1 sergeant wounded, while of the rank and file 17 were killed and 93 wounded, making in all a total of 119 casualties out of a strength of 32 officers and 525 non-commissioned officers and men who went into action.<sup>2</sup>

### End of the Peninsular War.

The next day was spent "in collecting the wounded, interring the dead, and in collecting the spare arms and shot which lay scattered about."<sup>3</sup> On the night of the 11th Soult evacuated Toulouse and retreated to Villafranche. On the 14th the 6th Division had reached Saint Felice, where they were met by a flag of truce, and on the 19th the camp was broken up and the army sent into cantonments. Two days later the Commander-in-Chief "had the pleasure to inform the army that he has agreed upon the convention for the suspension of hostilities."<sup>4</sup> And at the same time "availed himself of the opportunity of returning to the General Officers, and troops, his best thanks for their uniform discipline and gallantry on the field, and for their conciliatory conduct towards the inhabitants of the country, which almost in an equal degree with their discipline and gallantry in the field, have produced the fortunate circumstances which now hold forth to the world the prospect of genuine permanent peace."

Soon came the preparations for sending the army home. On May 19th Sir

<sup>1</sup> Précis historique de la Bataille de Toulouse. "Les Ecossais surtout y foient des pertes énormés. Des débris de trois régiments on n'en forma plus qu'un seul : 700 furent enterrés dans un de ces retranchements."

<sup>2</sup> The above casualties are taken from the Digest. The W. O. Returns give 1 sergeant, 17 rank and file killed, and 87 rank and file wounded.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

Henry Clinton took farewell of the Division which had served him so well. He could not, "without regret, give up the command of troops who at every meeting with the enemy have not failed honourably to distinguish themselves,"<sup>1</sup> and he expressed his desire "of acknowledging how highly he felt himself indebted to the valour so often displayed by the brave 6th Division." He impressed on the regimental officers that in their hands lay the success of their regiments, and he ended by returning his thanks "to Major-Generals Pack and Lambert and to Colonel Douglas,<sup>2</sup> for the support they have afforded at the head of their respective brigades." In June the Highland Brigade moved towards the coast, and encamped at Blanque Fort, some six miles from Bordeaux, where, on the 11th, it was inspected by the Duke of Wellington. By July 3rd the last detachment of the 91st had embarked and was on its way to Ireland.

During its second visit to the Peninsula, the regiment lost 3 officers killed in action or died of wounds and 20 wounded. Of the rank and file 35 were killed in action, 82 died of wounds, and 109 from disease: there embarked for home on July 3rd, 1814, 37 officers, 44 sergeants, 20 drummers, and 590 rank and file—making a total of 691.<sup>3</sup>

Though unfortunately the 91st was not put to the test of the whole Peninsular War, it returned home with well-deserved honours. It could call to memory the fact that it had served as one of the regiments of the Reserve Division in the famous retreat to Corunna. It had the proud remembrance of the way it fell on Clausel's column as it debouched from Sorrauren, and, later still, of how it came to the aid of its fellow-countrymen on the bloody hill slope above Toulouse.

## 2nd Battalion 91st Regiment, 1804-1815.

In accordance with an Act of Parliament, called the Defence Act, a second battalion for the 91st was ordered to be raised on August 8th, 1804, from the counties of Perth, Bute, and Argyll.<sup>4</sup> The strength of this battalion was authorised to be 10 companies each 45 strong, with 2 fifiers for the Grenadier Company. The dress<sup>5</sup> was the same as that of the 91st.

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> This was not Colonel Douglas of the 91st, but the officer commanding the Portuguese Brigade attached to the 6th Division.

<sup>3</sup> There were left behind in France and Spain 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 133 rank and file. While in England there were, either at the depot or on leave, 2 field officers, 4 captains, 6 ensigns, 1 assistant surgeon, 4 sergeants, and 110 rank and file.

Embarkation Return, dated Bordeaux, 20/6/1814 (W. O., No. 1, No. 202, p. 393): 91st Regiment,

692 strong, in camp and cantonments near Pauillac. Under orders for embarkation on the 21st and 22nd June, on board transports for Cork.

<sup>4</sup> Lochnell to Polquhairs: "Every parish must be visited, every pretty girl danced with and kissed: in short, every exertion must be made. . . . I shall be proud to show the world that the men of Argyll can and will turn out."

<sup>5</sup> By a mistake the Highland clothing was not at first issued. The Inspection Report of Major-General Donald MacDonald (5/7/1805) runs: "The clothing worn at the inspection was in a

The 2nd Battalion had its own colours.<sup>1</sup> The King's Colour bears the monogram of George III., while the regimental colour has "Argyleshire XCI Regiment 2nd Battalion." As in the case of the early colours of the 1st Battalion, the devices were painted, not embroidered, on the silk.

The 2nd Battalion<sup>2</sup> was intended, like the home battalion of the linked regiments of the present day, to form the training school for recruits for the 1st Battalion; in fact, to be a mere feeder. As now, the two battalions formed one regiment, and promotion ran accordingly.

In September 1804, 7 sergeants and 19 rank and file were transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion, which was to be raised at Perth, where Brevet Lieut.-Colonel James Campbell was stationed as the receiving officer. But the drain of men from the Highlands had been severe. By November the only monthly return of the 2nd Battalion extant among the records of the 1st Battalion shows the strength of the new corps as 12 officers (2 of whom were ensigns who had not yet joined), 10 sergeants, 3 drummers, 18 rank and file, and 6 boys.<sup>3</sup> On the 24th April 1805,<sup>4</sup> the new battalion was still at Perth, and its strength was only 144 rank and file. In November 1805 the 2nd Battalion sent 22 volunteers to join the 1st Battalion, which was under orders for Germany. Its first big draft of 78 men was sent to the 1st Battalion at Fermoy in March 1807. It was so weak at that time that in January 1807 Lochnell went to live at Perth for six months to superintend recruiting.<sup>5</sup> The consequence was that in the spring of 1808 the battalion was able to send a draft of 264 men to the 1st Battalion when it was ordered abroad. But this so depleted its ranks that Lochnell was afraid it would be disbanded.

The 2nd Battalion continued to serve at various places in Scotland until

very bad state. The Commanding Officer had been induced to order a dress for the boys, of a waistcoat with sleeves, and a pair of close trowsers (the latter for all men) of Russian sheeting clothing have been sent for the present year, but the coats have been returned as too small for the boys, and all the breeches and caps had been returned to Messrs Trotter's stores, the regiment being to wear the Highland dress."

<sup>1</sup> There is no record of the presentation of these colours. The Inspection Report of 1809 mentions that the battalion had no colours. It does not seem to have had them in Glasgow in 1812, as there is no mention of them in the Inspection Report, 18/6/1812; but it had them at the inspection at Stralsund on 12/10/1813.

<sup>2</sup> The new 2nd Battalion was placed on the establishment on December 25th, 1804.

<sup>3</sup> On January 9th, 1805, an army order was issued authorising colonels to enlist ten boys per company in the new 2nd Battalions.

<sup>4</sup> The 2nd Battalion was inspected on 5/7/1805 by Major-General Donald MacDonald. The strength was 23 officers, 21 sergeants, and 196 rank and file. The report says: "The battalion

is yet very weak in numbers and unequal in appearance, from being composed of old soldiers chiefly from the late garrison battalions, some young boys. A few volunteers from the Militia had been received, and more marched from England to Perth. . . . The boys are of very good looks and of a good make for growing. They conduct themselves well and derive great advantage from their mess. . . . The command of the battalion was for several months with Lieut.-Col. Campbell, who has lately been relieved by Lieut.-Col. Glegg. These officers have paid great attention, and in the formation of the battalion have adopted the system and arrangement of the 1st Battalion, which is good and well-founded."

<sup>5</sup> The following places were visited by recruiting parties: Oban, Glasgow, Hawick, Kilmarnock, Paisley, Hamilton, Dumfries, Cupar, Berwick, and Inverness. Glasgow was the great stand-by; the recruiting officer there was Captain Duncan Stewart, "a very rough Christian." Major MacDougall had some success in Argyll. In September 1807 20 men were got from the Argyllshire Militia. Lochnell MS.

it was sent on active service in 1813.<sup>1</sup> There always seems to have been a great difficulty in keeping the ranks full. When it was inspected in July 1809, just after the loss of the kilt,<sup>2</sup> it had a strength of 22 sergeants, 12 drummers, and 106 rank and file, as all its effective men had been drafted to the 1st Battalion. By 1812 the battalion had become much stronger, as during the first six months of that year no less than 309 recruits joined from the Militia, thanks greatly to the exertions of Colonel Ottley, who had lately assumed command.<sup>3</sup> The only weak part of the battalion was the body sergeants, who were old men from the 1st Battalion "not fit to improve a young battalion: there are a great many young corporals that promise well." But the constant necessity of sending its best men as drafts to the 1st Battalion militated against the efficiency of the corps. When in the summer of 1813 it was selected for service on the Continent, it was necessary to draft into it undesirables of all sorts,<sup>4</sup> and later, to keep the ranks full, with Swedish Pomeranians and Hanoverians.<sup>5</sup> But active service and good officers soon created a great difference in the battalion.

On July 12th, 1813, the battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Ottley, embarked for Stralsund in Brigadier-General Gore's Brigade. The situation in northern Europe was soon changed by the successive defeats of the French armies at the Katzbach, Grosbeeren, and Dennewitz, which completely secured the Baltic coast; accordingly it was thought that the British troops might be more profitably employed elsewhere. The expedition therefore returned to England, but the 4/1st and the 2/91st remained at Stralsund<sup>6</sup> till December 16th, when, under command of Brigadier-General Gore, they proceeded by route march to Flanders.<sup>7</sup>

### Bergen-op-Zoom.

On February 28th, 1814, General Gore's Brigade was at Breda,<sup>8</sup> whence it proceeded to join the force commanded by Sir Thomas Graham, which was

<sup>1</sup> Appendix, p. 90.

<sup>2</sup> The Inspection Report of 16/7/1809 runs: "The dress of the battalion is not uniform, it having lately been altered from the Highland dress to that which is customary in the line, and the period of the duration of the plaid is not yet expired. The young recruits, to whom plaids have not been issued, are dressed in pantaloons, breeches, or trews."

<sup>3</sup> Confidential Inspection Report (W. O., No. 27, 107).

<sup>4</sup> The Confidential Report of 12/10/1813 animadverts on the bad type of non-commissioned officers and of the men as a whole, except some 200, the rest being old worn-out men or an inferior type of boy. But six months later the Confidential

Report of May 24th, 1814, by Brigadier-General Halkett, is very different. The non-commissioned officers are reported on as "well-instructed, intelligent, and respectful to their superiors," and the men as of "good appearance and healthy." In fact, the report is extremely good, ending as it does: "I should not do justice to the corps I have inspected were I not to state that every exertion for the interest of the corps and the service seems to be used by the commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers of the battalion."

<sup>5</sup> Appendix, p. 91.

<sup>6</sup> W. O., No. 17, 1773.

<sup>7</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 90.

<sup>8</sup> Strength of 2/91st at Breda: 26 officers, 26 sergeants, 14 drummers, and 448 rank and file, present and fit for duty.



assisting the Allies in Holland by besieging Antwerp. Early in March Sir Thomas conceived the idea of attempting to capture by a *coup de main* the important fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, then garrisoned by 6000 French under General Bizonet. The frost was extremely severe, and Sir Thomas thought that the sluices which controlled the water defences would not work. For the assault he detached from the troops besieging Antwerp a force 4000 strong. This force was divided into four columns, and the 2nd Battalion of the 91st, 400 strong, commanded by Colonel Ottley, was placed in the third column, together with 100 men of the 21st and 150 of the 37th. The first column, forming the left of the line, was to attack the Waterpoort and Antwerp Gates; the second column the New Gate; the fourth column was to try to force the entrance of the harbour, which was fordable at low water, effect a junction with the first column, and then assist the other attack; while the duty of the third column, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel King of the 21st, was to make a feint at the Steinbergen Gate to distract the enemy's attention from the other attacks. The assault was delivered at 10.30 on the night of March 8th, and was at first completely successful. All the columns penetrated into the town, but were unable to concentrate, as the French held the inner lines. After some fighting the British columns were defeated in detail and driven out of the town, leaving a considerable number of prisoners in the enemy's hands.

The losses of the 2nd Battalion on this occasion were 13 officers wounded or missing, and 7 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 drummer, and 31 privates killed or mortally wounded, besides other casualties of which there are no exact record.<sup>1</sup>

In this action Sergeant-Major Patrick Cahill particularly distinguished himself by saving the battalion colours,<sup>2</sup> which were in danger of being captured when the officer carrying them fell wounded. He was rewarded by being promoted Ensign a few days later, on March 31st, and as such served with the 1st Battalion in the Waterloo campaign, and later became Adjutant. The colours saved by Cahill are now, after many vicissitudes, hanging in Inveraray Castle. The battalion remained in the Low Countries till September, when it arrived at Deal from Ostend. On October 22nd it embarked from Gravesend for Scotland, where it was stationed at Ayr. In December 240 men were sent to join the 1st Battalion, which was in Ireland under orders for America. In 1815 Headquarters returned to Perth,<sup>3</sup> where the battalion was originally raised, and there, according to agreement, it was disbanded on December 25th, 1815. During its existence it had passed through its ranks 1106 recruits, of whom 599 were Scots, 168 English, 142 Irish, and 197 foreigners.

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 91.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> In 1815 the Confidential Report states that the non-commissioned officers and men were

drawn from the 1st Battalion and seem to have been very satisfactory, while a good type of healthy young recruit was secured, though the

**The 1st Battalion. Service in Ireland. 1814-1815.**

The 91st was sent to Ireland after leaving France. It landed at Cork in two detachments, and was ultimately mustered at Monkstown on July 24th, and inspected the next day by Lord Forbes. For the next three weeks it was kept marching through the country in detachments, doing constabulary duty, chasing "Whiteboys" over bog and moor. On one occasion it started at 8 P.M. for Loughrea and arrived at Athlone at 8 the next morning. Eventually the regiment arrived at Limerick on August 14th, where it was inspected the following day by Major-General Barry, who lamented "that by the exigencies of the service, the men have unavoidably been marched about in this country, so as to put it out of the power of Colonel Douglas to attend as closely to them as he wished; but as the regiment is to halt here some time, the Major-General hopes that every exertion will be made to repair the damage, supply necessities (shoes in particular), and, in short, to fit the regiment again for active service in the least possible time, for which, from the high state of discipline and the many good materials of which it is composed, it is so well calculated."<sup>1</sup> When three months later Colonel Armstrong made his half-yearly inspection, he could not highly enough praise the appearance, steadiness, and discipline of the corps. He ended his order by saying "that to merit so decided and conspicuous he subscribes his unqualified admiration."<sup>2</sup>

By the end of October the regiment was once again on the march, and found itself at Clonmel, where it received in December a draft of 240 men from the 2nd Battalion. In January orders came that, along with the 42nd, 71st, and 79th, it was to form part of a Scottish Brigade, under Major-General Johnston, and to proceed to America. After embarking and receiving counter-orders, and re-embarking two months later, the Brigade reached Carlingford Bay, expecting to sail for America at the end of March.

**The Waterloo Campaign, 1815.**

But meanwhile news arrived in England of the return of Napoleon from Elba. Accordingly, instead of the long sea voyage across the Atlantic, the

bulk of the rank and file were composed of invalids from the 1st Battalion. The battalion seems to have been finally disbanded on December 25th, 1815, at Perth; its last duty was to send a draft of 3 sergeants and 98 rank and file to the 91st in France. While both battalions were abroad there was a depot company. The depot company seems to have been used for recruiting purposes,

and for a convalescent home or discharging station. While the regiment was in France during 1815-17, no less than 99 men were discharged from the depot company (Monthly Return of 91st Depot. W. O., No. 25, No. 2112). The depot in 1813-14 was at Stirling Castle, in 1815 at Perth Barracks, and in 1816-17 at Edinburgh Castle.

<sup>1</sup> Digest.<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

91st was sent to the Downs and there transferred to some smacks, and arrived on April 11th at Ostend. From there, partly by canal boats and partly by route march, the regiment arrived at Oudenarde on the 24th. It was then placed in the 6th British Brigade, commanded by Major-General Johnston, composed of the 2/35th, 1/54th, and 2/59th. The Brigade formed part of the 4th Division, commanded by Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, K.C.B., and belonged to Lord Hill's army corps. Being on the extreme right of the Allied Army, the 6th Brigade unfortunately took no active part in the fighting which led up to and culminated in the Battle of Waterloo. Lord Wellington was convinced that Napoleon would try to turn his right flank, and accordingly kept the 6th British Brigade and a division of foreign troops near Hal. The only officer of the 91st who had the good fortune to be present at the battle was Major Thomas Hunter Blair, who was wounded while serving on the staff of Lord George Beresford, who was on the Headquarters staff. For his services during the battle, Major Hunter Blair received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Still, Lord Wellington recognised the service the 6th Brigade did in securing his flank, and all officers and men of the 91st who were present on June 18th received the Waterloo medal and a share in the prize-money, although the regiment was not granted the distinction of having "Waterloo" emblazoned on its colours.

On June 19th the 6th Brigade joined in the general pursuit, and on June 24th arrived before Cambrai, one of the frontier fortresses of France. The town refused to capitulate, and was at once assaulted by the 6th Brigade, under the supervision of Lieut.-General Sir C. Colville. The Light Companies of the Brigade, under Sir Neil Campbell of the 1/54th, escalated the angle formed by the Valenciennes gateway and the curtain of the main body of the place. A second column, under Sir William Douglas (with which was the remainder of the 91st), "took advantage of the reduced height in that part of the escarp (which, on the average, is on that side about 55 feet) by placing ladders on a covered communication from the place to a large raveline near the Amiens road."<sup>1</sup> These two columns successfully carried the town, and on the next day the citadel surrendered. The 91st and 23rd were charged with keeping order in the captured town, which they did to the satisfaction of General Colville, who wrote in his despatches, "I am indebted to Sir William Douglas and Colonel Dalmer for their assistance in preserving order."<sup>2</sup> At the assault of Cambrai, the total casualties of the Brigade were—killed and wounded, 4 officers and 32 privates: of these the 91st had 2 lieutenants (Andrew Cathcart and James Black) wounded, and 6 privates wounded. The conduct of the 91st on this occasion was such that it was thanked in General

<sup>1</sup> Sir Charles Colville's Despatches.

<sup>2</sup> Wellington Despatches, vol. xii. p. 504; Colville's Despatches.

Orders for its gallantry. And, in addition, Lord Wellington, in forwarding Colville's despatch, wrote, "I have the honour to enclose the report of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Colville upon his attack of Cambrai, which affords strong proof of the gallantry and exertion of our troops."<sup>1</sup> On June 26th the 6th Brigade continued the pursuit, and on July 1st arrived at Autel-de-Dieu. There the 91st lost Private Johnson of the Light Companies, who was killed on piquet duty,—the last man the regiment had killed on active service for twenty-six years.<sup>2</sup>

On July 4th came the formal announcement of the suspension of arms. "The Field-Marshal has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command, that he has, in concert with Field-Marshal Prince Blucher, concluded a convention with the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army near Paris, by which the enemy is to evacuate St Denis, St Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly, this day at noon, the heights of Montmartre to-morrow at noon, and Paris next day. The Field-Marshal congratulates the Army upon the result of their glorious victory. He desires that the troops may employ the leisure of this day and to-morrow to clean their arms, clothes, and appointments, as it is his intention that they shall pass him in review."

Drummer William Ballantine, of the 91st, was the first man of the Allied armies to enter Paris, being sent with a flag of truce.<sup>3</sup>

On July 5th the 91st moved from Autel-de-Dieu to St Denis, and on the 7th to the Bois de Boulogne, near Neuilly,<sup>4</sup> where it lay encamped for the next three months.

### Occupation of France, 1815-1818.

On July 24th the Duke, in the presence of the Czar Alexander, reviewed the British and Hanoverian troops at the Place de la Concorde in Paris. On September 22nd another review of the Anglo-Hanoverian force took place,

<sup>1</sup> Wellington Despatches, vol. xii. p. 531.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> 'Irish Times,' 17/1/1879.

<sup>4</sup> In W. O., No. 25, No. 2112, is the following: "Robert M'Donald, Captain, killed at Neuilly before Paris, 23 Aug., 1815. Wife was present." There is nothing to tell whether the captain was killed in a duel or by accident.

Early in October a considerable number of the regiment's books were burnt in a fire (Confidential Report of October 1815).

The privates were reported on as "A good body of men, active and serviceable, clean and very healthy, but have been unfortunately afflicted with ophthalmia since they embarked for America last winter." While testifying to the excellent interior economy, good state of discipline, and sound system

of messing existing in the corps, the report notices that the clothing was bad. "The coats a good deal worn, the caps having been two years in wear are bad, a great many Pantaloon worn out but have been replaced by new ones by a stoppage from the pay of the men. . . . Many of the Pouches very bad and require being replaced immediately as well as the buff belts." . . . "Claims: very numerous, arising from the numbers of men who have been prisoners of war or left in depots in the Peninsula claiming back pay and clothing. . . . One man claims for a knapsack lost on the march and a few on the attack on Cambrai." All the claims had not been settled even a year later, owing to the difficulty of getting vouchers signed by officers who had retired or were on half-pay.

this time at St Denis. The Duke had the pleasure of showing his army to the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and all the foremost soldiers of Europe. In their presence he put his troops through the manœuvres which had won the battle of Salamanca. Meanwhile the troops enjoyed their victories, in spite of certain annoyances from the roughs of Paris. Some of the old grumblers<sup>1</sup> disliked early morning drill and the goose-step at 4 A.M., but Sergeant Anton was quite happy; he says, "Our field exercises were easy and regular; over between 7 and 8 every morning. We had then the whole of the day for amusement."<sup>2</sup> On October 30th the regiment left its camp before Paris and marched for the north-east, going into cantonments in various small towns, but ultimately settling down in February 1816, with Headquarters at St Pol<sup>3</sup> and detachments in the surrounding villages.

On November 30th, 1815, the regiment was placed along with the 1/3rd and 1/39th in the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Major-General Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, of Major-General Sir Henry Clinton's Division—the 2nd Division of the army of occupation. On the same day the Duke of Wellington issued his orders on the breaking up of the Waterloo army: he thanked the General Officers and troops "for their uniform good conduct,"<sup>4</sup> adding that, "in the late short but memorable campaign they had given proof to the world that they possess in an eminent degree all the good qualities of soldiers: and the Field-Marshal is happy to be able to applaud their regular good conduct in their camps and cantonments, not less than when engaged with the enemy in the field."

The Waterloo medals were issued in April 1816. Meanwhile the 91st remained in Major-General O'Callaghan's Brigade until March 30th, 1817, on which date it was transferred to the 2nd Brigade (composed of the 57th and 91st), commanded by Sir Manly Power, K.C.B., of the 1st Division, commanded by the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B. It was quartered for the most part in the north-east of France, and took its share in the manœuvres and great reviews which broke the monotony of garrison duty. But before it returned home in October 1818 it suffered a great loss, for its gallant commander, Colonel Sir William Douglas, K.C.B., died at Valenciennes on August 25th, 1818, after an illness extending over a year.<sup>5</sup> Sir William commanded the Light Companies of Catlin Craufurd's Brigade at Roleia. From the commencement of Moore's campaign down to the day of his death, Colonel Douglas had commanded the regiment on every occasion it had been

<sup>1</sup> Gardyne, vol. i. p. 469.

<sup>2</sup> Anton, p. 222.

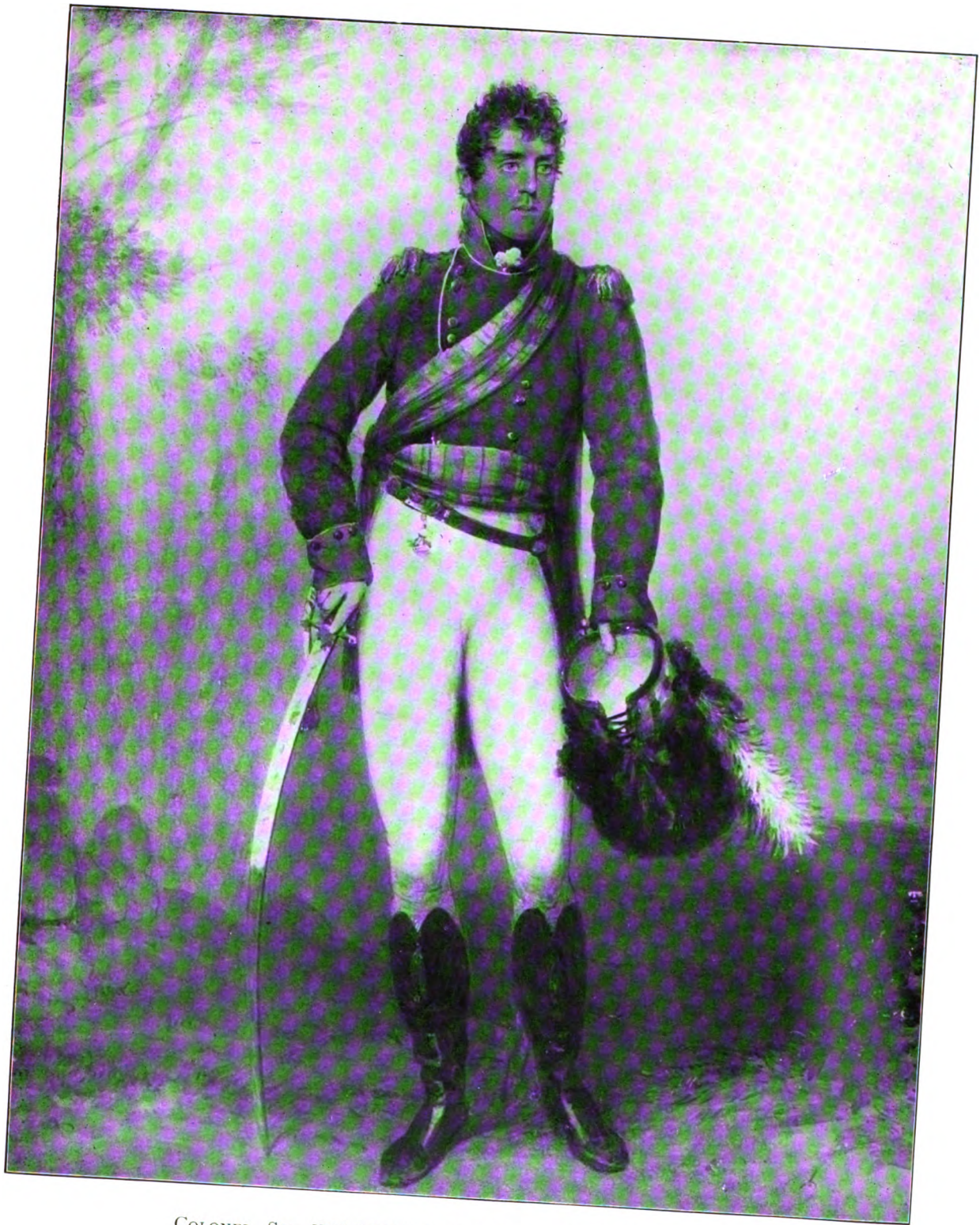
<sup>3</sup> The men seem to have always carried sixty rounds of ball ammunition while stationed in France. They were regularly practised in ball firing. "The men in general are well instructed

and good marksmen." In October 1816 the commanding officer was attempting to re-establish the regimental school, applying for the schoolmaster of the late 2nd Battalion.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

<sup>5</sup> Confidential Reports, 1817.





COLONEL SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, K.C.B. (1798-1818).  
(From the original Water-colour Sketch in possession of his niece, Mrs Cox.)



engaged. After General Pack was wounded at Toulouse, he held command of the Highland Brigade, until the Brigade was broken up on the embarkation at the end of the campaign. He had been especially thanked by Sir Henry Clinton on relinquishing the command of the 6th Division. Sir William was made a K.C.B. at the age of thirty-five. He had the Gold Cross engraved with the names Corunna, Orthes, Nive, and Toulouse; he had also gold clasps for the Pyrenees and Nivelle, and the silver medal for Waterloo. As showing how highly his services were appreciated, the Commander-in-Chief wrote to him on July 1st, 1815: <sup>1</sup> "I have the satisfaction to transmit herewith a Cross, to which you are entitled, the latter being the sixth occasion on which His Royal Highness has been pleased to mark his approbation of your military services." <sup>2</sup> Colonel Douglas was uniformly mourned by the regiment. Colonel Hunter Blair wrote to a friend: "The conduct of the private soldiers from the moment of poor Douglas's death is perhaps the most gratifying and most flattering compliment which can be paid to his memory. They requested to attend his funeral, during which their deportment marked how much they felt the loss they have sustained, and after the ceremony was over they expressed their unanimous desire to erect a monument to his memory." <sup>3</sup>

At Valenciennes stands this monument erected over his grave by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 91st, while in St John's Episcopal Church at Forfar, near Brighton, his father's place, is a tablet placed there by his brother officers, bearing the following inscription:—

*JAMAIS ARRIÈRE.*

In memory of Colonel Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS, K.C.B., this monument is erected by his brother officers of the 91st, or Argyleshire Regiment, as a tribute of their respect and esteem for his distinguished services in the field, and amiable qualities in private life. He fell an early victim to the duties of his profession at Valenciennes, in France, on the 23rd of August 1818. Aged 42 years. Universally regretted by the army and all who knew him.

<sup>1</sup> The Confidential Report of October 1815, typical of many other, describes him as "a good officer of very great experience, attentive, zealous, and perfectly equal to command the battalion in any situation."

<sup>2</sup> Appendix, p. 88.

<sup>3</sup> *Relics of Sir William Douglas*.—Mrs Cox, of Highcliffe, Lympstone, South Devon, has in her possession numerous relics of her uncle, Sir William Douglas. In addition to his picture in water-colours and another picture of his charger, she has his sword, medals, clasps, and decorations, and his breastplate, sword-buckle, epaulettes, &c.

She also has a Bible presented by him to a

soldier who did good service in Spain. This Bible was restored to the Douglas family by Mrs Shaw, sister of the recipient and wife of a sergeant in the regiment. Unfortunately, when the Bible was rebound the fly-leaf with the inscription was lost. The dedication was—

"This Bible was presented to Duncan Cameron by Sir William Douglas, commanding the 91st Regiment, as a mark of his regard for saving a Detachment of the Regiment from falling into the hands of a spy."



During its stay in France, the 91st was particularly healthy.<sup>1</sup> The heavy drafts it received in 1815 and 1816 kept it up to a strength of just about 1000 officers and men. But after the middle of 1816 no further drafts were received, and by 1818 no less than 368 old soldiers had been discharged, so that when the regiment embarked at Calais for Dover, on November 2nd, 1818, its strength was barely 700.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Confidential Reports for October 30, 1816, and October 21, 1817, are extremely satisfactory as regards the drill, manœuvres, discipline, interior economy, and appearance of the regiment; in fact, there is nothing but commendation for officers, non-commissioned officers, and the rank and file. Throughout the Peninsular period every report bears testimony to the perfect concord existing between the officers, to their knowledge, attention, and capacity, and to the fact that the mess was always run so that subalterns were able to live at it. In the campaigns of 1813-14 there was no mess, and

while in cantonments round St Pol some of the outlying detachments were too far off to allow of the officers attending the mess.

From 1811 onwards it seems that the men were vaccinated, as the reports always mention that "the practice of vaccine inoculation is introduced."

In 1812 the practising of ball firing is mentioned for the first time in the reports of the 1st Battalion, and in the report of the 2nd Battalion for the same year there is mention made of 7090 ball and 12,285 blank musket cartridges for practice.

<sup>2</sup> Inspection Returns; Monthly Returns.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II.

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### ANNALS, 1803-1818.

#### 1803.

- Feb. 18. 1st Division of 91st disembarked from Cape at Portsmouth, and marched to Hilsea Barracks.
- Mar. 23. 91st at Portsea Barracks. Levy money raised to £10, 10s.
- Mar. 24. Officers resumed part of Highland dress.
- May 30. Left Portsea Barracks for Bexhill, arriving there June 4th.
- June 12. 2nd Division 91st arrived from Cape at Portsmouth; a week later rejoined Headquarters at Bexhill.
- July 10. Epaulettes changed from silver to gold.
- Aug. 6. Camp on Bexhill Down.
- Sept. 8 and 9. Left Bexhill for Hilsea Barracks, arriving 13th and 14th.
- Sept. 16. Embarked at Portsmouth for Guernsey, arriving there on the 24th.
- Sept. 27. Inspection by Brigadier-General Drummond.
- Nov. 32 volunteers received from Army of Reserve attached to 67th Regiment.

#### 1804.

- Jan. 1. Strength—31 sergeants, 22 drummers, 462 rank and file.
- Jan. 40 volunteers joined from Army of Reserve attached to 67th Regiment.
- April 7. Complimentary order by Major-General Doyle.
- April 10. 91st returned to England, disembarked Spithead on the 18th, arrived Chichester on 19th and Shoreham on 20th.
- April 13. Captains William Douglas, Donald M'Neill, and Lieuts. Duncan Stewart and Robert Lowrie selected to raise additional men.
- May 21. Regiment left Shoreham for Lewis.
- Aug. 6. Inspection by Brigadier-General Lord Craven at Lewis. "Strong approbation."
- Aug. 8. A second battalion ordered to be raised from counties of Perth, Argyll, and Bute. (Lieut.-Col. James Campbell to be receiving officer.)
- Aug. 22. Marched from Lewis to Pevensy Barracks.
- Aug. 30. Marched to Eastbourne Camp.
- Oct. 8. Inspection by Major-General Duncan Campbell (of Lochnell) on leaving Eastbourne for Chelmsford.
- Oct. 12. Arrived at Chelmsford. 140 recruits received from 14th Battalion of Reserve.
- Nov. 7 and 8. Marched to Weeley Barracks. Brigaded with 1/42nd, 1/92nd, and 3 companies of 95th Rifles.
- Dec. 25. The regiment resumed the Highland dress.

## 1805.

- Jan. 1. Strength—32 sergeants, 22 drummers, 567 rank and file.  
 Feb. Detachment of 1 officer, 1 sergeant, and 6 rank and file, with heavy baggage, at Hertford till April.  
 April 16. Inspected by Major-General Hope.  
 June 4. King's birthday parade.  
 June 57 recruits received from the Militia.  
 July 15. Inspection by Lieut.-General Sir J. Pulteney: "Entire approbation."  
 Sept. 2. Highland Brigade marched to Colchester, returning to Weeley on the 6th.  
 Oct. 7. Brigade 1/91st and 1/92nd marched to Colchester; inspected at Broxted by H.R.H. the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief: "Highly pleased." Returned to Weeley, October 18th.  
 Oct. 28. 91st left Weeley for Faversham, arriving there November 2nd.  
 Nov. 25 and 26. Left Faversham for Pleydon Barracks, arriving there 28th and 29th.  
 Dec. 5 and 6. Marched to Deal.  
 Dec. 10. To Ramsgate Barracks.  
 Dec. 18, 19, and 20. Embarked at Ramsgate for expedition to Hanover. Brigaded with 26th and 28th Foot under Major-General Mackenzie Fraser.  
 Dec. 31. Disembarked in Germany, 508 strong.

## 1806.

- Jan. 1. Strength—43 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 580 rank and file.  
     Capt. D. McNeill's Company at Frestilinburg.  
     Capt. R. MacNab's Company at Alteveste.  
     Capt. J. Campbell's Company at Kereweste.  
     Capt. D. Hay's Company at Wollinzst.  
     Capt. J. Blainey's Company at Wellen.  
     Capt. C. Campbell's Company at Afrel.  
     Capt. D. MacDonald's Company at Helsdorf.  
     Capt. J. Swinton's Company at Beverstadt.  
     Capt. D. Gregorson's Company at Heerstedte.  
     Capt. C. Clinch's Company at Wester Beverstadt.  
 Jan. 3. 91st at Beverstadt.  
 Jan. 9. At Hanbergen.  
 Jan. 27-29. Army re-embarked.  
 Feb. 20. 91st disembarked at Ramsgate, reaching Faversham on the 24th.  
 Mar. 8. 22 recruits arrived from 2nd Battalion. Inspection by Lieut.-General Sir John Moore: "Extremely well pleased."  
 Mar. 17. To Ashford.  
 May 27. Complimentary farewell order to the Brigade by Major-General Mackenzie Fraser.  
 May 28. Inspection by Major-General Brownrig: "Approved of their appearance and movements in the field in the strongest manner."  
 July 31. Encamped at Shorncliffe.  
 Aug. 10. Reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief: "Marked approbation."  
 Oct. 24. Inspection by Major-General Hill: "Entire approbation."  
 Oct. 27. To Hythe.  
 Nov. 1. Headquarters, Canterbury.  
 Nov. 46 volunteers from Irish Militia.  
 Dec. 1. Headquarters, Hythe.  
 Dec. 21. To Dover, where 91st embarked on 24th for Ireland on transports *Collins*, *William Dorothy*, and *Sceptre*.

## 1807.

- Jan. 1. Strength—45 sergeants, 22 drummers, 633 rank and file.  
 Jan. 7. Disembarked at Cork, arriving Fermoy on 8th.  
 March Draft of 78 men from 2nd Battalion.  
 July 1. Capt. D. Gregorson, 2 lieutenants, and 66 N.C.O.'s and men at Mallow.  
 July 13, 14, and 17. Headquarters and five companies proceeded to Mallow; one company to Killarney; one company to Kenmore; one company to Tralee; one company to Mill Street; one company to Castle Island; and one company to Ross Castle. Farewell order by Major-General Hill: "Approbation."  
 Nov. 26 and 27. Moved from Mallow to Cashel. Headquarters, MacNab's, MacDonald's, Hay's, Blainey's, Sutherland's, and Lowrie's Companies at Cashel. Colin Campbell's and Gregorson's at Clonmell; D. McNeill's and Walsh's at Tralee.  
 Dec. 1. 87 volunteers from the Ayrshire Militia.

## 1808.

- Jan. 1. Strength—45 sergeants, 22 drummers, 749 rank and file.  
 Jan. 14-16. Left Cashel for Enniscorthy, last division arriving there on 21st. Headquarters and six companies at Enniscorthy; 4 companies at Newton Berry.  
 April 6 and 7. Marched to Dublin, arriving there on the 12th.  
 May 8. Review by Lord-Lieutenant: "Great satisfaction."  
 May 21-24. Left Dublin for Bandon after receiving 264 transfers.  
 June 15. Embarked 917 strong at Monkstown on the *Fortune*, *Triton*, *Whitby*, and *Patriot*. Brigade with 40th and 71st under Brig.-General Catlin Craufurd.  
 July 12. Transports sailed from Cork.  
 July 28. Arrived at Mondego Bay, Portugal.  
 Aug. 3. 91st disembarked and camped at Lavos.  
 Aug. 8. Brigaded with 50th under Catlin Craufurd.  
 Aug. 11. Craufurd's Brigade reached Leiria.  
 Aug. 14. At Alcobaca.  
 Aug. 17. Light Companies of brigade under Major Douglas (91st) supported attack on French at Roleia.  
 Aug. 21. Craufurd's Brigade (91st and 45th) in reserve at Vimiero.  
 Sept. 5. 91st brigaded with 6th and 45th Foot under Major-General Beresford.  
 Sept. 20. 91st encamped at Quillos. Beresford's Brigade transferred to 3rd Division.  
 Oct. 19. Regiment commenced march into Spain under Sir John Moore. Brigaded with the 1/5th and 1/32nd under Hill. 137 rank and file left behind sick in hospital.  
 Oct. 25. Arrived at Abrantes; 30th, at Castello Branco; November 3, at Cavellos; November 8, Belmonte; November 9, Guarda; November 10, Morillo; November 11, Ciudad Rodrigo.  
 Nov. 18. 91st arrived at Salamanca.  
 Nov. 28. Placed in Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget's Division.  
 Dec. 11. The Reserve Division started for Valladolid.  
 Dec. 12. Army directed against Soult.  
 Dec. 20. Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird concentrated at Mayorga.  
 Dec. 21 to 23. 91st lay at Grajal de Campos, near Sahagun.  
 Dec. 25. Reserve Division commenced to retreat from Sahagun.  
 Dec. 27. Crossed Esla at Benevente.  
 Dec. 29. Reserve Division evacuated Benevente. Division reached Astorga.  
 Dec. 31. Reserve Division, from now onwards unsupported, covered retreat, crossed Manzanal Pass, and reached Bembibre.

## 1809.

- Jan. 2. Evacuated Bembibre.
- Jan. 3. Rearguard action at Cacabellos: 91st engaged.
- Jan. 4. After eighteen hours' march Reserve Division reached Nogales.
- Jan. 5. Rearguard action at Constantino. 91st engaged.
- Jan. 6. Moore halted whole army at Lugo.
- Jan. 8. Night march from Lugo.
- Jan. 10. Reserve Division reached Betanzos.
- Jan. 11. Halted at El Burgo to cover bridge across Mero.
- Jan. 12. Reserve Division stationed on heights outside Corunna.
- Jan. 16. Battle of Corunna. 91st engaged; same evening embarked for England.
- Jan. 28. 91st arrived at Plymouth.
- Feb. 4. The C. O. received a letter from Sir A. Wellesley conveying thanks of Parliament to the regiments engaged at Roleia and Vimiero.
- Feb. 5. A letter from Sir David Baird conveying thanks of both Houses of Parliament for conduct of troops at battle of Corunna.
- Feb. 15. 91st arrived at Ashford.
- April 7. Order issued by Secretary at War depriving certain Highland regiments, among them the 91st, of the kilt.
- May 29. Marched from Ashford to Deal. 10th, 11th, and 12th May, Service Company engaged near Oporto.
- July 3. From Deal to Margate, and on July 9th brigaded with 6th and 50th under Major-General Dyott: in 2nd Division, commanded by the Marquis of Huntly.
- July 15. Marched from Margate to Ramsgate, and embarked for Walcheren Expedition. 145 transfers received.
- July 27 and 28. Service Company engaged at Talavera. 1 officer killed; 9 privates killed and 30 wounded.
- Aug. 1. Sailed with fleet from Downs. 35 officers, 6 staff, 42 sergeants, 15 drummers, 37 corporals, 604 rank and file. 3 companies on the *Argus*, 3 on the *Hermione*, 2 on the *Mary*, and 2 on the *Young Susan*.
- Aug. 9. Disembarked at South Beveland.
- Sept. 2. Evacuated South Beveland and entered Middleburg, in Isle of Walcheren.
- Dec. 23. Embarked at Flushing.
- Dec. 27. Marched to Shorncliffe Barracks.

## 1810.

- Jan. 1. Strength—efficients: 51 sergeants, 20 drummers, 760 rank and file. Prisoners of war: 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 187 rank and file.
- Feb. 5. 91st marched to Dover.
- Feb. 6. " " " Deal.
- Feb. 7. " " " quarters at Canterbury.
- Mar. 10. " " " quarters at Ramsgate.
- Aug. 11 and 12. Started for Ashford, arriving there 13th and 14th.
- Sept. 24. To Canterbury.
- Oct. 17. Inspected at Canterbury, under Lieut.-Col. Ottley, by Major-General Howard.
- Oct. 25. Fired *feu de joie* for Jubilee of George III.

## 1811.

- Jan. 1. Strength—51 sergeants, 21 drummers, 635 rank and file.
- April 30. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Nicolls.
- Aug. 1. Lieut.-Col. Douglas issued standing orders.
- Sept. 3. Inspection by Major-General Hay.
- Oct. 15. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Hay.

## 1812.

- Jan. 1. Strength—53 sergeants, 22 drummers, 995 rank and file.
- Jan. 31. Inspected under Major Blainey by Major-General Nicolls.
- Feb. 10. Inspected by Lieut.-General Earl Rosslyn : "Approbation."
- May 11. Inspected by Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant.
- May 12. Marched to Faversham on way to Chatham, where they arrived 13th.
- Sept. 18 and 19. Embarked on small craft at Chatham and transferred at Nore to transports.
- Sept. 20. Set sail ; arrived at Corunna, 6th, 9th, and 12th October.
- Oct. 14. Left Corunna.
- Nov. 1. Arrived at Labeneza, four miles from Benevente.
- Nov. 2. Owing to proximity of enemy march for Braganza, where they arrived 5th.
- Nov. 25. Received orders to march for Cea.
- Dec. 8. Arrived at Villa Nova ; posted to Highland Brigade, under Colonel Stirling of 42nd, forming part of 6th Division.
- Dec. 11. Moved to winter quarters at San Romao.

## 1813.

- Jan. 1. Strength—53 sergeants, 21 drummers, 970 rank and file.
- April 5. Headquarters moved to Sandomill. Companies at Acquileres, San Juan, and Filladoga.
- April 27. Headquarters moved to Lagazes.
- May 14. Whole army advanced.
- June 21. Watched a division of enemy on right during battle of Vittoria.
- June 22. Marched through Vittoria and took charge of captured guns and stores.
- June 25. Advanced to Mondragon.
- June 26. Returned to Vittoria.
- June 27. Commenced march for Pampeluna.
- July 6. Investment of Pampeluna by 4th, 5th, and 6th Divisions.
- July 15. 6th Division marched for San Estavan, where it arrived on the 17th.
- July 26. Left San Estavan.
- July 28. First battle of Sorauren. 91st lost 1 captain, 5 subalterns wounded ; 1 sergeant, 11 men killed ; and 3 sergeants and 97 men wounded.
- July 29. Buried dead and collected wounded.
- July 30. Second battle of Sorauren. 91st lost 1 officer wounded ; 1 private killed and 8 wounded.
- July 31. Ascended Pyrenees in pursuit of enemy.
- Aug. 1. Bivouacked on heights of Roncesvalles.
- Aug. 4. Moved to Aldudes.
- Aug. 8. Encamped on heights of Maya.
- Nov. 10. Battle of Nivelle. 91st lost 1 officer killed ; 2 sergeants wounded ; 3 men killed, 4 wounded.
- Nov. 11. Pursued enemy towards Bayonne ; 6th Division occupied Ustaritz.
- Nov. 23. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Sir Dennis Pack.
- Dec. 9. Battle of the Nive ; 91st lost 5 men wounded.
- Dec. 10. 6th Division returned to Ustaritz.
- Dec. 13. 6th Division arrived to assist Sir Rowland Hill, but was not required.

## 1814.

- Jan. 1. Strength—54 sergeants, 19 drummers, 909 rank and file.
- Feb. 26. 6th Division arrived opposite Orthes.
- Feb. 27. Battle of Orthes ; 91st losses—4 officers wounded and 12 privates.
- Mar. 1. Forded the Adour at Saint Sever.
- Mar. 2. Skirmishes with enemy. 91st losses—2 officers wounded ; 1 sergeant wounded ; 1 private killed, 13 wounded.
- Mar. 4. 6th Division went into cantonments around Barcelona.

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- Mar. 9. Advanced and camped beyond the Aire.  
 Mar. 14. Advanced towards Toulouse.  
 Mar. 26. Reached village of Constantine opposite Toulouse.  
 Mar. 28. 6th Division moved to the right and occupied village of Tournefouille.  
 April 4. 6th Division crossed the Garonne and camped at Saint Ivry.  
 April 9. Army advanced in battle array towards Toulouse.  
 April 10. Battle of Toulouse. 91st losses—7 officers wounded; 1 sergeant killed, 1 sergeant wounded; 17 privates killed and 93 wounded.  
 April 11. 91st employed collecting wounded and spare arms, and burying dead.  
 April 12. Followed enemy towards Montauban.  
 April 14. Arrived at Saint Felice, when a flag of truce arrived from Marshal Soult.  
 April 16. Armistice published.  
 April 25. Highland Brigade marched for Auch, and arrived there on the 25th and went into cantonments, on which day Lord Wellington's complimentary order to the army was published.  
 May 19. Sir Henry Clinton issued complimentary order to the 6th Division.  
 June 1. Highland Brigade marched from Auch.  
 June 7. " " encamped at Blanque Fort.  
 June 11. " " reviewed by Duke of Wellington.  
 June 24. First detachment of 91st sailed for Cork from Pauillac.  
 July 1. Second " " sailed for Cork. The transports were the *Jane*, the *Peggy*, and the *Astrea*.  
 July 24. Regiment mustered at Monkstown and marched to Cork the same day.  
 July 25. Inspected by Lord Forbes.  
 July 26. Started for Loughrea: arrived there August 2nd.  
 Aug. 8. Headquarters and five companies made forced march to Athlone (left 8 P.M., arrived 8 A.M. next day).  
 Aug. 11. Headquarters left Athlone for Limerick; both divisions arrived there August 14th.  
 Aug. 15. Inspected by Major-General Barry: "The admiration of the garrison."  
 Oct. 24. Half-yearly inspection by Col. Armstrong at Limerick: "Perfect approbation."  
 Oct. 27, 28, and 29. Regiment marched in three divisions for Clonmel: arrived there 29th, 30th, and 31st.  
 Dec. 240 transfers from the 2nd Battalion.

## 1815.

- Jan. 1. Strength—51 sergeants, 21 drummers, 766 rank and file.  
 Jan. 24, 25, and 26. Marched in three divisions to Middleton: arrive there 26th, 27th, and 28th.  
 Jan. 29. Embarked at Cove of Cork. But expedition counter-ordered.  
 Mar. 17. Sailed to Carlingford Bay: accompanied by 42nd, 71st, and 79th. Arrive there 19th. Destination America.  
 Mar. 29. Ordered to the Downs.  
 April 16. Arrived at Downs; transhipped 17th.  
 April 18. Arrived at Ostend, except Headquarters, which owing to storm did not arrive till 20th.  
 April 21. Arrived at Ghent.  
 April 24. At Oudenarde: brigaded with 35th, 54th, and 59th.  
 June 17. At Braine-le-Compte.  
 June 18. Near Hal. Joined the pursuit on the 19th.  
 June 24. Assault of Cambrai: 2 officers wounded and 6 privates wounded: left Cambrai on 26th.  
 July 1. Autel-de-Dieu.  
 July 5. To St Denis.  
 July 7. To camp in Bois de Boulogne, near Neuilly.  
 Oct. 31. To Arpajon, arriving there on November 2nd.  
 Nov. 30. Brigaded with 1/3rd and 1/39th in 3rd Brigade of 2nd Division of Army of Occupation.  
 Dec. 10. To Sèvres *viâ* Massy, arriving Sèvres on the 14th.  
 Dec. 27. To Gouvieux *viâ* Villiers-le-Bel and Sarcelles, arriving Gouvieux on the 28th.

**1816.**

- Jan. 1. Strength—53 sergeants, 21 drummers, 838 rank and file.  
 Jan. 23. Started for St Pol, arriving there February 3. Headquarters, St Pol; detachments in 39 villages.  
 Aug. 6. Encamped at St Omer.  
 Oct. 15-18. Manœuvres in Plain of Denain.  
 Oct. 22. Review of whole army by Duke of Wellington.  
 Oct. 25. 91st started for St Pol, arriving there on the 28th.

**1817.**

- Jan. 1. Strength—52 sergeants, 15 drummers, 908 rank and file.  
 Mar. 30. Transferred to the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division. (2nd Brigade composed of 57th and 91st).  
 April 6. 91st marched to join 2nd Brigade at Valenciennes, arriving there on the 9th.  
 Sept. 18. 1st Division marched to Cambrai, going into camp on glacis.  
 Oct. 11. To camp near Neuille on Plain of Denain. Manœuvres round St Omer.  
 Oct. 15. Review of British, Saxon, and Danish troops by Duke of Wellington and foreign Princes.  
 Oct. 16. Brigade returned to Valenciennes.

**1818.**

- Jan. 1. Strength—42 sergeants, 13 drummers, 759 rank and file.  
 Aug. 19. To camp on glacis of Cambrai.  
 Aug. 26. 91st attended Sir William Douglas's funeral at Valenciennes.  
 Sept. 8. To Plain of Denain.  
 Sept. 9. Review by Dukes of Wellington and Kent.  
 Sept. 11. To Cambrai.  
 Oct. 27. Started to march to Calais.  
 Nov. 2. Embarked on small craft for England. Disembarked at Dover and Ramsgate: much scattered owing to storm.

**CASUALTIES IN THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGNS.**

There is no record of the losses during the retreat and at the battle of Corunna: the Monthly Returns for January and February 1809 are not filled up.

**TALAVERA, JULY 27TH AND 28TH.***Killed.*

|                             |                          |                     |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Lieutenant Colin M'Dougall. | Private Donald M'Intyre. | Private John Queen. |
| Corporal John M'Gregor.     | „ Stephen Pearl.         | „ Archibald Brown.  |
| Private James Gibson.       | „ James Saunders.        | „ David Philips.    |

*Wounded.*

Captain Hunter Blair, Brigade Major to Brigadier-General Cameron.  
 30 rank and file.

19 rank and file missing.



## 91ST ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS.

## CASUALTIES AT SORAUREN, JULY 28TH, 1813.

*Killed.*

|                       |   |   |   |   |   |                |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Sergeant John Cook    | . | . | . | . | . | No. 7 Company. |
| Private James Adamson | . | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " John Fullarton      | . | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " Donald Cameron      | . | . | . | . | . | Light Company. |
| " Patrick Campbell    | . | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " Andrew Fenton       | . | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " John Ferguson       | . | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " Thomas Gray         | . | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " John Mills          | . | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " William Robertson   | . | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " William Thomson     | . | . | . | . | . | No. 6 Company. |
| " Donald M'Lean       | . | . | . | . | . | No. 8 "        |

*Wounded Officers.*

Captain Robert Lowrie, died from effects 23rd Nov. 1813.  
 Lieutenant Allan M'Lean, died from effects 24th Nov. 1813.  
 " John Marshall, slightly.  
 " S. N. Ormerod, "  
 Ensign J. A. Ormiston, "  
 " Peter M'Farlane, "

*also*

3 sergeants and 97 rank and file wounded.

*N.B.*—Monthly Returns at Record Office do not mention Lieut. S. N. Ormerod, but have instead Lieut. R. Stewart, slightly wounded.

*Note.*—W.O. Records have: 1 sergeant wounded; 91 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

## CASUALTIES AT SORAUREN, JULY 30TH, 1813.

*Killed.*

Private John Wyllie . . . . . Light Company.

*Wounded Officers.*

Major Donald M'Neill, severely.

*also*

8 rank and file wounded. (W.O. Records give 7.)

*Died of Wounds subsequent to the battle of Sorauren.*

|                         |   |   |   |   |                |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Private James M'Lachlan | . | . | . | . | No. 7 Company. |
| " John Cameron          | . | . | . | . | Light Company. |
| " James Anderson        | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " John Cantley          | . | . | . | . | No. 7 Company. |
| " William Weir          | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " Donald M'Lean         | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " Peter Fitzpatrick     | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " William Scott         | . | . | . | . | " "            |
| " George Mason          | . | . | . | . | No. 8 "        |

|                         |   |   |   |   |                    |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|
| Private Thomas Johnston | . | . | . | . | No. 2 Company.     |
| " James Robertson       | . | . | . | . | Grenadier Company. |
| " George Poyzer         | . | . | . | . | No. 1 Company.     |
| " John Addison          | . | . | . | . | No. 6 "            |
| " John Hall             | . | . | . | . | " "                |
| " James Lamont          | . | . | . | . | No. 8 "            |
| " Allan M'Dougall       | . | . | . | . | " "                |
| " William Gilmour       | . | . | . | . | No. 2 "            |
| " Robert Peter          | . | . | . | . | " "                |
| " James Jarvis          | . | . | . | . | " "                |
| " Hugh Simpleton        | . | . | . | . | No. 7 "            |

## BATTLE OF NIVELLE, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1813.

*Killed.*

|                         |   |   |   |   |                    |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|
| Captain David M'Intyre. |   |   |   |   |                    |
| Private William Dickson | . | . | . | . | Grenadier Company. |
| " James Fairbairn       | . | . | . | . | " "                |
| " George M'Pherson      | . | . | . | . | " "                |

*Wounded.*

2 sergeants and 4 rank and file.

## BATTLE OF THE NIVE, DECEMBER 9TH, 1813.

*Wounded.*

7 rank and file.

*Died of Wounds subsequent to December 9th.*

|                       |   |   |   |   |                |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| Private Hugh Thrussie | . | . | . | . | No. 6 Company. |
| " Patrick Sonachan    | . | . | . | . | No. 1 "        |
| " John Knox           | . | . | . | . | Light Company. |
| " Niell M'Phaill      | . | . | . | . | No. 2 Company. |

*Note.*—The Digest of Service shows that between August 1813 and January 1st, 1814, 51 rank and file died of wounds, of whom 15 died in October and 15 in November.

## BATTLE OF ORTHES, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1814.

*Wounded.*

|                                |           |                     |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Captain William Gun,           | severely. |                     |
| Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, | "         |                     |
| " John Marshall,               | "         | (2nd time in head.) |
| " John Taylor,                 | slightly. |                     |

*also*

10 rank and file wounded. (W.O. Returns have 8 rank and file.)

## SKIRMISH AT AIRE, MARCH 2ND, 1814.

*Killed.*

Private Robert M'Donald . . . . . No. 2 Company.

*Wounded.*

Colonel William Douglas, slightly.  
 Ensign Colin M'Dougall, „

*also*

1 sergeant and 13 rank and file.

## BATTLE OF TOULOUSE, APRIL 10TH, 1814.

*Killed.*

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Sergeant-Major William White . . . . . | Grenadier Company. |
| Corporal James Smith . . . . .         | „ „                |
| Private George Todd . . . . .          | „ „                |
| „ Alexander Thomson . . . . .          | „ „                |
| „ Samuel White . . . . .               | „ „                |
| „ John Howie . . . . .                 | No. 2 Company.     |
| „ Alexander Forbes . . . . .           | „ „                |
| „ Donald M'Callum . . . . .            | „ „                |
| „ David Robertson . . . . .            | „ „                |
| „ William Rowan . . . . .              | „ „                |
| Corporal William Fleming . . . . .     | No. 3 „            |
| Private Patrick Lindsay . . . . .      | „ „                |
| „ Charles Cameron . . . . .            | No. 5 „            |
| „ Donald M'Lean . . . . .              | No. 6 „            |
| „ William Stevenson . . . . .          | „ „                |
| „ Thomas Christie . . . . .            | No. 8 „            |
| „ William M'Gowan . . . . .            | „ „                |
| „ Robert Farrington . . . . .          | Light Company.     |

*Wounded.*

|                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Colonel William Douglas,         | slightly. (2nd time.) |
| Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, | „                     |
| Captain James Walsh,             | „                     |
| „ A. J. Callender,               | „                     |
| Lieutenant John M'Dougall,       | „                     |
| „ James Hood,                    | „                     |
| „ Colin M'Dougall,               | „ (2nd time.)         |

*also*

1 sergeant and 93 rank and file wounded. (W.O. Returns give : killed—1 sergeant,  
 17 rank and file ; wounded—87 rank and file.)

*Died subsequent to April 10th.*

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Private Hugh Gillies . . . . . | Light Company. |
| „ Donald M'Leod . . . . .      | No. 8 Company. |
| „ Alan Munroe . . . . .        | No. 3 „        |
| „ George Wishart . . . . .     | No. 8 „        |
| „ Niell M'Donald . . . . .     | Light Company. |
| „ John Reid . . . . .          | „ „            |

*N.B.*—There died of wounds during the year 1814, 31 rank and file.

## CAMBRAI, JUNE 24TH, 1815.

*Wounded.*

Lieutenant Andrew Cathcart, slightly.

„ James Black, „

*also*

6 privates wounded.

## AUTEL-DE-DIEU, JULY 1ST, 1815.

*Killed.*

Private Thomas Johnson . . . . . Light Company.

OFFICERS WHO SAILED WITH 1/91ST TO PORTUGAL, JULY 1808,  
AND SERVED IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1808, AND IN THE  
RETREAT TO CORUNNA.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Colonel James Robinson (sent home sick, October 21st). | Lieutenant Allan M'Lean.                                  |
| Major William Douglas (commanding from 21/10/1808).           | „ Robert Campbell.  |
| Major B. W. Ottley (Bt. Lieut.-Colonel).                      | „ George D. Craufurd.                                     |
| Captain Donald M'Neill (Brigade Major).                       | „ Dugald Campbell.  |
| „ Donald Gregorson.   | „ Archibald M'Neill.                                      |
| „ John Blainey.   | „ William O. B. M'Mahon.                                  |
| „ J. M. Sutherland.   | „ William Garland (sick at Quillos).                      |
| „ James Walsh (left in charge of sick at Quillos).            | „ William Hanson.   |
| „ Robert Lowrie.  | „ David M'Intyre.   |
| „ Duncan Stewart.   | „ Colin M'Dougall.  |
| Lieutenant Archibald Campbell (2).                            | Ensign Francis Home.                                      |
| „ Robert Anderson.  | „ S. N. Ormerod.  |
| „ Andrew MacFarlane.  | „ John Marshall.  |
| „ J. C. Young.  | Adjutant Robert M'Donald.                                 |
| „ R. G. Lavers (sick at Quillos).                             | Quartermaster James Stewart.                              |
| „ Samuel Lucas.   | Surgeon Robert Douglas.                                   |
| „ William Anderson.   | Assistant-Surgeon Theodore Gordon (with sick at Quillos). |
| „ William Sayer.  | Assistant-Surgeon John Henderson.                         |
| „ Alexander Campbell (2).                                     |   |
| „ Robert Stewart.   |   |
| „ Andrew M'Lachlan.   |   |

## JOINED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1.

Ensign Matthew Anderson.  
Paymaster D. Campbell.

## OFFICERS OF 91ST WHO SAILED TO WALCHEREN, 1809.

|                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Lieut.-Colonel William Douglas.      | Lieutenant William Anderson.   |
| Major Augustus Warburton.            | „ John Russell.                |
| Captain Donald Gregorson.            | „ Alexander Campbell.          |
| „ J. M. Sutherland.                  | „ Andrew M'Lachlan.            |
| „ Robert Lowrie.                     | „ Allan M'Lean.                |
| „ Duncan Stewart (died September 1). | Ensign James Hood.             |
| „ Robert Marshall.                   | „ Matthew Anderson.            |
| „ William Stewart.                   | „ John Marshall.               |
| „ James MacLean.                     | „ J. Murray.                   |
| Lieutenant Archibald Campbell.       | „ R. S. Knox.                  |
| „ Robert M'Donald.                   | „ C. Stewart.                  |
| „ Archibald Campbell.                | „ John Campbell.               |
| „ Robert Anderson.                   | „ Robert Anderson.             |
| „ J. C. Young.                       | Paymaster Dugald Campbell.     |
| „ W. O. B. M'Mahon.                  | Adjutant Dugald Campbell.      |
| „ David Bowman.                      | Quartermaster James Stewart.   |
| „ Duncan Campbell.                   | Surgeon Robert Douglas.        |
| „ J. Murdock.                        | Assistant-Surgeon D. MacLagan. |
| „ John Campbell (1).                 | „ „ John Henderson.            |
| „ John Campbell (2).                 |                                |

## PROMOTIONS FROM RANKS OF 91ST, 1803-1815.

|         |       |  |
|---------|-------|--|
| July 15 | 1806. | Sergeant-Major Hart to Ensign Cape Regiment.   |
| Feb. 24 | 1813. | Volunteer Dugald Ducat to Ensign 91st.   |
| Aug. 25 | 1813. | Volunteer Duncan Livingstone to Ensign 91st.   |
| Mar. 31 | 1814. | Sergeant-Major Patrick Cahill (2nd Battalion) to Ensign 91st (for saving colours at Bergen-op-Zoom). |
| Sept. 5 | 1815. | Volunteer Abraham Marshall to Ensign 27th Foot.  |
| Oct. 5  | 1815. | Volunteer David Campbell to Ensign 91st.   |
| Oct. 5  | 1815. | Volunteer George Gunn to Ensign 52nd Foot.   |

OFFICERS SERVING IN THE TWO BATTALIONS OF THE 91ST,  
AUGUST 1814.

## 1ST BATTALION.

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Lieut.-Colonel W. Douglas.             | Captain J. Young.       |
| Major D. M'Neill (Bt. Lieut.-Colonel). | „ A. M'Neill.           |
| „ A. Meade (Bt. Lieut.-Colonel).       | „ D. Bowman.            |
| Captain J. Walsh (Bt. Major).          | „ D. Campbell.          |
| „ W. Stewart.                          | Lieutenant J. Campbell. |
| „ A. Campbell.                         | „ J. Russell.           |
| „ D. Campbell.                         | „ A. Campbell.          |
| „ W. Gun.                              | „ R. Stewart.           |
| „ J. C. Murdock.                       | „ A. M'Lachlan.         |
| „ A. J. Callender.                     | „ R. Campbell.          |

|                     |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Lieutenant C. Egan. | Lieutenant P. Macfarlane.          |
| „ A. Cathcart.      | „ J. A. Ormiston.                  |
| „ J. MacDougall.    | „ J. O'Leary.                      |
| „ J. Hood.          | „ A. Robertson.                    |
| „ J. Marshall.      | Ensign N. Lamont.                  |
| „ T. L. Fenwick.    | „ W. Trimmer.                      |
| „ C. M'Dougall.     | Paymaster D. Campbell.             |
| „ A. Campbell.      | Quartermaster J. Stewart.          |
| „ W. Smith.         | Surgeon R. Douglas.                |
| „ J. Black.         | Assistant-Surgeon G. M. M'Lachlan. |

## 2ND BATTALION.

|                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lieut.-Col. B. W. Ottley. | Lieutenant G. Scott (Adjutant). |
| Major D. Gregorson.       | „ J. Rutherford.                |
| „ J. M. Sutherland.       | Ensign D. Vans Machen.          |
| Captain R. M'Donald.      | „ J. Briggs.                    |
| „ A. Campbell.            | „ R. Power.                     |
| „ R. Anderson.            | „ A. Sword.                     |
| „ H. M'Gregor.            | „ N. Horsley.                   |
| „ A. MacFarlane.          | „ J. M'Kenna.                   |
| „ T. Hugo.                | „ W. H. Barker.                 |
| Lieutenant R. M'Neil.     | „ J. Paton.                     |
| „ T. Murray.              | „ P. Cahill.                    |
| „ R. S. Knox.             | Paymaster J. Fairfowl.          |
| „ C. Stuart.              | Quartermaster A. Ferguson.      |
| „ J. Campbell.            | Surgeon W. Young.               |
| „ J. M'Donald.            | Assistant-Surgeon W. H. Young.  |
| „ E. Brown.               |                                 |

## THE WATERLOO ROLL, JUNE 18TH, 1815.

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Lieut. - Colonel Sir William Douglas, K.C.B. | Lieutenant Thomas Murray.           |
| (Colonel).                                   | „ Robert Spencer Knox.              |
| Captain James Walsh (Brevet Major).          | „ Charles Stuart.                   |
| „ Thomas Hunter Blair (Brevet Major).        | „ John M'Donald.                    |
| „ William Stewart.                           | „ Eugene Brown.                     |
| „ Archibald Campbell.                        | „ Alexander Campbell (2).           |
| „ Dugald Campbell.                           | „ George Scott (Adjutant).          |
| „ James Campbell Murdock.                    | „ William Smith.                    |
| „ Alexander James Callender (Brevet Major).  | „ James Black.                      |
| „ Archibald Campbell.                        | „ Alexander Sword.                  |
| „ Robert Anderson.                           | Ensigns Norman Lamont.              |
| Lieutenant John Campbell (1).                | „ William Trimmer.                  |
| „ John Russell.                              | „ James Paton.                      |
| „ Alexander Campbell (1).                    | „ Dugald Ducat.                     |
| „ Robert Stewart.                            | „ Andrew Smith.                     |
| „ Andrew M'Lachlan.                          | „ Lawrence Lind.                    |
| „ Carberry Egan.                             | Paymaster Dugald Campbell.          |
| „ Andrew Cathcart.                           | Adjutant George Scott.              |
| „ John M'Dougall.                            | Quartermaster James Stewart.        |
| „ James Hood.                                | Surgeon Robert Douglas.             |
| „ Alexander Smith.                           | Assistant-Surgeon George M'Lachlan. |
| „ Thomas Lisle Fenwick.                      | „ „ William H. Young.               |

## NOTES ON WATERLOO ROLL.

In Captain Stewart's Company one man appears as serving since June 1797.

In Captain Archibald Campbell's Company, Colour-Sergeant Alexander Muirhead's service dates from March 10th, 1794.

In Captain Archibald Ross's Company one man's service dates from February 18th, 1794.

## SHARE OF WATERLOO PRIZE-MONEY ALLOTTED TO 91ST IN 1817.

|                                   |   |   |   |   |      |    |    |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|------|----|----|
| Field-officers and Colonels       | . | . | . | . | £433 | 2  | 4½ |
| Captains                          | . | . | . | . | 90   | 7  | 3½ |
| Subalterns                        | . | . | . | . | 34   | 14 | 9½ |
| Sergeants                         | . | . | . | . | 19   | 4  | 4  |
| Corporals, drummers, and privates | . | . | . | . | 2    | 11 | 4  |

## MEDALS.

## WATERLOO.

Waterloo Medal granted to all officers and men serving with regiment on June 18th, according to roll still in the officers' mess.

## PENINSULA.

Peninsular Medal not sanctioned till 1847, by order, dated Horse Guards, June 1st, 1847, and only granted to men alive at that time. There were still 283 officers and men of the 91st Regiment alive to claim the reward: of them, 107 received the clasp for Corunna.

## GOLD MEDALS.

Colonel William Douglas had the Gold Medal for Corunna; the Gold Cross inscribed with the names Corunna, Orthes, Nive, and Toulouse; also two gold clasps for the Pyrenees and Nivelle.

Major Donald M'Neill had the Gold Medal for the Pyrenees.

Major Archibald Ross (Brigadier-General Portuguese Light Infantry) Gold Medal and clasp for Vittoria.

# APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II.

83

## 91ST (OR ARGYLE) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

### MONTHLY RETURN OF RECRUITING PARTIES.

BEXHILL BARRACKS, 4th August 1803.

| Stations of each Party. | Officers and N.C.O.'s commanding at each Station. | Strength of the Party. |              |          |            |            |           | Names of Recruits. | Age. | Feet and inches. | Parish.   | County. | When enlisted. | Date of Attestation. |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|------|------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|----------------------|
|                         |   | Captains.              | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | Privates.          |      |                  |           |         |                |                      |
| Edinburgh               | Captain Erskine                                   | 1                      | ...          | ...      | 1          | 2          | ...       | 3                  | 19   | 5 5½             | Craignish | Argyll  | June 6, 1803   | ...                  |
| Glasgow                 | Captain MacDonald                                 | 1                      | ...          | ...      | 1          | 1          | ...       | ...                | 25   | 5 5              | Jura      | Argyll  | ...            | June 2, 1803         |
|                         | Lieutenant Clinch                                 | ...                    | 1            | ...      | 1          | 1          | ...       | 1                  | 22   | 5 9              | Muckairn  | Argyll  | ...            | June 22, 1803        |
| Paisley                 | Ensign D. Campbell                                | ...                    | ...          | 1        | 1          | 1          | ...       | 1                  | ...  | ...              | ...       | ...     | ...            | ...                  |
| Dundee                  | Sergeant F. Queen                                 | ...                    | ...          | ...      | 1          | 1          | ...       | 1                  | 28   | 5 5              | Kilmartin | Argyll  | Mar. 4, 1803   | ...                  |
| Inverness               | Sergeant A. Cameron                               | ...                    | ...          | ...      | 1          | ...        | ...       | ...                | ...  | ...              | ...       | ...     | ...            | ...                  |
|                         |   | 2                      | 1            | 1        | 6          | 6          | ...       | 6                  | 5    |                  |           |         |                |                      |

*N.B.*—The recruiting parties at Inverness and Dundee being commanded by sergeants is owing to Ensigns M'Laren and A. Campbell having joined at Headquarters of the Regiment, and are to be replaced by other officers. Captain J. Campbell and party joined from London on his promotion, having sent to Headquarters 7 recruits who were finally approved of.



DISTRIBUTION OF THE 1ST BATTALION 91ST REGIMENT OF FOOT,  
15TH JULY 1809, ON EMBARKATION FOR WALCHEREN.

(Signed) W. DOUGLAS, Lieut.-Col., 91st Regiment.

|  | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Staff. | Sergeants. | Drummers. | Corporals. | Privates. |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-------------|--------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Number embarked . . . . .                                  | 3               | 7         | 25          | 6      | 42         | 15        | 37         | 604       |
| Left on the recruiting service . . . . .                   | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | 1          | 1         | 1          | 1         |
| Sick absent . . . . .                                      | ...             | ...       | 3           | ...    | ...        | ...       | 1          | 27        |
| In custody of the civil power . . . . .                    | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | ...        | ...       | ...        | 1         |
| On furlough . . . . .                                      | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | 1          | ...       | ...        | 1         |
| In charge of heavy baggage . . . . .                       | ...             | ...       | 1           | ...    | 1          | ...       | 1          | 2         |
| General and staff officers not with the Regiment . . . . . | ...             | 2         | ...         | ...    | ...        | ...       | ...        | ...       |
| Doing duty in Portugal . . . . .                           | ...             | 1         | 3           | ...    | 6          | 3         | 10         | 120       |
| Prisoners of war . . . . .                                 | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | 2          | 2         | 2          | 187       |
| Sick at Salamanca . . . . .                                | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | ...        | ...       | ...        | 2         |
| Sick at Rode Rigo (Ciudad Rodrigo) . . . . .               | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | ...        | ...       | ...        | 1         |
| Supposed on the passage from Lisbon . . . . .              | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | ...        | ...       | ...        | 1         |
| Boys and invalids left at Margate . . . . .                | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | ...        | 1         | 5          | 23        |
| General and staff officers' servants . . . . .             | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | ...        | ...       | ...        | 2         |
| Gone to the Portuguese army . . . . .                      | ...             | 1         | ...         | ...    | ...        | ...       | ...        | ...       |
| Absent with leave . . . . .                                | ...             | 1         | ...         | ...    | ...        | ...       | ...        | ...       |
| Absent without leave . . . . .                             | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | ...        | ...       | ...        | ...       |
| Total effectives . . . . .                                 | 3               | 12        | 32          | 6      | 53         | 22        | 57         | 972       |
| Wanting to complete establishment . . . . .                | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | 1          | ...       | ...        | ...       |
| Establishment . . . . .                                    | 3               | 10        | 30          | 6      | 54         | 22        | 50         | 950       |
| Supernumeraries . . . . .                                  | ...             | 2         | 2           | ...    | ...        | ...       | 7          | 22        |

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH AND COST OF REGIMENTS,  
25TH DECEMBER 1813 TO 24TH DECEMBER 1814.

|      |                |                              |          |              |
|------|----------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 42nd | Two Battalions | Marquis of Huntly            | 1822 men | £54,362 18 0 |
| 71st | "              | General F. Dundas            | 1878 "   | 57,059 7 7   |
| 72nd | "              | General J. Stuart            | 1823 "   | 54,650 9 1   |
| 73rd | "              | General Harris               | 2392 "   | 69,104 11 0  |
| 74th | One Battalion  | Major-General J. Abercrombie | 1356 "   | 38,513 1 3   |
| 75th | "              | Sir R. Abercromby            | 926 "    | 28,036 16 10 |
| 76th | "              | Sir G. Prevost               | 926 "    | 28,036 16 10 |
| 77th | "              | Sir T. Picton                | 926 "    | 28,036 16 10 |
| 78th | 2nd Battalion  | Sir S. Auchmuty              | 695 "    | 21,657 3 11  |
| 79th | Two Battalions | Major-General Cameron        | 1822 "   | 54,362 18 0  |
| 90th | "              | Sir T. Graham                | 2033 "   | 59,303 17 11 |
| 91st | "              | Lieut.-General Campbell      | 1860 "   | 56,579 9 8   |
| 92nd | "              | Sir John Hope                | 1822 "   | 54,362 18 0  |
| 93rd | "              | Lieut.-General Wemyss        | 1578 "   | 45,849 9 4   |
| 94th | "              | Sir Rowland Hill             | 926 "    | 28,036 16 10 |

LETTER WRITTEN BY ENSIGN ORMEROD, 91ST HIGHLANDERS.  
(IN POSSESSION OF COMMANDER FENTON.)

*Dated* PLYMOUTH, 29th January 1809.

As I have enjoyed a little ease, for these two or three days, which have been of some service to me, I will now attempt, as far as my memory will serve me, to give you as faithful and accurate account, as I possibly can, of affairs in Spain. You must know that, ever since the British Troops left Salamanca, they have experienced nothing but difficulties hardships and miseries in the extreme.—When at Salamanca I have every reason to suppose that Sir John Moore had in contemplation, to make good his retreat through Portugal; but having received information that Marshal Soult lay encamped near Grajal de Campos, unsupported, with about 30,000 men only, he thought he might surround him; for which purpose he marched from Salamanca.—I have been informed this was his reason, tho' I very much doubt it; and I think it was to see if the Spaniards would rise while he displayed the British Colours through the country; or to make his name famous by making a good retreat through so vast an extent of country: indeed it would have appeared curious had Sir J. Moore retreated to Portugal, his Majesty having pledged his faith to assist Spain. When our troops arrived at and around Grajal de Campos, we were marched from thence *one* night (Dec. 23rd) to make an attack on Soult, at least it was said so: and harangues and bloody preparations were made for the occasion. After marching in *column* at the rate of a mile an hour, up to our knees in snow and pierced through and through with extreme cold winds, for about two leagues, we were ordered to the right about and returned home at two o'clock in the morning wet through with snow which gave us severe colds and some throats.—At four o'clock we were rose and, the *Baggage* having been sent off long before, we left Grajal de Campos well knowing that a retreat was Sir J. Moore's aim, from the baggage being in *front*, our supposition proved true, altho' Sir J. Moore gave the army a reprimand, telling them that he begged they would attend to their duty, and not make ridiculous reports, that he would fight the enemy at such place and at such time as he thought proper, etc. The attack on Soult proved a feint, as I thought, for Soult did not retreat as it was reported, and which was the cause of our retreat from Grajal de Campos! At this place nothing could be procured, not even chocolate.—We marched on through several places, experiencing great and innumerable difficulties, such as marching through deep water and boggy ground, our shoes and stockings often dropping off. Obligated to keep close up, roads almost impassable. At one village before we arrived at Calcavallos (Cacabellos) I had a narrow escape: I was on Patrol and lay stretched on some straw asleep, as it was not my hour, when I was awoke by my brother officers; a house just opposite and not 3 yards from the one I was in nearly burnt down together with some of our officers and baggage: many of our men were sadly burned.—Before we arrived at Benevente (Dec. 27th) we looked out for an attack, but were disappointed. Our cavalry had often engaged and performed prodigies. Lord Paget being opposed to the French cavalry one day, the French consisting of about 700, ours of about 400, Lord P. ordered them to charge. Captain Murray led on, Lord P. followed: they completely defeated the enemy—killed many and took many prisoners.—Most of our cavalry who have been engaged have made £50 each, for all the French had plenty of booty. Earrings, gold crosses, silver knives and forks, doubloons, dollars, etc.: some made £500 each by seizing the baggage. The French pushed us quite close all the way to Benevente, as indeed they did till we embarked. When we had gained Benevente we were within two hours of being surrounded. One of our centinals (*sic*) at the gate of Benevente, of the 52nd, was cut down and shot during the fight, I suppose by a dragoon who must have dared to cross the river in opposition to our Patrols, etc. The next morning (Dec. 28th) Benevente was alarmed by the appearance of an attack: the monks nuns women, etc., bundling up and flying in every direction.—It then poured with rain but we were obliged to take up our positions, however after remaining sometime under arms, we retired to our quarters, the enemy not daring to approach. The next morning (Dec. 29th) we marched: some squadrons of the enemy, two hours after we left the place, forded the river (the bridge being burnt) and thought to cut off some of our baggage: our *piquet* immediately attacked them in the most gallant manner, but were nearly overpowered when some troops of the 10th and 7th Dragoons, not near equal to the enemy, charged and defeated them.—But while they were engaged others were advancing when a Troop of ours advanced with a piece of cannon

in its rear—when our men advanced to a proper position they opened to the right and left, and made use of their gun which caused great slaughter, particularly in the river.—Lord Paget and General Stewart distinguished themselves on this day. General Stewart had his horse shot under him and was slightly wounded. I saw General Le Fèvre who was taken on that day by a private of the 10th, he is a very handsome smart looking fellow, richly dressed and wore the National Cockade.—The enemy declared they had never been beaten before, these dragoons were the *Imperial Guards*. They were very fine men indeed, and all the French are very enterprising. They wear brazen helmets like the Romans.—When we reached Calcavallos (Jan. 3rd.) we waited for the enemy and an engagement took place, in which great numbers fell on both sides.—Our Rifle Corps suffered much as did the Enemy's.—When they gained the bridge they kept pushing on as they always do. We kept marching all night without food, through dirt and a chain of immense mountains which excluded all light.—The scenery must have been beautiful I am sure, had it been day, for Fountains in numbers presented themselves, making a waving noise down the rocks. All the way hence we experienced the most extreme difficulties, etc.: without shoes or food, obliged to march, men dropping down through hunger and fatigue—men, women, children, and horses in one heap. The Spanish artillery, clothes, etc., lying in the road, our horses not being able to draw them up such steep hills, and time being precious. At one hill we were obliged to throw away the bags of dollars, which rolled once or twice down and then burst, covering the dirt with their numbers. Our rear was engaged every day. When we were passing the mountains two of *our* men fell down over a precipice. Every ten paces were horses killed: indeed, all who reached Corunna, except a very few, were shot or stabbed in the breast and then thrown over a precipice. At Calcavallos the Rear was obliged to cut off their packs being so closely pressed.—Nothing but the most horrid and distressing scenes presented themselves from Calcavallos to Corunna, and to attempt description would be highly ridiculous in me, for it requires another pen.—I shall content myself with giving you a description of the battle of Corunna.—On the 16th inst. the enemy having pushed forward their artillery and 25,000 men to a very strong position, and imagining that the greatest part of our troops had embarked—opened upon us. We had some hours before been ordered to our cantonments, with strict orders not to take off our accoutrements and to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice, either to embark or to meet the enemy.—At 3 o'clock in the afternoon when I was looking forward to partake of a little dinner, my ears were saluted with a very heavy roar of cannon and musketry.—The Bugle immediately sounded.—We marched to our alarm post, but was saluted on the way with a number of shells which burst around us. A very bloody and obstinate battle ensued, many falling on both sides. Towards dark English valour prevailed, when the enemy gave ground in all directions, our men cheering and huzzaing. Our Regiment was in the very centre of the battle next to the Guards, but most miraculously escaped, only two men wounded, one in the scull, the other in the back.—Our artillery had expended every shot, and our Rifle Corps had only five shots left. When dark we took up a position but were soon after ordered to Corunna for embarkation, an order that was received gratefully: we formed the Reserve! When we gained the weather point of Corunna the French were cannonading and throwing shells at the rear of our shipping: I fear they did much harm: 5 ships to my knowledge struck on a rock. In the battle of Corunna we lost Sir J. Moore, Commander-in-Chief, who was buried in the citadel by his own wish, and many very valiant officers. The French must have suffered greatly. We had 11,000 men only.—Our men fought most gallantly.—I have during the march been very thankful even for a raw turnip.

### DEPOSITION OF JOHN CAMPBELL,

LATE PRIVATE IN THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS, WHO WAS DISCHARGED IN 1814.

I was born in Ross-shire in 1766. I joined the 2nd battalion of the 91st Highlanders at Ayr Barracks in May 1807. The Regiment was then a kilted one. The tartan the same as the present one, except there was no red stripe. Lieut.-General Duncan Campbell of Lochnell was the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Gleig (Glegg) was in command when I joined. The 1st Battalion was in Ireland when I joined, and they afterwards went to Portugal and served under Wellesley at Roleia Vimiero, and the Retreat to Corunna under Sir John Moore. When the

1st Battalion came home in 1809, a great many of the 2nd Battalion joined them, and I did so too, and went abroad again in 1809 with them. I served with the Regiment in the actions named on the clasps of my medal, and in many skirmishes besides. In 1809 just before we went abroad, the tartan came down for the kilts and plaids, but before we embarked for Walcheren an order came down to make it up into trews. The bonnets of the Regiment were quite worn out, not worth a pin, after Corunna, and were expensive, so at the same time as ourselves the 71st, 72nd, 74th, and 75th Highlanders, which were all kilted and wore bonnets, as well as ourselves, all received the same order and were put into trews. We had a bonnet given us with the trews—a low, flat one—with a feather on one side.

About a year after we had the trews (1810) they took them away from us, and gave us a kind of grey coloured trousers, something the colour of a man's great coat. The Regiment was much displeased with this, as there were many Argyllshire men amongst us then. When they took the trews from us, and we got the grey trousers they took away the flat bonnets too, and gave us black caps like the rest of the Line Regiments.

I have my brother Hugh's medal for Waterloo, who was also in the 91st Highlanders (medal produced), though we have not got it on our colours.

At Talavera, Captain Hunter Blair was with Captain Walsh, Lieutenant M'Dougall was killed, and Captain Hunter Blair was wounded and taken prisoner. The Regiment ought to have that on their colours too (Talavera).

I was twice wounded in the head and once in the leg. At one of the actions in the Pyrenees (I don't quite remember which, for there were many of them), Colonel Sir William Douglas gave the order to put in new flints just before we went into action. I gave mine a sudden wrench in my hurry and broke the nail, so my firelock was useless, but in a minute or two afterwards the second man from me was shot in the head and fell, and I picked his firelock up and fought with it all that day.

I came home with the Regiment in 1814 and was discharged, as I had only enlisted for seven years, and would not re-engage.

I have the Peninsular medal, and clasps for Toulouse, Orthes, Nive, Nivelle, and the Pyrenees.

After the Regiment came back from Corunna they were quartered with the 71st at Ashford, in Kent. We came to Margate before we sailed for Walcheren. We suffered terribly from fever and ague there. Captain Duncan Stewart and two others and some 200 men died from fever and ague. We came back to Margate after some four months. The 2nd Battalion was at this time in Scotland. From Margate, when the men got better, we went back to Ashford, and from there to Canterbury. From thence we went to Chatham, and embarked for Spain, and landed at Corunna. From there we marched to the Castle of Braganza. While on the march we were attacked by a French force; the Dragoons charged us and kept in our rear for two days and nights.

At the battle of Toulouse we wore grey trousers and a black bonnet with a peak and a red and white feather in front. Except for the pipers we were dressed like the rest of the Line. We were brigaded with the 42nd and 79th and called the Highland Brigade. They had their kilts with them, but they mostly wore grey trousers in the Peninsula, especially in the winter.

When General Pack, who commanded the Highland Brigade at Toulouse, was wounded, Sir William Douglas assumed command, and shortly afterwards Wellington came up and asked who commanded the Brigade: Colonel Douglas replied that he had the honour to command them just then. Wellington said, "No man could do better," and said, "Take the command and keep it," and Colonel Douglas kept it until we came home.

When we were besieging Pampeluna we were taken away to meet the French in the Valley of Bastan. We lost on that day Captain Lawrie (Lowrie), Lieutenant M'Lean, and Lieutenant Russell killed; and Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, Major M'Neill (lost an arm), Captain Gunn, and a Lieutenant whose name I forget, Ensign Charles Stewart, and Captain Archie Campbell wounded: Major Meade on the same day had a ball through the saddle, which neither touched horse or man. Captain Laurie himself and his servant, his horse and his dog, were all killed that day.

In the action of the 10th November on the heights of Maya, we lost killed, Captain M'Intyre and Captain Marshall, and wounded, Lieutenant M'Dougall, Lieutenant Duncan Campbell, and Lieutenant Cathcart and others, whose names I cannot now remember.

his  
(Signed) JOHN X CAMPBELL.  
mark

(Signed in my presence) H. W. GREGG,  
Capt. 91st Highlanders.

13th Dec. 1871, Aberdeen Barracks.

## I.

HORSE GUARDS, 20th August 1814.

SIR,—The Prince Regent, having been graciously pleased, in the name and on behalf of, His Majesty to command that you should be permitted to bear additional marks of distinction, in commemoration of the Battles of the Pyrenees and the Nivelle: I have the satisfaction to transmit to you Two Gold Clasps, which by order of his Royal Highness has been prepared for these occasions, and which it is his Royal Highness Commands that you should bear upon the Ribbon to which the medal now in your possession is suspended.—I am, Sir, yours, FREDERICK, C.-IN-C.

Lient.-Col. WILLIAM DOUGLAS,  
1st Battalion 95th Regiment  
[mistake for 91st].

## II.

HORSE GUARDS, 1st July 1815.

SIR,—The Prince Regent, having been graciously pleased to command, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, that you should be permitted to bear additional marks of distinction, in commemoration of the battles of Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse: I have the satisfaction to transmit herewith a Cross, to which you are entitled, the latter being the sixth occasion in which His Royal Highness has been pleased thus to mark his approbation of your military services. This Cross and the Clasps already in your possession for the Battles of the Pyrenees and the Nivelle, are to be worn in substitution of the badge with which you have been previously presented.—I am, Sir, yours, FREDERICK, C.-IN-C.

Colonel Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS, K.C.B.,  
91st Regiment.

COPY OF LETTER FROM BREVET LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS HUNTER  
BLAIR TO A. CAMPBELL, ESQ., 18 SUFFOLK STREET, CHARING CROSS,  
LONDON, RE DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

VALENCIENNES, August 27th, 1818.

MY DEAR SIR,—Poor Sir William's remains have been this afternoon deposited in the Burial Ground of Valenciennes with that respect which was due to his numerous excellent qualities.

The Pall Bearers were: Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir Charles Pratt, Sir John Cameron, Sir Edward Blakeney, Sir John Colbourne and Sir Robert Arbuthnott, the last having the local rank of Colonel from his situation here. Lord Hill, who himself attended, allowed the 91st Regiment to come over from Cambray to perform the last duty to their best friend: every soldier wore crape.

The 52nd, 71st, and 79th lined the way to the grave and above 300 officers attended the ceremony.

The conduct of the private soldiers from the moment of poor Douglas' death is perhaps the most gratifying and the most flattering compliment which can be paid to his memory.

They requested leave to attend his funeral, during which their deportment marked how much they felt the loss they have sustained, and after the ceremony was over they expressed their unanimous desire to erect a monument to his memory.

One is to be raised for which they were informed they should be allowed to contribute.

Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

THOS. H. BLAIR.

### MEDALS ORIGINALLY BELONGING TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 91ST.

There are in possession of the officers' mess the following medals originally belonging to officers and men of the Regiment.

#### PENINSULA.

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Meade | <i>Clasps</i> —Toulouse, Orthes, and Nivelle.   |
| Captain John Campbell Murdock .      | „ Toulouse, Orthes, Nive, Nivelle, and Pyrenees.  |
| Sergeant-Major Andrew M'Lean .       | „ Toulouse, Orthes, Nive, Nivelle, Pyrenees,<br>Corunna, Vimiero, Roleia.                                 |
| Private John Martin . . . .          | „ Toulouse, Orthes, Nive, Nivelle, Pyrenees, Vit-<br>toria, Fuentes D'Onoro, Corunna, Vimiero,<br>Roleia. |
| Private David Richardson . . .       | „ Toulouse, Orthes, Nive, Nivelle, Pyrenees,<br>Corunna, Vimiero.   |

#### WATERLOO.

Sergeant-Major Andrew M'Lean.  
Colour-Sergeant Joseph Kerr.  
Private James Ross.  
Private Charles Murcott.

### ANNALS OF 2ND BATTALION 91ST, 1804-16.

#### 1804.

Aug. 8. Order issued for raising 2nd Battalion from counties of Perth, Bute, and Argyll: station, Perth.  
Sept. 7. 7 sergeants and 19 rank and file ordered to proceed from 1st Battalion to Perth to form nucleus of new battalion.  
Dec. 25. 2nd Battalion placed on establishment.

#### 1805.

July 5. Inspection by Brigadier-General Donald Macdonald. Strength—23 officers, 21 sergeants, 10 corporals, 5 drummers, 181 privates.  
Nov. 22 men sent to join 1st Battalion under orders for active service.

#### 1806.

Jan. 21. Lochnell inspected the battalion at Perth.  
March 8. First draft of 22 recruits sent to 1st Battalion.

#### 1807.

March 78 men sent as draft to 1st Battalion.  
Aug. 1. Headquarters, Dundee.  
Sept. 1. Headquarters, Glasgow.  
Dec. 1. Headquarters, Ayr.

M

**1808.**

June 264 men sent to 1st Battalion, which was under orders for Portugal.

**1809.**

April 7. Deprived of kilt. Big draft to the 1st Battalion.  
 July Headquarters, Port Seton Barracks.  
 July 15. Inspected by Major-General D. Leslie at Port Seton. Strength—22 sergeants, 12 drummers, 106 rank and file.

**1810.**

June 25. Headquarters, Musselborough.

**1811.**

July 25. Headquarters, Glasgow.

**1812.**

June 18. Inspected at Glasgow by Major-General Durham.  
 Sept. 25. Headquarters, Ayr.

**1813.**

Mar. 25. Headquarters, Paisley.  
 May 25. Headquarters, Colchester.  
 July 12. Embarked for Pomerania (headquarters Harrison Transport). Strength—27 officers, 33 sergeants, 387 rank and file present and fit for duty, 9 rank and file in hospital, 60 rank and file on command, 41 rank and file recruiting, 15 rank and file on furlough. Total 512. (2 sergeants and 88 rank and file wanting to complete establishment.)  
 Sept. 25. Headquarters, Stralsund.  
 Oct. 12. Inspected at Stralsund by Major-General S. Gibbs.  
 Dec. 16. Marched to Barth.  
 Dec. 17. To Ribnitz.  
 Dec. 18. To Rostock.  
 Dec. 21. To New Bucow.  
 Dec. 22. To Wormar.  
 Dec. 23. To Gräfsmuhlin.  
 Dec. 24. To Dapau.  
 Dec. 25. To Lübeck.

**1814.**

Feb. 25. Headquarters, Rottenburg.  
 Feb. 28. Headquarters, Breda.  
 Mar. 8 and 9. Attack on Bergen-op-Zoom. 2nd Battalion lost 13 officers wounded or prisoners, 7 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 drummer, and 31 privates killed.  
 Mar. 25. Headquarters, Utrecht.  
 April 25. Headquarters, Esschen.  
 May 25. Headquarters, Oeleghem.  
 June 25. Headquarters, Antwerp.  
 July 25. Headquarters, Ostend.  
 Sept. 25. Headquarters, Antwerp.  
 Oct. 25. Headquarters, Canterbury.  
 Nov. 25. At sea on Inverness Packet. (Embarked Gravesend.)  
 Dec. 25. Headquarters, Ayr. Strength—307 non-commissioned officers and men.

1815.

Oct. 9. Inspected by Major-General Hatton.  
Dec. 25. 2nd Battalion disbanded.

1816.

Feb. 26. Officers placed on half-pay.

## 2ND BATTALION 91ST.

## CASUALTIES BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, MARCH 8TH TO 9TH, 1814.

*Officers wounded or prisoners.*

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Lieut.-Col. Ottley, severely, not dangerously, wounded (prisoner).        | Ensign James Briggs, severely wounded (prisoner).                                |
| Captain Archibald Campbell, slightly wounded (prisoner).                  | „ Nicolas Horseley, severely wounded (three wounds; prisoner).                   |
| Lieutenant John M'Donald, slightly wounded.                               | „ David Vans Machin, slightly wounded (prisoner).                                |
| „ George Scott (Adj.), slightly wounded (prisoner).                       | „ Hodson Gage, severely wounded (prisoner).                                      |
| „ John Campbell, severely, not dangerously, wounded (prisoner).           | Quartermaster Archibald Ferguson, severely, not dangerously, wounded (prisoner). |
| Ensign Hugh M'Donald, wounded and prisoner (erroneously reported killed). | Surgeon William Young (prisoner).  |
|   | Assistant Surgeon Hugh J. O'Donel (prisoner).                                    |

*Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.*

|                                       |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sergeant John Banks.                  | Private John Grant.     |
| „ Dugald Campbell.                    | „ William Gray.         |
| „ Robert Howell.                      | „ John Hill.            |
| „ Malcolm M'Donald.                   | „ Andreas Jacobson.     |
| „ Duncan M'Innes.                     | „ Thomas James.         |
| „ Charles Peters.                     | „ Robert Kickman.       |
| „ Thomas Dingleby (died of wounds).   | „ Conrad Kotha.         |
| Corporal W. Porter.                   | „ John M'Farlane.       |
| „ John Halley (died of wounds).       | „ Archibald M'Intyre.   |
| „ George Liddle (died of wounds).     | „ Alexander M'Lachlane. |
| „ Alex. Burnip.                       | „ William Masterton.    |
| „ Alex. M'Pherson.                    | „ John Minnol.          |
| „ Christian White.                    | „ James Nicol.          |
| Drummer W. M'Birnie (died of wounds). | „ John Niter.           |
| Private George Adshea.                | „ James Roberts.        |
| „ John Atmott.                        | „ Robert Shedden.       |
| „ Richard Barrett.                    | „ Laurentius Simonson.  |
| „ James Bell.                         | „ Mars Thomson.         |
| „ Alexander Black.                    | „ Thomas Torrence.      |
| „ Archibald Colquhoun.                | „ Robert Walker.        |
| „ James Colquhoun.                    | „ Humphrey Wilson.      |
| „ George Craigen.                     | „ George Youill.        |
| „ Christian Detmar.                   |                         |

There is no record of the wounded, except that the following died of wounds in March :—  
Privates—John Robertson, Martin Stuker, Peter Black, George Berry, Johan Hermes Trent, Christopher M'Pherson, and Philip Dwyer.



## CHAPTER III.

## HOME AND COLONIAL SERVICE, 1818-1848.

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Ireland, 1818-1821.

THE 91st landed at Dover on November 3rd, except some small detachments which were driven as far as Ramsgate by the bad gale they encountered during the crossing.<sup>1</sup> They were now commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Donald M'Neill of Oransay. Colonel M'Neill<sup>2</sup> was the last of the original officers who had joined the regiment at Stirling in the spring of 1794. His military experience was varied. He had served in peace time in 1805 as Brigade Major on the staff of the Eastern District; later he held the same position in the field in the first campaigns of the Peninsular War. In 1809 he was appointed to command a Portuguese Battalion, but came home in 1812 to go out as second in command of the 91st, in which position he had gained the Gold Medal for his clever handling of the Light Companies of the Highland Brigade at Sorauren, where he got his step as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He was not present with the regiment during the Waterloo campaign, but came out later during the occupation of France, and as second in command had the entire control of the regiment during the long illness of Sir William Douglas. Under his command the good traditions of the corps were ably maintained; each successive inspecting officer had nothing but praise for the good discipline and interior economy of the regiment.<sup>3</sup>

From Dover the regiment proceeded to Bexhill Barracks, thence it moved to Haslar Barracks, and after a few days there it embarked, on December 17th, for Ireland, arriving at Cork on Christmas Eve, whence it started on the 26th to march to Dublin. At Dublin it was first quartered in the Royal Barracks, but in June it moved into Richmond Barracks. At the half-year inspection in May, Major-General White highly approved of the "clean and

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Donald M'Neill got his company in 1800 for raising 65 men at his own expense. Some few

came from Colonsay, but the majority from Glasgow. Lochnell MS.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

steady appearance of the 91st,"<sup>1</sup> adding, "The field movements were all performed in a superior manner, and the marching was remarkably good."<sup>2</sup>

Richmond Barracks was large enough to contain two corps on the rather weak home establishment. The 42nd lay along with the 91st during the summer of 1819. At first there was great good feeling among the two regiments, which had fought in the same brigade in 1813-14;<sup>3</sup> but unfortunately a canteen row spoiled the cordial feeling between fellow-countrymen, and a very serious fracas was only just averted.

The half-year inspections of October 1819 and May 1820 proved that the corps was in a highly efficient state, although in 1819 189 old soldiers were discharged.<sup>4</sup> Still the wastage was made good by 91 recruits from the parties in Scotland, and 43 enlisted at Headquarters in Dublin.

In July 1820, Headquarters moved to Enniskillen with detachments at Cavan, Leitrim, and Donegal, and the regiment had once again to perform the unpleasant and uncongenial duties of hunting "Whiteboys," and of coercing mobs who were shouting for Roman Catholic Emancipation. In spite of this there was no deterioration in the discipline of the regiment, and the Inspection Reports are full of nothing but praise.<sup>5</sup> Perhaps this was the reason why, on November 30th, at Colonel M'Neill's request, the regiment was allowed to readopt its old title of the 91st, or the Argyllshire Regiment of Foot.

In May 1821, the 91st received orders to hold itself in readiness for service in Jamaica, and in preparation for this it was sent in June to Glasgow, while one company was on detachment at Paisley. While in Glasgow the regiment was visited by several old officers who bitterly regretted its English appearance, and were amazed that no piper played to them at mess.<sup>6</sup> The regiment still had a good number of Highlanders in its ranks, and a very large proportion of Lowlanders—the remaining part was Irish. During its stay in Ireland 107 recruits had been enlisted at Headquarters.

The regiment left Glasgow with a splendid testimonial from Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford, who wrote that he could not "allow of its departure from under his command without expressing through the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel M'Neill, how much reason he had to be satisfied with the general conduct and highly military appearance of the Battalion since being stationed in Scotland. Their good state of discipline, interior economy, correct-

<sup>1</sup> In 1819 an application was made by the 91st to be allowed to wear a medal to commemorate their services in the Peninsula. The reply came back dated Horse Guards, 2/8/1819: "H.R.H. entertains a due sense of the conduct of the 91st Regiment in the various operations that occurred in the Peninsula, but he feels it incumbent on him to decline recommending that any distinction of the above nature should be allowed to be adopted by any particular corps." There, however, exists

a special Regimental Medal (copper and bronze) presented to Private Wood of the Light Company 91st on 10/11/1819. It was at one time in the collection of Mr Murray of Polmaise.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 125.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Letter from Colonel Gardyne, quoting Captain M'Inroy.

ness of movements, as well as exemplary order in quarters, meet every expression of the Major-General's good opinion," and he requested that, previous to embarkation, "the Commanding Officer will be pleased to convey the same to officers as well as the corps at large."<sup>1</sup>

### Jamaica, 1822-1831.

The 1st Division of the regiment sailed for Jamaica in November 1821, the Headquarters and remaining two companies in the following January, leaving 151 men behind as a depot. Each Division was conveyed from the Broomielaw to Greenock by steamboat, a new experience for nearly everybody.<sup>2</sup> At Greenock the respective Divisions were transferred to sailing ships. By the middle of March the whole regiment had reached Jamaica, and relieved, in the south side of the island, the 92nd, several of whose officers had formerly served in the 91st. Headquarters were established at Up Park Camp which lay inland; while detachments were sent to Fort Augusta on the Peninsula of Kingston Harbour to protect the naval powder magazine, and to Stoney Hill, ten miles from Kingston. In November, Headquarters were moved to Spanish Town, the seat of government, some fourteen miles from Kingston on the coast. A considerable garrison had to be kept in the West Indies during the period that the 91st served in Jamaica. There were two causes for this: first, the necessity of having a force strong enough to cope with the blacks. The black population outnumbered the white by four to one. The importation of slaves into British Colonies had been forbidden in 1807, and a steady movement for the abolition of slavery had been in progress. The hopes thus held out of gaining their freedom had caused much unrest among the slaves, and this reached a height in 1823 when Canning, as Secretary for the Colonies, issued regulations which deprived the planters of many of their former powers over their slaves: the owners felt their authority weakened, and the slaves thought at first that they had gained complete freedom. The second reason for the large garrison required in the West Indies was the break-up of the Spanish Colonial Empire. The English Government, face to face with a Bourbon reaction in Europe which it was powerless to control, showed its sympathy with liberal ideas by refusing to allow Spain to attempt to reconquer her revolted colonies.

Service in the West Indies was by no means popular,<sup>3</sup> as a contemporary

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> 'Adventures of Captain Patterson' of the 50th Regiment. Military Life at Up Park Camp, Jamaica, 1820: "The report of a heavy piece of

ordnance called us up at daybreak, and the performance commenced by the parade taking place soon after. During the breakfast hour, the spacious green (then brown with heat) before our quarters presented some amusement to the gentle-

wrote, "The pay of a captain will scarce enable him to keep a horse, and that of a subaltern officer does nothing like suffice, in consequence of the excessive dearth of the country, for his ordinary unavoidable expenses : and that in a climate where all officers require horses to enable them to take proper exercise."<sup>1</sup> The only means of retaining health was by taking short cruises among the islands. The other amusements were horse racing, and deep-sea fishing for the "colossal sea devil" or cuttlefish.<sup>2</sup> The men were as badly off as the officers : amusements were scarce, bathing was dangerous owing to the sharks, as one poor fellow found to his cost. Rations were not very palatable : they either consisted of salt pork, or of fresh meat which had to be cooked as soon as the animal was killed. Milk was scarce : the best part of the ration was cocoa and sugar, but of these there was not a sufficiency provided. Beer was unattainable, and the only alcohol procurable was rum, and that new, for old rum could not be purchased in the West Indies. Hence, nearly every soldier was forced to drink this new rum, and however moderate a drinker he might be, his constitution was apt to be impaired by this raw fiery spirit, and thus he was handicapped in his fight against that most insidious of enemies, Yellow Fever. The only people who enjoyed the station were the old seasoned toppers, for as one of the 92nd said, "It's a fine country ; ye're aye drinkin', an' ye're aye dry."

Scarcely had the 91st gained its quarters on the island before the scourge appeared in its ranks, and the ominous words *Febris Remittens* began to fill the death-roll. The yellow fever played havoc with the young soldiers, and no less than 152 deaths were recorded in the first year. This, however, was not so great a visitation as the 92nd suffered, for in the first six months of its service in the island that corps lost 10 officers, 13 sergeants, 3 drummers, and 254 rank and file.<sup>3</sup> In the following two years the losses of the 91st were respectively 49 and 69 ; but in 1825 the casualties reached 150—after that the only severe year was 1829, when the deaths numbered 77. The north side of the island seems to have been as deadly as the south, as far as can be made out from the Register of Deceased Soldiers. During its nine years' service in the island, the regiment

men at the windows : for sundry maidens, with complexions that would rival Day & Martin, flocked about the settlement, vending their wares, consisting of tawdry ornaments to tempt the soldiers' wives, and fruits of luscious quality to tempt the officers.

"From eleven to twelve the second breakfast, answering to the Eastern tiffin, was ready in the mess-room, where a banquet was spread out that would have tickled the palate of a nabob. The remainder of the day till sunset was one unvarying round of dulness. Sometimes, however, strange as it may seem, the active game of cricket was engaged in, when, under a broiling sun, with jackets

off, the characters in the sport seemed using their best efforts to end all their troubles by finding a speedy mode of exit.

"Evening parade at five was the rallying-point of a grand turn-out : warlike evolutions and the military music, in strains harmonious, attracted the fair and languid belles of Kingston.

"The rolling of the drum announced the hour of dinner."

<sup>1</sup> Capadox, 'Sixteen Years in the West Indies.'

<sup>2</sup> Cf. 'Gentlemen's Magazine' for 1824 ; Paper written by Lieutenant Lamont, 91st, and read at Wernierian Society by Professor Jackson.

<sup>3</sup> Gardyne, 'Life of a Regiment.'

lost in all 20 officers, 30 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 576 rank and file.<sup>1</sup> To keep up the strength many drafts had to be found from home, consequently the numbers were constantly varying, at times falling as low as 299, in February 1827, and rising as high as 501 in January 1830.<sup>2</sup>

There is little to record during the years spent in Jamaica. In 1823 (just before the 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, and 99th were restored to the establishment, and the 72nd regained the tartan trews), an abstract of the record of service of the 91st was called for, and sent into the Horse Guards. At the same time, by order of the Authorities, nearly all the old records of the regiment were destroyed or distributed among the officers.<sup>3</sup> In 1825, the service companies were reduced to six, and two additional companies were added to the depot, which was stationed successively at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, Newry, Berwick, and Leith, during the years the Battalion was abroad.<sup>4</sup>

In spite of the trying climate, the heavy mortality, and the monotonous duties it was called on to perform, the regiment retained its old reputation for steady drill, excellent discipline, and good conduct in quarters. In February 1823 after inspecting the half battalion under Major Macdonald at Port Royal, Major-General Conran said, "It is now a number of years since I saw such a clever and steady little battalion, and I have not seen, since I have been in the Island of Jamaica, such a good and serviceable Drill. I am really delighted, and there is nothing to find fault with."<sup>5</sup> His successor, Major-General Sir John Kean, of Afghan fame, invariably found the same precision in drill, and the same excellent conduct in barracks, and maintained in 1824 that "it was impossible to have a more handy or service-like regiment."

In 1824 Colonel M'Neill retired, and on September 23rd was succeeded in command by Lieut.-Colonel John MacDonald of Dalchnosie. Colonel MacDonald was well known in the army as a gallant soldier and experienced officer. In the Highlands he was known as "Ian dhu nan cath,"<sup>6</sup> for he had seen many battles. Born in September, 1788, he had received his commission in the 88th at the age of fifteen. He had seen service in South America, and been wounded at the assault of Buenos Ayres in 1807. He had served in the Peninsula continuously from 1808 to 1814, during the latter two years in the Portuguese service, and he had the Gold Medal and Clasps for Vittoria and the Pyrenees: at Sorauren he had had two horses shot under him and had been himself wounded. A keen Highlander, he at once set about to try to regain for his regiment its old national dress and associations.<sup>7</sup> Meanwhile, under his command, the regiment continued to earn the praise of all inspecting officers. To keep alive the traditions of the corps,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Appendix, p. 123.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> All regiments were ordered to destroy their records and only keep an abstract. None of the records of the 91st have come to light.

<sup>4</sup> Roll of Deceased Soldiers.

<sup>5</sup> Digest.

<sup>6</sup> Gardyne, vol. ii. p. 17.

<sup>7</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 125.

and to inspire the men with the spirit of those who had gone, at the end of 1825 or beginning of 1826, he arranged for the presentation of new colours to the regiment. In February,<sup>1</sup> 1826, Colonel MacDonald sailed for home, taking with him the old Peninsular colours, which, after remaining till 1881 at Dunalastair, are now in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. Colonel MacDonald's object in going home was to regain for the regiment the kilt. For this purpose he took a party of Highlanders home with him and established a recruiting centre at Perth, whence he sent parties all over the Highlands.<sup>2</sup> But the War Office refused his request, and instead offered the trews and Highland scarf. These Colonel MacDonald refused to accept, and in 1827 went on half-pay. He was succeeded on the 16th August, 1827, by Lieut.-Colonel James Milford Sutherland, who came in from the 35th, but who had served as a captain in the 91st in Peninsular times.

During Colonel Sutherland's period of command there is nothing to relate. The Digest for the years 1827-31 contains merely the list of casualties. The last inspection mentioned is July 4th, 1827, when Major-General Sir John Kean was pleased to say that "the appearance of the men and the state of their arms and appointments, as well as the movements and firing, were such as to merit his complete approbation."<sup>3</sup>

In October, 1827, the regiment moved to the north side of the Island. Headquarters were at Falmouth, and detachments at Maroon Town, Lucea, and Montego Bay,<sup>4</sup> where the troubles with the revolted slaves took place in 1833. After two years' time the regiment returned once again to the south side of the Island, where it spent the last six months of its service.

### Service in England, 1831-1832.

On March 11th, 1831, the 1st Division of the regiment, under Captain Graeme, sailed for England, and by June 20th the service and the depot companies were once again reunited at Portsmouth, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Anderson, who had succeeded Colonel Sutherland in command. During the absence of the regiment the depot companies had been moved from Glasgow to Perth and then to Ireland: thence, in 1827, to Berwick-on-Tweed, and afterwards to Edinburgh. It had been originally intended to send the regiment to Weedon Barracks, but the country was in an uproar owing to the question of the fate of the Reform Bill: consequently Headquarters were halted at Oxford for the month of November, while detachments were sent to Weedon and Northampton. From Oxford Headquarters

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 125.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> Roll of Deceased Soldiers.

moved to Haydock Lodge, thence to Bolton, finding many detachments for the surrounding manufacturing towns, till at the end of March the regiment was concentrated at Salford Barracks, Manchester.

The regiment had returned home from Jamaica under command of Major Robert Anderson, who succeeded Colonel Sutherland when that officer retired on December 2nd, 1831. Lieut.-Colonel Anderson<sup>1</sup> "was a favourite in the regiment from the day he joined (October, 1804), because he would never take a 'step' in any regiment but his own." He had seen much active service with the two battalions of the 91st, including Roleia, Vimiero, Corunna, Walcheren, Swedish Pomerania, the siege of Antwerp, Bergen-op-Zoom, and the storming of Cambrai. For thirty-two years he served in the regiment, and he held command for ten. Those who served under him called him "a true soldier,"<sup>2</sup> and during his term of command the reputation of the regiment was grandly maintained. One of his first steps was, in May 1832, to reissue the Standing Orders. After a period of extremely trying service abroad, when owing to yellow fever the proportion of old soldiers in the ranks was very low, on the return from tropical to temperate climes, with all the consequent change in clothing and manner of life, there was much that needed attention. In the preface of his orders<sup>3</sup> Colonel Anderson struck the keynote of successful organisation.

"Every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier will observe that it is an invariable rule and principle in discipline, that, in the absence of a superior, the whole of the duty or charge, which was entrusted to him, devolves on the next in rank, so that a blank cannot exist in the various responsible situations in the Corps.

"The Soldier is taught to look up to his Officer as a protector and example; and it becomes the duty of every Officer to regulate his conduct so as to afford a constant example of correctness to those under his command. Attentive to their own dress and conduct, they are to suffer no impropriety in those of the non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, but are to scrutinise the appearance of the men when off duty, as well as when on duty. Officers cannot too often inspect the situation of the men under their command: they should study their wants, and, as far as possible, promote their comfort."

### **Service in Ireland, 1832-1835.**

The 91st remained at Manchester till July 10th, when it had its first experience, as a unit, of travelling in a railway train.<sup>4</sup> The journey to Liverpool was accomplished in a very short time, and the regiment embarked

<sup>1</sup> Appendix, p. 126.

<sup>2</sup> Bertie Gordon.

<sup>3</sup> Standing Orders by Lt.-Col. Forbes Robertson, p. ii.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

on two steamers for Dublin. On landing in Ireland, Headquarters were sent to Mullingar, with detachments in the surrounding country. The stay of the regiment at Mullingar was memorable: first, for a slight outbreak of cholera, and, secondly, for the amount of assistance that it had to render to the civil power. The elections for the first Parliament after the passing of the Reform Bill were being held. But, in spite of every disadvantage from its recent return from a most trying climate and four months spent in detachment duty, when in October Sir Hussey Vivian, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland inspected the corps, he was able to express his entire satisfaction "with the appearance, cleanliness, and movements of the regiment."<sup>1</sup> Sir John Buchan, a month later, was pleased to announce to the men "his entire approbation of their appearance, discipline, interior economy, and their movements, which he said he never saw excelled in any regiment in the service."

In January, 1833, a General Army Order was published thanking the troops in Ireland for their patient and exemplary forbearance. But what was still more gratifying to the 91st was a letter dated from the Horse Guards on January 18th, whereby they were allowed to bear the words "Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna on the Colours and Appointments, in commemoration of the good and gallant conduct" of the regiment on those occasions. Meanwhile, Lieut.-Colonel Anderson was striving to regain for the regiment its old position as a Kilted Highland Corps.<sup>2</sup> But Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief, refused to hear of the suggestion unless Colonel Anderson could guarantee that the establishment could be maintained by pure Highland men; a thing which no Highland Regiment could do at that time. So the 91st could not gain its desire, although all but eighty in its ranks were Scots. It continued dressed as an English Corps, but it still retained its Pipe-Major<sup>3</sup> and Pipers, and its title "The Argyllshire Regiment." In June, Headquarters moved to Naas, and thence to Fermoy, finding a considerable number of detachments and occasionally lending aid to the civil power; for in every town in the south of Ireland a large proportion of the people were starving and out of work. From Fermoy, Headquarters moved in May, 1834, to Limerick, where the regiment's high reputation preceded it; Sir James Douglas who inspected it in October felt bound to say to the Commanding Officer, Colonel Anderson, "that their field movements and appearance under arms surpasses even what he might have expected from the high reputation of the corps."

In October, Headquarters moved for the winter to Birr, and in the following August to Naas, whence they passed, after a short stay in Dublin, to Cork, in October, 1835. There the four depot companies were once

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Pipers were purely a regimental institution in all corps up till 1854, when they were officially

recognised as part of the establishment of a Highland Regiment, and received the pay of drummers. Cp. Gardyne, vol. i. p. 32.



again separated from the battalion, and in the middle of November the six service companies embarked on the sailing ships, *Athol* and *Maitland*, for service at St Helena, arriving there on February 26th, 1836.

### St Helena, 1836-1840.

St Helena is a mass of volcanic rock some forty-seven square miles in size, lying in the Atlantic about 1200 miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. Its importance lay in the fact that it was one of the victualling posts on the route to India, where fresh vegetables and water were obtainable. The Island is subject to extremes of temperature, which make it very unhealthy. Jamestown, the only town in the Island, lies at the bottom of a steep ravine, and boasts a church, botanical gardens, a hospital, a tavern, and barracks. These barracks, in which the 91st were quartered, lie at the top of the main street, about half a mile from the landing stage. On the west height, commanding the anchorage, is the Ladder Hill Battery, some 700 feet above the town. This battery was reached by a traverse road about a mile in length, or by 699 steps. Near the battery were barracks for two companies, which were relieved every six months from Headquarters in Jamestown. "The only duties besides the usual regimental routine were those of the mainguard, stationed inside the sea gate, which was under the command of a subaltern who always mounted in full dress, the climate being moderate owing to the sea breeze. Officers of all ranks had an allowance of three shillings a-day on account of the dearness of provisions. The men received salt rations five days a-week, which had no bad effect on their health owing to the abundance of fresh vegetables obtainable."<sup>1</sup>

Amusements were few, the principal being cock-fighting and racing. Ponies of fourteen or fifteen hands were brought over from the Cape, and galloped round the racecourse near Longwood in the north-west part of the Island. The regimental record for a mile was made by a Cape pony in two minutes seven seconds.

In spite of the bad climate the losses of the regiment were small, averaging about six deaths a-year. The only officer who died was Lieutenant Charles Baird M'Murdo, who injured his knee whilst climbing up to his quarters on Ladder Hill, and died of lockjaw two weeks later, on July 20th, 1838. But in the long-run the relaxing climate, the strain of continually ascending Ladder Hill, and the heavy doses of rum, resulted in many cases in organic<sup>2</sup> disease of the heart, which was the frequent cause of invaliding nine years later during the war in South Africa.

<sup>1</sup> Goff, p. 85.

<sup>2</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 209.

Meanwhile the regiment at its half-yearly inspections gained the full admiration of His Excellency Major-General Middlemore, the Governor, who on each occasion complimented Colonel Anderson on the discipline, steadiness, and admirable appearance of his men.<sup>1</sup>

In 1839, the regiment was on the Roster for India, but in June 1839, Headquarters and three companies under Major Burne were hurriedly despatched to the Cape owing to unrest among the Kaffirs.

### **The Removal of Napoleon's Remains to France.**

The three companies left at St Helena under Captain Blackwell remained there till November 1842, and had the honour to be present at the exhumation of Napoleon's body. Before his death, in May 1821, the great Emperor had expressed his desire to be buried in France; but it was not till 1840 that any French Government thought itself strong enough to carry out this request. In that year the Government of Louis Phillipe, having obtained permission from the English Government, sent the Prince de Joinville, with a small squadron, to bring the remains to France. The work of exhumation commenced at midnight on November 14th, the 25th anniversary of Napoleon's arrival in the Island. "An officer's guard of the 91st was mounted over the tomb. The night was wet and dark, and the work was carried on by the light of numerous lanterns fixed to the trees. A strong party of workmen were employed, and very few minutes sufficed to remove the iron railings and stone slabs, which exposed a square vault filled with clay and stones, under which the body was deposited. By half-past three in the morning this tamping, which was seven feet deep, was entirely cleared out, and the solid masonry reached. It took nearly five hours to get through this, so strongly was it put together, and it was long past daybreak when the actual sarcophagus was reached."<sup>2</sup>

The coffin was sealed in a water-tight cell consisting of freestone slabs. When it was raised to the surface the Abbé Coquereault read a short service, and then the detachment of the 91st carried the coffin into a tent, where another service was performed. There were four coffins to be removed before the body was reached, one of tin, one of lead, and two of mahogany.

"Captain Ward of the 91st, who had been at St Helena with the 67th Regiment in 1821, at the time of the Emperor's death, and had been permitted to see the body as it lay in state, had then taken a pencil sketch of the face. Strange to say, he was again on the Island, and was present at the exhumation of the body, and had an opportunity of comparing the sketch taken

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Goff, p. 93.

twenty years previously. He found it a <sup>1</sup> perfect likeness,"<sup>2</sup> for the remains were in a state of almost complete preservation.

The shell was only opened for a minute or two. Then, at three in the afternoon a procession was formed of 300 local Militia, followed by the 91st, and the funeral car was thus escorted to the landing stage, where the Prince de Joinville received the cortège, and the coffin was lowered into his own barge, which he steered himself: while the forts which had hitherto been firing minute guns now fired a royal salute.

In the officers' mess of the 91st there was for many a year a large crystal lamp, which had formerly belonged to Napoleon. Unfortunately, no trace of it can now be found: but the officers still possess a large bronze medal struck in 1875, and sent by the Director of the Mint in Paris to Major Battiscombe, who then commanded the regiment, "in remembrance of the memorable event which it commemorates and in which the regiment took part." On one side of this medal in relief, is a head with the words, "Ludov. Philippus I. Francorum Rex." On the other side is represented the dome of the Invalides, and classical figures of France receiving the cortège, and the words, "Reliquis Receptis Napoleonis funus, Triumphale XV. Dec. MDCCCXL."

### Departure from St Helena.

The three companies remained at St Helena till December 1842, but before they left the inhabitants of the Island addressed the following letter to Captain Blackwell, who was then in command: "We, the undersigned inhabitants of St Helena, cannot permit Her Majesty's 91st Regiment to take their final departure without expressing our satisfaction at the uniform good order and moral conduct they have manifested during the six years they have been on this station. Those of us who witnessed the transfer of the government from the East India Company—a measure affecting various interests and involving very important and, to a considerable part of the community, very painful consequences—cannot but remember the high expectations created by the considerate conduct of the regiment, which arrived at this crisis, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Anderson: and all of us have seen with pleasure the fulfilment of these hopes, in their orderly disposition under the command of that efficient officer, and his successor, Major Burne, and also during the last three years, in the detachment under your command. In thus recording the last impression left by the friendly disposition of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, we beg, Sir, to express our regret at your departure, to present our best wishes for the wel-

<sup>1</sup> Mrs English, The Priory, Halberton, has the original sketch made by her grandfather, Captain

Ward.

<sup>2</sup> Goff, p. 94.





fare of yourself and your brother officers, and to convey to you our honest conviction that, wherever their duty to their country may call the regiment, their colours will be preserved untarnished."

### Service in South Africa, 1837-1838.

When the three companies of the 91st, under Major Burne, landed at Algoa Bay, on June 28th, they were at once sent up to Grahamstown, where<sup>1</sup> Headquarters remained for the next nine years; meanwhile the regiment was split up in detachments and employed on outpost duty along the line of the Fish River.

"Grahamstown was then in the form of an irregular square, probably so built with a view to defence. There was one broad main street, from either side of which branched off at right angles several smaller streets. At the head of the main street stood the Drostdie, and about the middle stood the church, on either side of which were the principal shops or stores. On the outskirts of the town were substantial dwelling-houses and several cottages, some occupied by civilians, others the property of the Government, and used as officers' quarters. The town and suburbs were commanded by the height on which the Fort England Barracks stood, and by the high ground behind the Drostdie."<sup>2</sup>

The garrison of the Cape was very small, comprising as it did three weak regiments, the 27th, 75th, and 72nd, and the three companies of the 91st: and it was further decreased in April, 1840, when the 72nd were recalled to England.<sup>3</sup> The situation meanwhile was extremely critical. The Home Government, acting on Lord Glenelg's policy, had abolished slavery and industrial labour. Much no doubt might be said for the idea, but little for the way in which it was carried out. They had even gone further than this, and had relieved the Kaffirs from all restrictions. They had, moreover, withdrawn the frontier to the Fish River, a line difficult to guard: and at the same time they had instituted such futile regulations for the recovery of stolen cattle, that they practically invited the Kaffirs to steal. The result was most deplorable—the Boers, angry at the loss of their servants, finding their cattle and their possessions at the mercy of the Kaffirs and with no sufficient protection for their very lives, began to leave the colony on the "Great Trek" with very bitter hatred of the English Government. The loyal colonists, feeling themselves sacrificed to the philanthropic whims of the English Radicals, were listless and depressed: while the Kaffirs openly boasted of what they would do in the next war. The situation was well summed

<sup>1</sup> Frontier Order, Graham's Town, 1/8/1839: "The Colonel commanding the Troops on the Frontier will have great satisfaction in reporting to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, the high state of discipline and the soldierlike appearance of the

Head Quarters of the 91st Regiment, under command of Major Burne."

<sup>2</sup> Munro, 'Records of Service,' &c., vol. i. p. 41.

<sup>3</sup> Theal, 'History of South Africa.' Mrs Ward.

up by Sir George Napier in his despatch of the 21st April, 1840, in which he said that decisive action must be taken, that delay was no longer possible "without the risk, nay the almost certainty, of the plundered, harassed, and justly irritated farmers taking the law into their own hands, and suddenly entering the Kaffir country with commandoes to retake their cattle by force, if not to revenge by bloodshed all their wrongs." But the months rolled on and the Home Government did nothing. The 91st took their share of monotonous duty at the outposts at Fort Brown, Double Drift, and Trompeter's Drift: at Botha's Drift on the Kat River, at Comitty Drift and Post Victoria on the military road from Fort Peddie to Fort Hare, along the plateau of the neutral territory. Meanwhile, at each inspection they maintained their high record for discipline and efficiency.

In 1842, the Home Government, finding its hands full in India and South Africa, increased the establishment of the Regular Army by raising reserve battalions for certain regiments, among which was the 91st. The Reserve Battalion was raised in April of that year by expanding the four depot companies to six, and recruiting them by drafts from other regiments.<sup>1</sup> The consequence was that a great many English and Irish came into the regiment, and the nationality of the corps was weakened, at the same time, by sending a draft of seventy-one Scotchmen to the depot of the 42nd at Aberdeen.<sup>2</sup> As soon as it was raised to its proper establishment this Reserve Battalion was sent out to South Africa, where for some little time it lay at Grahamstown with the 1st Battalion; but most of its service took place farther north at Fort Beaufort, watching the Boer and Kaffir Frontier.

Meanwhile, in the regiment there had been several changes in command. On December 2nd, 1841, after completing ten years as Commanding Officer, Colonel Anderson retired. His loss was deeply felt by all ranks. "He was a good man, a strict disciplinarian, and intensely interested in and proud of the regiment, and watched over both officers and men with parental care. Naturally the men were very much attached to such a Commanding Officer, and were greatly disappointed and grieved when he found it necessary to retire."<sup>3</sup> He was succeeded by Major Cornwall Burne, but that officer, who was in bad health, went on half-pay six months later. His successor was Lieut.-Colonel Roderick MacNeil, who had formerly served as lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion of the 91st at Bergen-op-Zoom, and later in the 23rd Light Dragoons and the 2nd Life Guards. Colonel MacNeil, finding it impossible to obtain the restoration of the Highland dress,<sup>4</sup> never joined, and exchanged, on April 15th, 1842, with Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay of the 78th.

Unfortunately, from the first Colonel Lindsay was unpopular with the regiment. The officers and men thought that he had not taken sufficient interest

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Chapter on the Reserve Battalion, p. 127.

<sup>3</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 90.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> Appendix, p. 126.

in the Reserve Battalion at the time of the wreck of the *Abercrombie-Robinson*.<sup>1</sup> The men felt a resentment against him because he came in from another corps, and he was always thinking and speaking of his old regiment.<sup>2</sup> The old grumblers were constantly saying, "When Cornel Anderson commanded us we had somebody to take care o' us, an' we were men, but noo there's naebody to mind us, an' we're jist a set o' drunken auld deevils."

Among the officers Colonel Lindsay was not beloved. He allowed the corps of pipers to die out.<sup>3</sup> During 1845, contrary to the Queen's Regulations, he closed the officers' mess.<sup>4</sup> During his term of command many valuable documents, such as the Appendix to the 'Digest of Service,' were lost.<sup>5</sup> Others were actually destroyed by his express authority, and it was only by the pluck of an orderly-room clerk that the Waterloo Roll was snatched from a pile of documents condemned to be burned.<sup>6</sup>

Among the colonists also Colonel Lindsay's harshness and want of tact were deeply felt.<sup>7</sup> Still the reputation of the regiment remained high. A strict martinet and disciplinarian, Colonel Lindsay enforced obedience to duty. But whether it was his unpopularity or the severe conditions of service on the outposts and the monotony of small detachments, or that the regiment was now receiving an inferior type of recruit, deaths and desertions show a sudden increase during his period of command.<sup>8</sup> Still the Inspection Officers continued to bear testimony to the extremely satisfactory interior economy, discipline, and drill of the regiment.

### Boer Unrest, 1842-1845.

At the end of 1842 it seemed as if the crisis had at last arrived. The emigrant Boers were threatening hostilities, and a force of 800 men, of whom 400 belonged to the 91st, was hurriedly despatched under Colonel Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor, to Colesberg, near the Orange River; but this sign of strength was sufficient, and after two months spent at Colesberg, the expeditionary force was broken up, though 300 of the 91st were kept in cantonments at Colesberg.<sup>9</sup> After this very successful expedition the troops were particularly thanked for their good conduct, discipline, and excellent marching powers.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Digest of Service.

<sup>2</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 91.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 228.

<sup>5</sup> Digest.

<sup>7</sup> Theal, 'History of South Africa.'

<sup>8</sup> Digest.

<sup>10</sup> Frontier Order, Colesberg, 1/2/1843: "The Colonel Commanding (Colonel Hare) wishes to

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 44.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

convey in a special manner to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, his admiration of the excellent spirit they have shown throughout, and his high appreciation of the perfect good order and discipline which has marked their progress through the country during their long and fatiguing march. . . . He has never witnessed a higher spirit or better discipline amongst British Troops."



In the beginning of June 1843, nearly all the available troops on the eastern frontier were ordered on special service to Kaffirland.<sup>1</sup> The battalion furnished 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, and 120 men. The Reserve Battalion furnished a force of somewhat greater strength. The object of the expedition was to drive a refractory Kaffir chief, Tola, from the neutral territory lying between the Fish River and the Keiskamma River. The 3rd Division of the expeditionary force, under Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay of the 91st, encountered some opposition, and one man of the regiment was wounded. The force returned to the Colony early in July, having captured a considerable amount of cattle.

In December, 1843, the Boers again began to give trouble, and 200 men of the 1st Battalion from Grahamstown,<sup>2</sup> and a like number from the Reserve Battalion at Fort Beaufort, joined a force under Colonel Hare, which again proceeded to Colesberg. The Boers once again submitted, and once again three companies of the 91st, composed of the Light, Grenadier, and No. 2 Companies were left at Colesberg. Gordon Cumming in his 'Five Years' Adventures in South Africa' writes, "The men of the 91st used to practise ball-firing at a large granite stone above the town. Campbell, Yarborough, Bailey, and Patterson challenged any four Dutchmen of Graaf Reinet, or the Colesberg district, to shoot against them: the challenge was accepted and the Dutchmen got 'jolly well licked.'"<sup>3</sup> Meanwhile the English Government determined to surround the north of Cape Colony with a ring of buffer stations,<sup>4</sup> and for this purpose entered into treaties with the chief Moshesh who was building up the Basuto power, with Adam Kok, a Griqua, and the Pondo chief, Faku. But the emigrant farmers ridiculed these puppet sovereigns.

The detachment of the 91st remained at Colesberg during the whole of the year 1844. Early in 1845 the Boers beyond the Orange River attacked the Grikwas and carried off their cattle,<sup>5</sup> because the Griqua chief, Adam Kok, had attempted to arrest a Boer farmer, who ignored the Griqua government. The Boer farmers took the field, and formed a lager near Philippolis. The Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, felt himself bound to assist the Griqua chief (who had applied to the Cape Government), and determined to teach the Dutch a lesson. The Colesberg detachment of the 91st, under Major Glencairn Campbell, was ordered to join the Field Force, composed of a company of the Cape Corps and two troops of the 7th Dragoon Guards.<sup>6</sup> Crossing the Orange River, the expedition reached Philippolis and pushed on towards Lieufontein, 35 miles distant, where 500 Boers were skirmishing with the Grikwas. After a night march the Boers were surprised on the

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Gordon Cumming.

<sup>4</sup> Theal.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Digest.

morning of the 30th, and fled in all directions. The detachment<sup>1</sup> of the 91st remained encamped at Lieufontein till June 30th, when it marched for Grahamstown to rejoin Headquarters, under orders for England.<sup>2</sup> However, the 45th Regiment, which was to relieve the 91st, was detained at Monte Video, and before it arrived the War of the Axe broke out.

### **New Colours, November, 1845.**

On November 25th new colours were presented to the Regiment by Colonel Hare, C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor.<sup>3</sup> The ground was kept by a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards. Mr Locke, the Presbyterian minister, performed the religious part of the ceremony. The Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the corps, commending the regiment highly for its good soldier-like conduct through its long and arduous service in Cape Colony, and enumerated with great animation its gallant achievements, while forming part of the British Army in the Peninsular War. He then referred to the country which had given birth to most of the soldiers of the 91st, the country celebrated for the gallant deeds of her sons, and also for their intelligence and high moral character.<sup>4</sup> Colonel Hare handed the Queen's Colour to Lieutenant Patterson, and the regimental one to Lieutenant Cole, as there were no Ensigns present with the battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay thanked the Lieutenant-Governor for presenting the new colours, and then addressed the men of the regiment, ending by recalling the fact that next to God and the Queen the colours had the greatest claim on their devoted affection and allegiance.

### **The War of the Axe, 1846-1848.**

At the commencement of 1846 the 91st,<sup>5</sup> after ten years' foreign service, was a very fine body of men, though the strength of the regiment was very weak since, in October, 1845, when under orders for home, it had given

<sup>1</sup> G.O., Grahamstown, 15/7/1845: "H.E. is glad to add his particular commendation of the exemplary discipline, sobriety, and alacrity which characterised the Troops at a trying and inclement season."

<sup>2</sup> Army Order, 1845. The Commander-in-Chief (The Duke of Wellington) has been informed that the practice of smoking by the use of pipes, cigars, and cheroots has become prevalent among officers in the army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication by the fumes of tobacco, but undoubtedly occasions drinking and tippling by those

who acquire the habit, and he entreats the officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the mess-rooms of their several regiments, and in the adjoining apartments, and to discourage the habit among officers of junior rank.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> At his inspection on this occasion Colonel Hare informed the Battalion that he considered it in perfect order (Digest).

<sup>5</sup> The Hottentots called the 91st "de dapper roes."

96 transfers to other regiments in the Colony. Surgeon Munro thus writes of the men: "In the ranks there were a few Gaelic-speaking Highlanders with Highland names, a sprinkling of Irishmen, and a very small number of Englishmen, but the great majority were Lowland Scotch.<sup>1</sup> The men of the 1st Battalion were old soldiers, tall (the average height of the battalion being five feet eight inches), well set up, powerful fellows, with great power of endurance, although they had a great capacity for strong drink, which tendency, owing to their nationality, was probably, nay certainly, natural to them, but had grown into an inveterate habit from several years of monotonous service in St Helena. They were quite aware of the fact themselves, and acknowledged that they were 'jist a set o' drunken old deevils.'" They had the capacity for holding their liquor well, and when overcome used to go quietly off to bed. Seven years spent in the Colony had made them the equal of any colonist, and they were in every way fitted for savage warfare, except that nothing could be more unsuitable for such service than the clumsy shakos, the red frock with its high stiff collar and the buff cross belts, from which hung their ammunition pouches. Both battalions of the 91st had the new smooth-bore musket with the percussion lock, but it does not seem to have been better than the old Brown Bess. It did not shoot any more accurately, and it kicked so badly that the men never put a full charge of powder into it.

The Kaffirs, on the other hand, were troubled with little or no equipment, smeared with red clay, and simply arrayed in a karoos or very short kilt of skins: they were armed with muskets, assegais, and knobkerries, and carried a pouch for ammunition and a sack for provisions and plunder. Bush warfare was their favourite pastime, and the terrible assegai their most effective weapon, for, at first, they fired too high with their muskets. It was now ten years since the last Kaffir War, and the young Kaffirs, not content with cattle-lifting, desired war so that they might be able to call themselves men. Consequently marauding excursions became more frequent.

To meet this situation Colonel Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor, summoned a meeting of the Gaika chiefs at Block Drift on January 29th.<sup>2</sup> The most important of the chiefs was Sandilla. He had a withered leg, and being very young, and despising the English, he wanted to prove his manhood by fighting. He arrived at the meeting with the intention of surprising the Governor and his escort, but, finding himself not strong enough<sup>3</sup> at the moment, he apologised. Very soon afterwards one of his brother's followers was arrested for stealing a hatchet,<sup>4</sup> and sent under escort to

<sup>1</sup> Munro, 'Records of Service.'

<sup>2</sup> Theal; Mrs Ward; Napier.

<sup>3</sup> Sandilla had 4000 armed horsemen, while Colonel Hare had 120 men of the Reserve Bat-

talion 91st, 3 troops of the 7th D.G., 100 of the Cape Corps, and one gun.

<sup>4</sup> Hence the war was called the "War of the Axe."

Grahamstown. The Kaffirs, however, surprised the escort and rescued the prisoner, and when Sandilla was ordered to deliver him up he refused. It was impossible to pass over such a piece of impertinence, and accordingly, in the middle of April, a punitive expedition was hastily got ready. The Grenadier Company of the 1st Battalion was sent to join this force, which was ordered to seize the Kaffir stronghold, the Amatola Mountains. The remainder of the 1st Battalion (except one company under Captain Barney at Post Victoria) was sent to hold the important post of Fort Peddie. "Fort Peddie stands on the north side of the Great Fish River, between it and the Keiskamma, at a distance of about forty-five miles from Grahamstown. The fort itself was only a very insignificant low-banked earthen place, with two or three light guns. The commissariat store stood in the centre. The infantry barracks, having accommodation for one company and a separate barrack with stabling for a troop of cavalry, were outside the fort proper, being surrounded by loopholed walls. The officers' quarters were also outside, with no protection whatever."<sup>1</sup>

The track from Grahamstown to Fort Peddie ran through the dense Fish River bush *via* Trompeter's Drift, where there was a small fortified barrack close to the river (held by a detachment of the 91st under Lieutenant Dickson), ascending thence in an easterly direction through a rough and difficult country, until it reached Fort Peddie, which was so called after Colonel Peddie of the 72nd Regiment, who built it.

The expedition to the Amatola Mountains was too weak and had to fall back, and at once the Colony was invaded by batches of Kaffirs plundering and burning farms and small townships.

On May 21st, the Kaffirs attacked and captured a convoy of forty-two waggons about five miles from Trompeter's Drift. The convoy was escorted by two companies of the 91st, under Captain Colin Campbell, and a few men of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The advance guard of the convoy under Lieutenant Butler of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant Dickson and Ensign Aitchison of the 91st, "behaved gallantly, while the main body and rearguard, under the officer commanding the escort, did not distinguish themselves. Not that the men were to blame, they were anxious to fight and indignant at being held back: but there was a misunderstanding somewhere, or a loss of nerve in some one."<sup>2</sup>

After this unfortunate affair, on the 27th and 28th, the Kaffirs attacked Fort Peddie with the object of seizing the cattle which were under the protection of the garrison. On the 27th, Colonel Lindsay, who commanded the Fort, sent out two companies of the 91st under Major Yarborough, and a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards under Captain Sir Harry Darell. This

<sup>1</sup> Munro.

<sup>2</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 136.

force kept the advance guard of the Kaffirs in check all day. Major Yarborough handled his companies very skilfully, and by feigning to retreat twice enticed the Kaffirs into the open, and gave the cavalry a chance to charge, of which Sir Harry Darell made good use. On the following day Colonel Lindsay<sup>1</sup> judged that the Kaffirs, now 8000 in number, were too strong to be attacked in the open. They were, however, kept from attacking the fort by the fire of the artillery, though they succeeded in capturing 4000 cattle.<sup>2</sup>

In June, three companies under Major Yarborough were attached to the second division of the army under Colonel Somerset,<sup>3</sup> and took part in the attempt to surround the Amatola Mountains. The division penetrated as far as Buffalo Spruit in Kaffraria, but owing to the immense difficulty of getting supplies, it was forced in September to fall back on Waterloo Bay. When the attempt to isolate the Amatola Mountains was given up, these companies rejoined Headquarters at Fort Peddie. During the second advance on the Amatola Mountains a small column under Colonel Johnstone of the 27th, with a detachment of 80 men of the 91st under Lieutenants Bayley and Stein, moved at the same time as Colonel Somerset to the south-east, and helped to clear the Kaffirs out of the kloofs, but was recalled before any definite success was gained. The work entailed great hardships, the men frequently having to march twenty and thirty miles a-day. Surgeon Munro, an eyewitness of the expedition, says, "They (the men of the 91st) could march from sunrise to sunset, and though without food and other refreshment during all that time, not a man ever fell out of the ranks, so great was their staying power and endurance; and they never got footsore or leg weary, for their feet were as hard as horn, and their muscles like whipcord. The only thing they appeared to dislike was a long halt during the march, for their old muscles got stiff, and would not relax again until they got quickly over a mile or two."<sup>4</sup>

When the detachments returned to Fort Peddie they were employed on outpost duty on the Fish River, from Trompeter's Drift to Fort Brown. Towards the end of 1846, Headquarters had been recalled to Grahamstown, and officers and men had to eat their hearts out in monotonous outposts along the Fish River. Surgeon Munro thus describes the life: "Only those who served with them and similar detachments at that time, when the war was at a standstill, can understand the terrible monotony and dreariness of such a life. To the solitary officer it was almost unbearable. He could not (at least it was expected he would not) be absent from his post, and

<sup>1</sup> Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay was mentioned in despatches by Sir Peregrine Maitland for commanding the 91st during the war (6/1/1847).

<sup>2</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 135. Theal.

<sup>3</sup> On August 5 Captain Wright (91st), A.D.C. to Colonel Somerset, was wounded in the Amatola Mountains.

<sup>4</sup> Munro.

yet he had nothing to do there, except walk, listlessly up and down within his four stone walls; indeed it was not safe to go beyond them; he had no one to exchange a friendly word with, no books or papers to read; he had not even the excitement of knowing if there were danger near him, and yet he could not feel certain that he might not be attacked at any moment."<sup>1</sup>

When, in 1847,<sup>2</sup> a division of mounted men once again penetrated the enemy's country, it came as a pleasant relief to officers and men of the battalion to be detached as escort to the convoys. Three companies under Captain Christie were stationed at the base camp at Waterloo Bay for six months. "We had," writes Surgeon Munro,<sup>3</sup> "three outdoor amusements besides swimming—viz., watching the surf boats as they worked out to the vessels and back again, crossing and recrossing the river ferry, and quail shooting: but in the pursuit of the last it was not prudent to venture far from camp."<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile at Grahamstown Lieut.-General Sir George Berkeley paid the regiment a high compliment in giving them only two hours' notice for inspection,<sup>5</sup> and was pleased to say "that the manner in which they turned out did not disappoint his anticipations, which was as honourable to the regiment as it was satisfactory to him." By now the Kaffir tribes began one by one to give in, and at last Sandilla himself surrendered, while the prospect for the future was considerably brightened by the arrival of Sir Harry Smith, with great powers.

Accordingly, in January 1848 it was possible at last to send the 1st Battalion home. After transferring 46 young soldiers to the Reserve Battalion, and discharging 60 old soldiers who decided to remain in the colony, the battalion left Grahamstown 220 strong.<sup>6</sup> More men, doubtless, would have settled in South Africa, but, as Mrs Ward wrote, "The 91st, like cautious Scotchmen, are not so ready to listen to this (promises of grants of land) as the Enniskilleners, who are for taking their chance of labour, peace or war, in this well-nigh ruined colony."<sup>7</sup>

The regiment embarked on H.M.S. *Geyser* at Port Elizabeth for Cape Town, where it was transferred to two sailing ships, and sailed for Gosport.

There is one incident arising during the Kaffir War which must still

<sup>1</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 163.

<sup>2</sup> Distribution of 1/91 on 1/4/1847. Graham's Town, 93; Fort Brown, 40; Outposts, 201; Total, 334. (W.O. 1, 441).

<sup>3</sup> Munro.

<sup>4</sup> Appendix, p. 126.

<sup>5</sup> Digest.

<sup>6</sup> In Record Office there is a list of seventy-four

men of the 91st with their characters who desired to settle in South Africa as colonists in 1847. Some went out again after the battalion returned home. Cp. Letter from Robert Auld, D.D., dated Ayr, 27/6/1848, to Secretary of State, requesting passage for wife of James Quig, late of 91st, who is to settle at the Cape.

<sup>7</sup> Mrs Ward, vol. ii. p. 262.

be mentioned. On May 26th, 1846, Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay, in command at Fort Peddie, ordered a waggon-driver, John Smith, to be flogged for refusing to obey orders.<sup>1</sup> After the usual legal delays Smith brought an action against Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay, and the case came up before a judge of the High Court of South Africa on September 28th, 1847. The Judge upheld the action of Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay on the ground that Smith was under martial law, and further, that even if the flogging had been illegal, Colonel Lindsay was covered by an ordinance lately passed, indemnifying all persons for acts performed in furtherance of military duty during the war. The jury, however, returned a verdict of guilty, but the Judge refused to impose any penalty, and merely bound Colonel Lindsay over to keep the peace: he further dismissed a civil action for £1000 damages, with costs against Smith. Thereon a similar charge against Lieutenant Bethune of the 91st was at once withdrawn.

<sup>1</sup> Theal, 'History of South Africa.' Mrs Ward, vol. ii. p. 270.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III.

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### ANNALS—HOME AND COLONIAL SERVICE.

#### 1818.

- Nov. 2. Regiment embarked at Calais.
- Nov. 3. Disembarked at Dover ; some smacks driven by gale into Ramsgate.
- Nov. 4. Started for Bexhill Barracks ; arrived there on the 8th.
- Dec. 4, 5, and 6. Marched for Haslar Barracks, arriving there 10th, 11th, and 12th.
- Dec. 17. Embarked at Gosport Point and sailed same day.
- Dec. 24. Disembarked at Cork late in the evening.
- Dec. 26. Marched into Fermoy Barracks.
- Dec. 27 and 28. Marched for Dublin.

#### 1819.

- Jan. 1. Strength—45 sergeants, 21 drummers, 654 rank and file.
- Jan. 6 and 7. Arrived at Dublin, under Colonel M'Neill ; occupied Richmond Barracks.
- May 7. Major-General White made half-year inspection and complimented regiment on its field manœuvres and marching.
- Oct. 20. Half-year inspection by Major-General Buller : "Movements and interior economy are of the best description."

#### 1820.

- Jan. 1. Strength—35 sergeants, 17 drummers, 602 rank and file.
- May 11. Half-year inspection by Major-General Sir C. Grant : "Field exercises and movements were executed with much correctness and precision."
- July 22. Regiment left Richmond Barracks for Enniskillen.
- July 29. 91st reached Enniskillen. Detachments sent to Cavan, Leitrim, and Donegal.
- Oct. 14. Half-year inspection by Sir Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B. : "Entire approbation."
- Nov. 30. Title of regiment changed from 91st Foot to 91st or Argyllshire Regiment of Foot.

#### 1821.

- Jan. 1. Strength—35 sergeants, 21 drummers, 626 rank and file.
- April 23. Half-year inspection by Sir S. Beckwith, K.C.B. : "Highly satisfied."
- May Orders received for 91st to prepare for service in Jamaica.
- June 11. Headquarters started for Belfast, arriving there 16th.
- June 17. Detached companies arrived at Belfast.

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- June 18. Regiment marched to Donoghadee.  
 June 18 and 19. Regiment embarked for Portpatrick, arriving there 19th, 20th. Quartered round Stranraer.  
 June 22 and 23. 91st set out for Glasgow Barracks, arriving 27th, 28th.  
 Sept. 3. Half-year inspection by Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B. : "Entire satisfaction at the cleanliness and steadiness of the men, their discipline, and interior arrangements."  
 Oct. 15. Sir T. Bradford again inspected regiment : "Entire approbation."  
 Oct. 19. Eulogistic order by Sir T. Bradford.  
 Nov. 5. Grenadier and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Companies, with part of 6th, embarked at Broomielaw and transhipped at Greenock.  
 Nov. 6. No. 1 Company from Paisley rejoined Headquarters at Glasgow.

## 1822.

- Jan. 1. Strength—29 sergeants, 10 drummers, 583 rank and file.  
 Jan. 9. Headquarters with Light and No. 5 Companies embarked at Broomielaw and transhipped at Greenock on to the *Brilliant* and *Loyal Briton*.  
 Jan. 16. Set sail.  
 Jan. 20. Driven into Milford Harbour.  
 Jan. 26. Sailed from Milford.  
 Feb. 5 and 16. First division reached Jamaica, quartered at Stoney Hill.  
 Feb. 15. Sighted Madeira.  
 Mar. 17. Headquarters disembarked at Kingston, and marched to Up Park Camp.  
 Mar. 22. Light Company sent to Fort Augusta.  
 April 5. Detachment sent to Kingston. Grenadier Company rejoined Headquarters from Stoney Hill.  
 April 12. 3rd and 4th Companies rejoined from Stoney Hill.  
 May 9. Last division under Major MacDonald arrived from Scotland and occupied Fort Augusta, Light Company moving to Port Royal.  
 May 10. Headquarters moved from Up Park Camp to Fort Augusta. No. 2 and part of No. 6 Companies from Stoney Hill sent to Kingston and Port Royal.  
 Nov. 27. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies sent from Fort Augusta to occupy barracks at Spanish Town.  
 Nov. 29. Headquarters, Grenadier, and Nos. 3 and 4 Companies marched to Spanish Town.

## 1823.

- Jan. 1. Strength—23 sergeants, 11 drummers, 449 rank and file.  
 Jan. 28. 2 sergeants and 20 privates arrived from depot at Leith.  
 Feb. 25. Major-General Conran inspected the four detached companies at Port Royal : "I am really delighted, there is nothing to find fault with."  
 Mar. 5. Major-General Conran made half-yearly inspection : "Entire approbation of the clean, steady, and soldier-like appearance of the men."  
 April 15. In accordance with Horse Guards letter of November 6th, 1822, an abstract of the Record of Service of the 91st was transmitted to the Horse Guards.  
 May 10. Ensigns Robeson and Barnes, and 16 recruits, arrived from Regimental depot.  
 May 15. Major-General Sir John Kean, K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief, inspected detachment at Port Royal, and on 17th Headquarters at Spanish Town : "Highly pleased."  
 July 8. Ensigns Williamson and Foskey joined on appointment.  
 Aug. 22. Order dated June 18th received, ordering the discontinuance of breeches, leggings, and shoes, and the adoption of blue-grey trousers and half-boots.  
 Oct. 23. Light Company from Port Royal rejoined Headquarters at Spanish Town.  
 Nov. 9. Grenadier and No. 5 Companies from Port Royal to Fort Augusta.  
 Dec. 23. Officers of Light Company were ordered to wear jackets and not coatees.

## 1824.

- Jan. 1. Strength—24 sergeants, 10 drummers, 404 rank and file.  
 Jan. 15. Half-yearly inspection by Sir John Kean, K.C.B. : "Satisfaction and approbation." He also inspected detachment at Fort Augusta commanded by Captain Anderson.  
 Jan. 20. Major-General Kean inspected detachment at Port Royal commanded by Lieut. Lamont : "Highly satisfied."  
 Feb. 11. Capt. Dugald Campbell, Brevet Major Creighton, and 70 men, arrived from the depot.  
 Mar. 28. Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Paton, and Grenadier and No. 5 Companies removed from Fort Augusta to Port Royal to make room for Gordons.  
 Aug. 10. Ensign Lovett, 1 sergeant, and 20 rank and file sent to Turks Island (Bahama).  
 Sept. 26. Capt. Richardson, Lieut. Paton, and Grenadier Company from Port Royal to Spanish Town.

## 1825.

- Jan. 1. Strength—23 sergeants, 10 drummers, 403 rank and file.  
 Jan. 13. Headquarters, Grenadier, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and Light Companies moved from Spanish Town to Fort Augusta.  
 Jan. 14. 5th and 6th Companies joined Headquarters from Port Royal. 1st and 2nd Companies sent on command to Kingston.  
 Feb. 14. Lieuts. Buchan and Hawkins, and 1 drummer and 74 rank and file, joined from depot.  
 May 18. Inspection by Major-General Sir John Kean, K.C.B. : "Much gratified."  
 June 25. 56 rank and file joined from depot.  
 July 22. New Establishment, six Service Companies, four Depot Companies.  
 Aug. 28. Detachment returned from Turks Island.  
 Sept. 6. Headquarters and Kingston detachment—1 major, 3 captains, 10 subalterns, 3 staff, 25 sergeants, 5 drummers, and 443 rank and file, moved to Up Park Camp.  
 Dec. 20. 3rd, 4th, and Light Companies—2 captains, 3 subalterns, 7 sergeants, and 97 rank and file, sent on command to Port Royal.

## 1826.

- Jan. 1. Strength—25 sergeants, 3 drummers, 333 rank and file.  
 Feb. 8. 4th and Light Companies—1 captain, 2 subalterns, 4 sergeants, and 74 rank and file, returned to Headquarters from Port Royal.  
 Feb. 12. Ensign S. Teale and 30 rank and file join from depot, on H.M.S. *Magnificent*. Colonel John MacDonald and party of sergeants and corporals sailed for home to establish a depot at Perth.  
 Feb. 28. Coat of infantry changed.  
 Mar. 10. Inspection by Major-General Sir J. Kean : "Perfectly satisfied."  
 April 10. Light Infantry officers to wear same coat as rest of line.  
 April 18. Captain Lamont's Columbine won the Up Park Military Race.

## 1827.

- Jan. 1. Strength—20 sergeants, 7 drummers, 309 rank and file.  
 Feb. 1. Headquarters—1 field officer, 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 3 staff, 14 sergeants, 6 drummers, and 176 rank and file, moved from Up Park Camp to Spanish Town.  
 Feb. 19. 1st and 2nd Companies—2 captains, 3 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 126 rank and file, moved from Up Park Camp to Kingston Barracks.  
 Mar. 1. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 1 quartermaster, 1 armour sergeant, and 192 rank and file joined from the depot.  
 July 4. Inspection by General Sir J. Kean : "Complete approbation."  
 Oct. 1. Headquarters moved from south to north side of island.  
 Oct. 6. Reached Falmouth. No. 4 Company on detachment at Maroon Town and Montego Bay.

## 1828.

- Jan. 1. Strength—28 sergeants, 8 drummers, 409 rank and file.  
 Feb. 58 recruits arrived from depot.  
 March No. 1 Company relieved No. 4 Company at Montego Bay and Maroon Town.  
 Light Company at Lucea.

## 1829.

- Jan. 1. Strength—24 sergeants, 9 drummers, 381 rank and file. No. 4 Company at Lucea.  
 Feb. 101 recruits arrived from depot.  
 No. 3 Company relieved No. 1 Company at Montego Bay and Maroon Town.  
 April Grenadiers at Lucea.  
 Nov. Headquarters changed from north to south of island.  
 Nos. 4 and 2 Companies at Port Antonia. No. 1 and No. 3 Companies at Stoney Hill.  
 Light Company and Grenadiers at Up Park Camp.

## 1830.

- Jan. 1. Strength—27 sergeants, 9 drummers, 454 rank and file.  
 Jan. 56 recruits arrived from depot.

## 1831.

- Jan. 1. Strength of regiment and Reserve Companies combined—43 sergeants, 14 drummers, 647 rank and file.  
 Jan. Grenadier, No. 1, and No. 4, and Light Companies, Fort Augusta.  
 Mar. 5. Army Order changed drummers' coats from yellow to red.  
 Mar. 11. First division of regiment under Captain Graeme embarked at Kingston for England : arrive May 2nd.  
 April 9. Second division under Bt. Major Rivers—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 84 rank and file, embarked at Fort Augusta : arrived June 9th.  
 April 13. Third division under Captain Lamont embarked at Fort Augusta : arrived June 9th.  
 April 16. Headquarters embarked at Fort Augusta.  
 June 14. Headquarters disembarked at Gosport.  
 June 16. 1st division of depot arrived from Leith and joined Headquarters.  
 June 28. 2nd division of depot arrived from Leith.  
 Aug. 1. Headquarters of depot disembarked at Portsmouth. Regiment now complete.  
 Oct. 17. Half-yearly inspection by Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., on Southsea Common.  
 Oct. 19, 20, and 21. Regiment left Portsmouth for Weedon Barracks.  
 Nov. 3. Headquarters countermanded and arrived at Oxford, where they remained till December 3rd. Detachments at Weedon and Northampton.  
 Nov. 11. Detachments from Weedon and Northampton marched to Warwick.  
 Dec. 8 to 19. Headquarters stationed at Dudley.  
 Dec. 19. Headquarters, Grenadiers, and attached men at Haydock Lodge, from there proceeded to Bolton-le-Moors.  
 Detachments at Wigan, Leigh, Altringham, Eccles, Sheffield, and Manchester.

## 1832.

- Jan. 1. Strength—42 sergeants, 14 drummers, 713 rank and file.  
 Jan. 6. Headquarters arrived at Bolton.  
 Detachments at Oldham, Blackburn, Preston, Rochdale, Middleton.  
 Mar. 19 and 20. Regiment marched to Manchester and occupied Salford Barracks, detaching Grenadier and Light Companies to Dycha Street.

- May     Lieut.-Colonel Anderson revised standing orders.  
 May 17. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Sir Henry Bouverie, K.C.B. : "Highly satisfied."  
 July 7. Order arrived for Regiment to get ready to go to Dublin.  
 July 10. Regiment proceeded by railway to Liverpool, embarked on two steamers.  
 July 11 and 12. Disembarked at North Wall.  
 July 13 and 14. Arrived at Mullingar.  
 July 16. Detachments—No. 1 Company to Phillipstown ; part of No. 2 to Edenderry ; No. 3 to Castlepollard ; No. 8 to Cavan.  
 July 30. No. 8 Company rejoined Headquarters from Cavan.  
 Oct. 20. Inspection by Lieutenant-General Sir Hussey Vivian, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland : "Perfect satisfaction."  
 Nov. 13. Half-yearly inspection by Sir John Buchan, K.C.B. : "Extreme satisfaction."  
 Dec. 13. No. 1 Company returned from Phillipstown to Headquarters.  
 Dec. 14. Captain Lavers, Ensign W. G. Scott, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 57 rank and file, marched *via* Longford to Carrick-on-Shannon.  
 Dec. 15. A detachment of 257 rank and file, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, under Major Lamont, marched to Longford to keep order during election.  
 Dec. 23 and 24. Longford detachment rejoined Headquarters.  
 Dec. 24. Captain Crofton, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 51 rank and file marched for Phillipstown, reaching there on the 26th.  
 Dec. 27. 25 rank and file sent to Phillipstown.  
 Dec. 28. Light Company sent to Phillipstown.  
 Dec. 29. Grenadier Company sent to Phillipstown.

## 1833.

- Jan. 1. Strength—43 sergeants, 14 drummers, 710 rank and file.  
 Jan. 2 and 3. Detachment rejoined from Phillipstown.  
 Jan. 4. Regiment thanked by the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland for its service during the elections.  
 Jan. 18. The 91st authorised to carry the words, Roleia, Vimiero, Corunna, on its colours.  
 April 1. Detachments relieved and fresh ones sent out. No. 1 Company sent to Trim.  
 April 24. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Sir J. Buchan : "Unqualified approbation."  
 June 19. Headquarters and two companies marched for Naas ; arrive there 21st.  
 June 28. Monasterevin detachment marched for Maryboro', arriving there on 29th.  
       The Edenderry detachment marched for Monasterevin, arriving there on 29th.  
 June 28. No. 3 Company sent to Durrow, arriving there July 2nd.  
       No. 4 Company sent to Carlow, arriving there July 7th.  
 June 29. Castlepollard detachment to Headquarters (Naas), arriving there on July 3rd.  
       No. 5 Company, 94 rank and file, to Castlecomer, arriving there July 3rd.  
       No. 6 Company, 40 rank and file, to Athy, arriving there July 3rd.  
 July 4. Grenadier Company from Phillipstown to Headquarters (Naas), arriving there July 5th.  
 July 31. Regiment marched in two detachments for Fermoy, arriving there August 8th.  
 Aug. 10, 12, and 13. Detached companies arrived at Fermoy, relieving the 92nd.  
       Light Company detached to Mitchelstown. No. 3 Company to Millstreet.  
 Oct. 30. Half-yearly inspection by Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B. : "Highly pleased."  
 Nov. 6. 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, and 25 rank and file marched to Castletownroche.  
       Detachment at Doneraile relieved by a new detachment from Headquarters.  
 Nov. 11. No. 5 Company under Captain M'Inroy and Ensign Gordon marched to Ballinamult.  
 Nov. 13. No. 3 Company rejoined Headquarters from Millstreet.  
 Dec. 8. Ballinamult detachment rejoined Headquarters.  
 Dec. 20. Detachments at Mallow and Mitchelstown relieved by fresh detachments from Headquarters.  
 Dec. 30. Recruiting suspended until further orders—that is, until strength falls below 659 rank and file.

## 1884.

- Jan. 1. Strength—43 sergeants, 14 drummers, 730 rank and file.
- Feb. 9. Lieut.-Col. Anderson, 3 captains, 3 subalterns, 1 assistant surgeon, 9 sergeants, 4 drummers, and 157 men proceeded to keep order at Dungarvan election.
- Feb. 20. Detachment returned to Fermoy.
- May 13. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B. : "Approbation."
- May 17. Grenadier Company under Captain Graeme, Light Company under Captain Ducat, marched to Limerick, arriving there on the 20th.
- No. 3 Company under Captain John Campbell marched for Rathkeale, arriving there on the 20th.
- No. 5 Company under Captain M'Inroy marched for Newcastle, arriving there on the 20th.
- May 19. No. 7 Company under Captain Fraser marched for Limerick, arriving there on the 21st.
- May 22. No. 2 Company under Captain Yarborough marched for Tipperary, arriving there 24th.
- May 23. No. 1 Company under Captain Thornhill marched from Mitchelstown for Limerick, arriving there 24th.
- May 24. No. 8 Company under Captain Lavers marched from Mallow for Limerick, arriving there 27th.
- May 27. No. 4 Company under Captain Caldwell marched from Castletownroche for Limerick, arriving there 29th.
- No. 6 Company under Captain D. Campbell marched from Killaloe for Limerick, arriving there 29th.
- Aug. 28. Detachments at outstations relieved by detachments from Headquarters at Limerick.
- Oct. 4. Half-year inspection by Major-General Sir James Douglas, K.C.B. : "Surpasses even what he expected."
- Oct. 6. The company at Tipperary marched for Shannon Harbour, arriving there the 11th; detaching 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, and 22 rank and file to Eyrecourt.
- Two companies from Limerick marched for Birr, arriving there 8th.
- Oct. 7. Four companies and Headquarters from Limerick, arrive at Birr on 8th.
- A detachment marched for Woodford, arriving there on 9th.
- Oct. 9. The Newcastle detachment marched for Frankford, arriving there on 18th.
- 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 30 rank and file marched for Kinnitty, arriving there on 18th.
- 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file marched for Thomastown, arriving there on 18th.
- The Killaloe company marched for Bannagher and Meelick, arriving there 13th.
- The Rathkeale company marched for Portumna, arriving there on 16th.

## 1885.

- Jan. 1. Strength—43 sergeants, 14 drummers, 706 rank and file.
- Jan. 7. No. 8 Company marched to help civil power at Mountmellick, returned on the 24th to Headquarters at Birr.
- Jan. 9. Two companies to help civil power at Athlone, returning on the 17th and 27th to Birr.
- Jan. 14. 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, and 20 rank and file, to help civil power at Clonastee, returning on the 27th.
- Feb. 16. Outlying detachments relieved by fresh detachments from Headquarters.
- April 10. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Sir John Buchan, K.C.B. : "Certain and unqualified approbation."
- May 4. Two companies under Captain Yarborough and Ensign M'Laine marched for Killucan, arriving there on the 7th.
- Frankford detachment, under Captain Caldwell and Ensign Cahill, and Kinnitty detachment, under Lieut. Edmonstone, withdrawn.
- May 24. Thomastown detachment, under Ensign Gordon, withdrawn.
- Woodford detachment, under Ensign S. K. C. Wright, sent to Loughrea.
- June 5. Killucan and Loughrea detachments rejoined Headquarters.
- Aug. 20, 24, and 26. Headquarters and four companies marched from Birr to Naas, arriving there on 24th, 27th, 29th.

- Aug. 21. One company for Athy and Borris, arriving Athy 25th, and Borris 26th.  
Two companies from Birr to Newbridge, arriving 27th and 29th.
- Aug. 28. The Shannon Harbour company marched for Maryboro'.
- Aug. 29. The Banagher company marched to Navan.
- Sept. 1. The Portumna company arrived at Carlow.
- Sept. 27. Two companies from Newbridge start for Dublin, arriving Sept. 28th.
- Sept. 28. Headquarters and three Companies from Naas to Dublin.
- Sept. 29. Navan company started for Dublin, arriving the 30th.  
Maryboro' company started for Dublin, arriving October 1st.
- Oct. 2. One company from Naas arrived at Dublin.
- Sept. 29 and Oct. 10. Athy company marched in two detachments for Dublin, arriving Oct. 1st and 15th.
- Oct. 27. Service and Reserve companies paraded separately with a view to Service companies starting for St Helena.
- Oct. 29. Headquarters and four companies under Major N. Lamont embarked for Cork, arriving there 31st.
- Nov. 1. Two companies under Lieut.-Colonel Anderson joined Headquarters at Cork.
- Nov. 13. Headquarters, with Grenadiers (Capt. Thornhill), No. 4 Company (Capt. Caldwell), and the Light Company (Capt. Campbell), embarked on H.M. Troopship *Athol*, under Lieut.-Colonel Anderson.
- Nov. 17. No. 1 Company (Capt. Fraser), No. 2 (Capt. Yarborough), No. 3 (Lieut. Ward), embarked on the *Maitland*, under Major N. Lamont.
- Dec. 1. *Athol* and *Maitland* weigh and sailed from Cove of Cork.
- Dec. 29. *Athol* anchored Porto Praya, Island of Saint Jago.

## 1836.

- Jan. 1. Strength—29 sergeants, 10 drummers, 480 rank and file.
- Jan. 2. *Maitland* arrived at Porto Praya.
- Jan. 5. Both vessels weighed anchor.
- Feb. 23. *Athol* arrived St Helena. *Maitland* arrived following day.
- Feb. 26. Regiment disembarked; Headquarters, No. 4, and Light Company proceeded to Ladder Hill.  
Nos. 1 and 2 companies under Capt. John Fraser to Francis Plain.  
No. 3 Company, Lieutenant Ward and Ensign Savage, to High Knoll.
- Mar. 14. Headquarters, No. 4, Light Company, and No. 2, occupied barracks at Jamestown.
- June 15. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Middlemore, C.B.: "Great satisfaction."
- Dec. 24. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Middlemore, C.B.: "The same perfect approbation."

## 1837.

- Jan. 1. Strength—30 sergeants, 10 drummers, 472 rank and file.
- June 13. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Middlemore, C.B.: "Unqualified approbation."
- Dec. 8. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Middlemore, C.B.: "Just and unqualified praise."

## 1838.

- Jan. 1. Strength—30 sergeants, 10 drummers, 457 rank and file.
- May 1. Grenadiers (Capt. Thornhill), Light Company (Capt. Campbell), moved from Ladder Hill to Jamestown.  
No. 1 (Capt. Fraser), No. 2 (Capt. Yarborough), No. 4 (Capt. Caldwell), moved from Jamestown to Ladder Hill.
- July 30. Lieutenant C. B. M'Murdo died of lockjaw.
- Nov. 1. The Grenadiers (Capt. Thornhill), the Light Company (Capt. Campbell), and No. 3 (Capt. Ducat), relieved Nos. 1, 2, and 4 at Ladder Hill.

## 1839.

- Jan. 1. Strength—30 sergeants, 9 drummers, 433 rank and file.  
 April 21. Orders arrived for Headquarters and 3 companies to proceed to Cape.  
 June 1. Complimentary Order by Major-General Middlemore: "His most entire satisfaction with the generally excellent conduct and perfect state of discipline of the 91st Regiment."  
 June 4. Headquarters, with Major Burne, Grenadier Company (Capt. Ducat), No. 2 (Capt. Yarborough), Light Company (Capt. Campbell), embarked in *Melville*, with 3 subalterns, 4 staff, 17 sergeants, 7 drummers, 279 rank and file.  
 June 28. Headquarters arrived at Algoa Bay; cannot disembark because of surf.  
 July 3. Disembarked at Port Elizabeth.

## 1840.

- Oct. 16. Detachment of 91st under Captains Blackwell and Ward present at the exhumation of Napoleon's remains.

## 1842.

- Dec. 6. The detachment of 3 companies at St Helena ordered to rejoin Headquarters in South Africa.

## 1839.

- July 3. Three Service companies disembarked at Port Elizabeth.  
 July 4. Marched to Zwartkops River.  
 July 5. Encamped at Quagga's Vlakte.  
 July 7. Encamped at Assegai Bush.  
 July 8. Arrived at Grahamstown. No. 2 and Light Company at Fort England. Grenadiers, band, and staff at Drostdy House.  
 July 31. Inspected by the Hon. Colonel Hare, C.B., K.H., Cdg. the Frontier: "Great satisfaction."  
 Aug. 20. Establishment augmented to 901 of all ranks.  
 Nov. 5. The 91st relieved the 27th Regiment on the outpost line.  
 Captain Ducat and 33 non-commissioned officers and men to Fort Brown. Captain Yarborough and 29 non-commissioned officers and men to Howses Post. Lieutenant Cahill and 24 non-commissioned officers and men to Double Drift. Lieutenant Hornsby and 27 non-commissioned officers and men to Committy Drift. Lieutenant Campbell and 20 non-commissioned officers and men to Botha's Post. One sergeant and 14 men to Koonap.

## 1840.

- Jan. 1. Strength—30 sergeants, 9 drummers, 525 rank and file.  
 Feb. Outposts relieved by the 75th; 91st furnished Double Drift under Lieutenant Cahill, and Committy Drift under Lieutenant Savage.  
 Mar. 20. One sergeant and 10 rank and file proceeded to Port Elizabeth to reinforce a detachment of 75th.  
 May 4. Outposts relieved; 91st furnished Fort Brown, Howses Post, Botha's Post, and Koonap Drift.  
 June 29. Half-yearly inspection by the Hon. Col. Hare, C.B., K.H.  
 Aug. Outposts relieved; 91st furnished Double Drift, Committy Drift, Port Elizabeth, and Cawood's Post.  
 Sept. 30. Captain Yarborough and 42 men to Koonap. Captain Forbes and 62 men to Blinkwater.  
 Oct. 19. Headquarters removed from Drostdy House and occupied a hired house in Grahamstown.  
 Dec. Detachments from Cawood's Post, Blinkwater, Koonap, Double Drift, and Committy Drift returned to Headquarters.

## 1841.

- Jan. 1. Strength—31 sergeants, 10 drummers, 497 rank and file.
- Jan. 16. Inspected by Major-General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B. : "Highly gratified."
- Jan. 22. Lieutenant H. J. Savage and 21 men to Double Drift.
- April 2. Ensign Stokes and 39 men to Koonap : Ensign Hacket and 23 men to Committy Drift.
- July Outposts relieved. 15 men to Howieson's Poort. Ensign Harding and 16 men to Bathurst.
- Sept. 30. Headquarters reoccupied Drostdy House.
- Oct. 2. Half-yearly inspection by Colonel Hare, C.B., K.H.  
Outposts relieved : 91st furnished Fort Peddie, Trompeter's Drift, Koonap Hill, Fort Brown, Botha's Post, Howieson's Poort, and Fraser's Camp.

## 1842.

- Jan. 1. Strength—29 sergeants, 10 drummers, 574 rank and file.
- Jan. 16. Detachment to Double Drift.
- Jan. and Feb. Detachments at Koonap Hill, Botha's Post, Howieson's Poort, and Fraser's Camp relieved by 27th and 75th Regiments.
- April 1. Establishment augmented and a Reserve Battalion raised.
- June 6. Detachment to Committy Drift.
- June 20. 91st relieved detachment at Fort Brown.
- June 27. Relieved detachment at Double Drift.
- Aug. 27. 91st furnished Eland's River, Botha's Post, and Fort Armstrong.
- Sept. Detachments returned from Fort Peddie, Trompeter's Drift, Committy Drift, Fort Armstrong, and Eland's River.
- Oct. 1. 91st furnished Committy Drift.
- Oct. 26 and 27. Inspection by Colonel Hare, C.B., K.H. : "Highly pleased."
- Nov. 91st furnished Cawood's Post, Bathurst, and Committy Drift Road.
- Dec. 3. Detachment returned from Committy Drift Road.
- Dec. 6. Double Drift Post furnished by 91st.
- Dec. 6. Three companies rejoined Headquarters from St Helena.
- Dec. 400 men of 91st joined force of 800 men under Colonel Hare for operations against insurgent Dutch.

## 1843.

- Jan. 1. Strength—28 sergeants, 10 drummers, 551 rank and file.
- Feb. 1. Colonel Hare disbanded his force. 300 of 91st left as garrison at Colesberg. Complimentary order : "Admiration of the excellent spirit, &c."
- Feb. 17. Complimentary order by Sir George Napier, the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa : "Greatest satisfaction."
- Mar. 20. Detachments returned from Committy Drift, Double Drift, Cawood's Post, and Bathurst.
- Mar. 31. Detachment returned from Fort Brown.
- May. 6. Detachment to Fort Brown.
- June 1. Detachment to Port Elizabeth.
- June 11. 1st Battalion inspected by Colonel Hare at Fort England and Grahamstown.
- June 6. Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, and 120 non-commissioned officers and men, on active service against Kaffir Chief Tola.
- July Troops returned to their stations after successful expedition. Thereafter 91st provided Committy Drift detachment.
- Aug. 12. Fort Brown detachment returned.
- Oct. 30. 1st Battalion inspected at Fort England and Grahamstown by Colonel Hare.
- Nov. 6. Detachment to Port Elizabeth.
- Nov. 10. Committy detachment returned.
- Nov. 21. Port Elizabeth detachment returned.
- Dec. 13. Detachment to Queen's Road.
- Dec. 26. Detachments to Trompeter's Drift and Bathurst.



## 1844.

- Jan. 1. Strength—31 sergeants, 11 drummers, 506 rank and file.
- Feb. 5. Queen's Road detachment returned.
- April 27. Detachment to Bathurst.
- April 30. Bathurst detachment returned.
- May 2. Detachment to Committy.
- May 4. Trompeter's detachment returned.
- June 11. Inspection at Fort England, Grahamstown, by Colonel Hare.
- June 18. Detachment to Double Drift.
- July 30. Detachment to Committy, relieving detachment there on the following day.
- Aug. 4. Detachment to Fort Brown.
- Aug. 6. Detachment to Kaffirland.
- Oct. 15. Part of Kaffirland detachment to Fort Brown.
- Oct. 16. Other part of Kaffirland detachment to Headquarters.
- Nov. 4. Part of Committy detachment to Headquarters, part to Post Victoria.

## 1845.

- Jan. 1. Strength—29 sergeants, 11 drummers, 501 rank and file.
- Jan. 24. Queen's Road detachment returned.
- Feb. 21. Post Victoria detachment returned.
- Mar. 31. Detachment to Fort Peddie and to Trompeter's.
- April 22. Grenadier, Light, and No. 2 Companies from Colesberg, 192 officers and men, under Major Glencairn Campbell, crossed Orange River: engaged with Dutch at Lieufontein on the 29th.
- May 27. Inspection by Colonel Hare: "Well satisfied in every respect."
- June 25. Lieut.-General Sir Peregrine Maitland inspected and thanked detachment across the Orange River.
- June 30. Colesberg detachment withdrawn. 1st Battalion under orders for England.
- July 22. Colesberg detachment joined Headquarters at Grahamstown.
- Oct. 1. 96 men transferred as battalion was under orders for home.
- Oct. 27. Colesberg detachment thanked by H.M. Government.
- Nov. 25. Inspection and presentation of colours by Colonel Hare: "In perfect order."

## 1846.

- Jan. 1. Strength—27 sergeants, 10 drummers, 380 rank and file.
- Mar. 23. Headquarters moved to Fort Peddie, owing to outbreak of Kaffir War.
- April 1. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 quartermaster, added to establishment of regiment.
- April 16, 17, and 18. Grenadier Company attached to Colonel Somerset's field force engaged in Amatola Mountains. Lieutenant Cochrane wounded.
- May 5. Regulation as to interior economy of the two battalions.
- May Grenadier Company attached to Reserve Battalion at Fort Cox.
- May 22. Captain Colin Campbell's convoy attacked by Kaffirs at Trompeter's Drift.
- May 27 and 28. 1st Battalion attacked by 8000 Kaffirs at Fort Peddie. Detachment under Lieutenants Bayley and Stein with Colonel Johnstone's column.
- June 6. 3 companies under Major Yarborough attached to Colonel Somerset's field force.
- Sept. 3 companies rejoined Headquarters. 1st Battalion guarded line of Fish River, from Trompeter's to Fort Brown.
- Oct. Headquarters returned from Fort Peddie to Grahamstown.

## 1847.

- Jan. 1. Strength—26 sergeants, 11 drummers, 342 rank and file. On duty on the Fish River the whole of the year, and on convoy duty for the second mounted division of the field force in Kaffraria.
- Jan. Captain Savage and detachment at Waterloo Bay.
- June 2. Surprise inspection by Sir George Berkeley: "Entire satisfaction."
- June to Dec. 3 companies under Captain Christie, Lieutenants Bayley and Patterson, at Waterloo Bay.

## 1848.

- Jan. 1. Strength—30 sergeants, 11 drummers, 315 rank and file.
- Jan. 12. Battalion marched from the Frontier: 219 strong: 60 discharged: 46 transferred to Reserve Battalion.
- Jan. 19. Embarked at Algoa Bay on the s.s. *Geyser*, disembarked Capetown on 25th.
- Feb. 12. 1 sergeant and 12 rank and file embarked for home on *Troubadour*.
- Feb. 15. 1 sergeant and 19 rank and file embarked for home, *General Hewit*.
- Feb. 23. Headquarters and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Companies with Colonel Lindsay, Lieutenant and Adjutant Jennings, Ensign Manner, Paymaster Dalrymple, and Assistant Surgeon Munro, on *Acosta*, landed at Haslar, April 20th.
- Mar. 10. Grenadier, Light Company, and No. 1 Company under Captain Savage embarked on *William Melville*: land Gosport, May 11th.

## LOSSES AT JAMAICA, 1822-1831.

## OFFICERS.

| Year.  | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Staff. | Total. |
|--------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|
| 1822   | ...             | 2         | 2           | 2      | 6      |
| 1823   | ...             | ...       | 2           | 1      | 3      |
| 1824   | ...             | 1         | 1           | ...    | 2      |
| 1825   | ...             | 1         | 2           | ...    | 3      |
| 1826   | ...             | 1         | ...         | ...    | 1      |
| 1827   | ...             | ...       | ...         | 1      | 1      |
| 1828   | ...             | 1         | ...         | 1      | 2      |
| 1829   | ...             | ...       | 1           | ...    | 1      |
| 1830   | ...             | ...       | ...         | 1      | 1      |
| 1831   | ...             | ...       | ...         | ...    | ...    |
| Total, | ...             | 6         | 8           | 6      | 20     |

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

| Year.  | Sergeants. | Drummers. | Rank and File. | Total. |
|--------|------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| 1822   | 9          | 1         | 142            | 152    |
| 1823   | 2          | 1         | 46             | 49     |
| 1824   | 2          | 4         | 61             | 67     |
| 1825   | 9          | 2         | 139            | 150    |
| 1826   | ...        | ...       | 30             | 30     |
| 1827   | 2          | 1         | 74             | 77     |
| 1828   | 2          | 1         | 29             | 32     |
| 1829   | 1          | ...       | 18             | 19     |
| 1830   | 1          | ...       | 31             | 32     |
| 1831   | 2          | ...       | 6              | 8      |
| Total, | 30         | 10        | 576            | 616    |

## OFFICERS OF 91ST, DECEMBER 1821.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Lieut.-Colonel D. M'Neill (retired 1824).              | Lieutenant C. Berkeley (exchanged 1824).             |
| Major & Brevet Lieut.-Col. James Walsh (retired 1825). | „ William Fraser (survived Jamaica).                 |
| Major G. Rochfort (not traced).                        | „ James Paton (retired 1828).                        |
| Captain W. Stewart (died 1825).                        | „ R. H. Evans (died 1822).                           |
| „ D. Campbell (died 1825).                             | „ Cornwall Burne (survived Jamaica).                 |
| „ Arch. Campbell (died 1822).                          | „ J. C. Farmer (retired 1822).                       |
| „ Robert Anderson (survived Jamaica).                  | Ensign Dugald Ducat (survived Jamaica).              |
| „ R. G. Lavers (survived Jamaica).                     | „ P. Cahill (died 1827).                             |
| „ F. Gibbons (exchanged 1823).                         | „ A. Smith (died 1823).                              |
| „ Robert Stewart (retired 1823).                       | „ R. Duke (half-pay 1825).                           |
| „ T. O'Doherty (retired 1825).                         | „ T. G. M'Intyre (died 1828).                        |
| „ J. W. Dunne (not traced).                            | „ D. MacD. Grant (died 1823).                        |
| Lieutenant Andrew M'Lachlan (died 1822).               | „ G. W. M. Lovett (survived Jamaica).                |
| „ C. Egan (retired 1822).                              | „ E. Mallet (not traced).                            |
| „ John Marshall (survived Jamaica).                    | Adjutant A. Buchan (Lieut.) (exchanged 1825).        |
| „ T. Murray (died 1826).                               | Paymaster J. Fairfowl (died 1821).                   |
| „ G. Scott (retired 1821).                             | Quartermaster J. Millar (Ensign) (died 1822).        |
| „ N. Lamont (survived Jamaica).                        | Surgeon R. Ayton (retired 1827).                     |
| „ Alex. Buchan (exchanged 1825).                       | Assistant-Surgeon H. J. O'Donnel (out of army 1824). |

OFFICERS OF 91ST WHO SAILED FROM ST HELENA FOR  
SOUTH AFRICA, JUNE 4TH, 1839.

|                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Major Cornwall Burne.            | Lieutenant Colin Campbell.      |
| Captain Dugald Ducat.            | Ensign and Adjutant John Brown. |
| „ J. F. Glencairn Campbell.      | Assistant-Surgeon W. C. Eddie.  |
| „ Charles C. Yarborough.         | Quartermaster William Barfoot.  |
| Lieutenant John Campbell Cahill. | Paymaster E. C. Colls.          |
| „ W. G. Scott.                   |                                 |

OFFICERS OF 1ST BATTALION 91ST WHO SERVED IN COLONEL  
HARE'S EXPEDITION AGAINST INSURGENT DUTCH IN 1842-3.

|                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Major Norman Lamont, K.H.         | Lieutenant Henry J. Savage.   |
| Captain J. F. Glencairn Campbell. | „ James M. Pennington.        |
| „ C. C. Yarborough.               | „ Frederick J. Bayley.        |
| „ Thomas E. Blackwell.            | „ William T. Laird Patterson. |

OFFICERS OF 1ST BATTALION 91ST PRESENT AT COLESBERG,  
APRIL 29TH, 1845.

|                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Major J. F. Glencairn Campbell. | Lieutenant W. T. Laird Patterson. |
| Captain C. C. Yarborough.       | „ R. Stein.                       |
| „ H. J. Savage.                 | Ensign H. C. Metcalfe.            |
| Lieutenant F. Bayley.           |                                   |

ANTON, COLOUR-SERGEANT 42ND HIGHLANDERS, 'RETROSPECT  
OF A MILITARY LIFE,' 1819.

The 91st Regiment was quartered in Richmond Barracks, and after we had been a few weeks in the city we were quartered there also. Both regiments had served in one brigade in the Peninsula, during which there had been a cordial agreement: here we met in friendship, and for months the same feeling pervaded all ranks. One canteen received promiscuously the men of both corps, to regale themselves under its roof: one room witnessed their noisy mirth, and one table frequently floated with the outflow of their pots and glasses.

It is not to be supposed, when men met there together, but some words may escape inadvertently, perhaps designedly, from the mouth of some worthless fellow, that may give just cause of offence to another: and, however far it may be allowable for the soldiers of a regiment to boast among themselves of the exploits or the superiority of their own corps, they should keep this habit within such bounds as not to give offence to a soldier of another corps.

It was on one of these nights of noisy mirth, that a turbulent drunken drummer boy of the 42nd, on leaving the canteen, received a merited knock-down from one of the same rank in the other regiment. Had these two worthies been immediately separated, or permitted to decide the contest between themselves in their own pugnacious way, without any one interfering, there would have been no loss to the service whatever punishment the victor might have inflicted: but the canteen (it being shutting-up time) poured out its reeling crew to witness the struggle, while some swaggerer of the 91st cried out "Down with the 42nd." This was retorted by "Well done 42nd" and "Down with the 91st," "Fair play," &c. The barrack now began to be in motion, as some of those who had been raising the excited cry of "Fair play" fled thither to arm themselves. Presently more than a hundred hands were raised with hostile intention, when the timely interposition and decisive command of several sergeants of both regiments succeeded in drawing off the men to their respective barracks, when the rolls were called, and quietness and good order established.

Thus terminated a quarrel, in which not six of those who mixed in the tumult and received well-merited blows knew the cause for which they had so inconsiderately rushed forward.

'REGIMENTAL NEWS,' MAY 1885.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY MR MACKAY,  
FORMERLY COLOUR-SERGEANT 91ST.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, S. AFRICA,  
*April 20th, 1885.*

. . . In February 1826, Colonel John Macdonald came home from the regiment in Jamaica on leave, and brought a staff of sergeants and corporals with him to form the depot lying then in Perth Barracks, Scotland. He sent out nine recruiting parties. The permanent party of four men (of whom I was one) was sent to the town of Inverness in charge of Colour-Sergeant Duncan Sinclair. All could speak Gaelic. In the year 1827, Colonel Macdonald applied to the Horse Guards for the Highland dress for the regiment, but his request was refused. The trews and scarf were offered, but these he would not accept. When his request for the kilt was refused, he exchanged with a Colonel MacNeil, and on leaving the regiment he made the Sergeants' Mess a present of a Ram's Horn Snuff-box . . . and likewise presented a young deer which he sent by his own servant from Fort William, Inverness-shire, to Newry in Ireland where the depot was then lying. The deer grew up to be a fine-looking animal, with large antlers. He always took up his position between the pipers and the band when we were on the line of march. He was a great favourite until his death in 1830 at Paisley, when he was buried with military honours. I was present when these things were presented to the depot, after returning from recruiting service.

Colonel MacNeil never joined the regiment on account of his application for the kilt being refused. We then got Colonel J. M. Sutherland, who had formerly been captain in the regiment. During his term of leave the regiment was ordered home and was brought home by Major Anderson, who afterwards got command. We landed at Portsmouth in three divisions, and the depot joined from Scotland. Colonel Anderson was a favourite in the regiment from the day he joined, because he would never take a "step" in any regiment but his own. (Signed) DONALD MACKAY.

MUNRO, 'RECORDS OF SERVICE,' &c. (Vol. i. p. 179-181).

Upon November 15th, 1847, . . . Colour-Sergeant Donald M'Kay and a private of the regiment left the camp (at Waterloo Bay) without leave, taking one of the sergeant's horses with them, to bring in green forage from our quail preserves. They went without arms, a foolish thing to have done. . . . On arrival at the oat-fields, they tied up the horse to the stump of a tree, cut a supply of forage, and were in the act of tying it up into two bundles, to sling over the horse's back, when three Kaffirs, who had been lying concealed in the tall oats, one armed with a gun, the others with assegais, sprang upon them. The one with the gun was nearest M'Kay, who perceiving that his only chance was to close with his enemy, rushed forward with that object, but just as he extended his hand to grasp the barrel of the gun, the Kaffir fired, the muzzle of the weapon almost touching the sergeant's body as he did so. Though M'Kay felt that he was wounded, he grappled with the Kaffir, and after a short struggle wrenched the gun out of his hands, and clubbing it, struck his enemy a blow on the head which killed him. The other man made a desperate fight for life, during which he twice seized the blade of the assegai, only to have his fingers severed from his hands, in which defenceless condition the Kaffir stabbed him through the stomach, and then through the heart, when he fell dead. While the double struggle was going on, the third Kaffir proceeded to take possession of the horse, but the animal shied at his approach, broke his halter, and ran towards his master, who, seeing his companion had fallen, mounted and made his escape. . . . I was standing at my hut door and saw M'Kay gallop in and dismount. To my surprise he walked straight up to me and saluting with one hand, while he pressed the other to his side, said very quietly, "I am badly wounded, sir." Then he turned about and walked steadily to the hospital, but fainted as we laid him on a cot. . . . The bullet had entered a little to the left of the umbilicus, passed straight through and made its exit just below the rim of the ilium (or large curved bone) of the pelvis, making a clean circular hole in the bone, into which my finger exactly fitted. . . . I quite expected that death would have followed on such a wound in a few hours, for it seemed impossible that a bullet could pass through the abdomen without injuring the bowels: but such was the case, and when the scorched skin dropped off I could distinctly see all the bowels lying uninjured and in their natural position. Within two months M'Kay was quite recovered.

[In September 1883, M'Kay wrote to Surgeon Munro telling him he was now seventy-six and never felt any ill effects from his old wound.]

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE RESERVE BATTALION, 1842-1857.

IN 1842, orders were received at the Headquarters of the 91st depot at Naas, that the depot companies were to be expanded into a Reserve Battalion. In consequence of difficulties in India and in South Africa, the existing establishment of regiments had proved too small, and several regiments had to be kept abroad too long. It was to facilitate the relief of these regiments that Reserve Battalions were raised. The Service companies were to form the 1st Battalion of the regiments, with a strength of 540 rank and file. The Reserve Battalion of six companies was also to have a strength of 540 rank and file, while there was to be a depot 120 strong. The Reserve Battalion was in the original scheme rather a wing of the regiment than a separate organisation, for it was not to have flank companies or a band,<sup>1</sup> or colours or a lieutenant-colonel. The lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Battalion was to have "the general charge and superintendence of the whole regiment, and to be responsible for its discipline and efficiency in all respects when both battalions are together."<sup>2</sup> The senior major in the regiment was to have command of the Reserve Battalion, but by 1846 it was found that this arrangement did not work, and an additional lieutenant-colonel was granted. The staff of the Reserve Battalion was purely an acting staff, and no additional officers were at first allowed to take their place. When both battalions were stationed in the same garrison there was to be but one officers' mess, at other times the Reserve Battalion was to have the use of the depot mess establishment.

<sup>1</sup> Mr M'Kay of the 72nd, in his book, 'The Last Kaffir War,' relates how disgusted the 72nd were when they for the first time met the Reserve Battalion of the 91st, for no band came to play them into camp. But scarcely had they reached their camping-ground when a long string of 91st men arrived with camp kettles full of dinner.

They appreciated this far more than the music of a band which did not exist. Great cordiality was at once established between the regiments, and camp kettles were in future known among the 72nd as the "band of the Argylls."

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

For the purpose of promotion of officers, the two battalions of course formed one regiment, while the officers of the new depot were to be appointed in turn from the two battalions. As regards the appointment of sergeants and corporals in the new battalion, twelve vacancies in each rank were kept until the Reserve Battalion joined the 1st Battalion at the Cape, "when it is presumed that the Commanding Officer will be enabled to make a more advantageous selection than if the whole of the appointments were made while the battalions were separated."

From the very first the new battalion was largely under the influence of Captain Gordon, who was destined to leave his mark on the life and history of the regiment, as a great organiser and an enthusiastic Highland soldier. The bounties offered soon brought in recruits,<sup>1</sup> from the 30th, 47th, 52nd, 54th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 85th, and 90th Regiments. The new battalion, however, suffered a severe blow to its nationality, for on May 12th 71 Scots, tempted by an increased bounty, started off to join the depot of the 42nd at Aberdeen. To make good this loss it was decided to extend "the volunteer" for the 91st to the 75th Regiment, at that time stationed at the Cape, and in due course 146 men were thus obtained. On May 27th, six weeks from the date of its raising, the new corps left Naas, and marched for Kingstown, where it embarked for service at the Cape.

### Loss of the *Abercrombie-Robinson*.

The *Abercrombie-Robinson* sailed on June 2nd, carrying 17 officers and 460 men of the Reserve Battalion, together with Colonel Lindsay and Major Ducat of the 1st Battalion. After a prosperous voyage, except for a few deaths from typhus, Table Bay was reached on August 25th.

The account which follows of the celebrated wreck of the *Abercrombie-Robinson* is the original report made by Captain Bertie Gordon, and subsequently incorporated in the 'Digest of Service' by the special leave of the Duke of Wellington in 1848, when its omission from the Records of the Regiment had been brought to his notice by Major Bertie Gordon.

The Reserve Battalion of the 91st arrived in Table Bay on the 25th of August 1842 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay. On the 27th of August the command

<sup>1</sup> Transfers received by the Reserve Battalion in 1842 :—

|            |     |             |           |                   |
|------------|-----|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 30th Regt. | 47  | volunteers, | April 19, | at Naas.          |
| 47th "     | 4   | "           | "         | 20, at Newbridge. |
| 52nd "     | 23  | "           | "         | 21, at Naas.      |
| 54th "     | 44  | "           | "         | 11, at Naas.      |
| 75th "     | 146 | "           | Sept. 1,  | at Fort Beaufort. |

|            |    |             |           |                   |
|------------|----|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 81st Regt. | 13 | volunteers, | April 19, | at Newbridge.     |
| 82nd "     | 94 | "           | "         | 25, at Naas.      |
| 83rd "     | 31 | "           | "         | 20, at Naas.      |
| 85th "     | 40 | "           | "         | 18, at Naas.      |
| 88th "     | 8  | "           | "         | 26, at Newbridge. |
| 90th "     | 40 | "           | "         | 20, at Newbridge. |
|            |    |             |           | Total—490.        |

of the battalion and of the detachment embarked on the *Abercrombie-Robinson* transport devolved on Captain Bertie Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay and Major Ducat having landed on that day at Cape Town. The situation of the transport was considered a dangerous one, from her size, being 1430 tons, and from the insufficient depth of water in which she had brought up. The port captain, who boarded her on the morning of the 25th, advised the Captain to take up another berth on the following day: this was impossible, for the wind blew strong into the bay from the quarter which is so much dreaded there, and had continued to increase in violence during the 26th, 27th, and 28th.

At 11 P.M. on the night of the 27th it was blowing a strong gale, and the sea was rolling heavily into the bay. The ship was pitching much and she began to feel the ground, but she rode by two anchors, and much cable had been veered out the night before. Captain Gordon made such arrangements as he could, in warning the officers, the sergeant-major, and the orderly non-commissioned officers to be in readiness.

From sunset on the 27th the gale had continued to increase, until at length it was a tremendous hurricane, and at a little after 3 A.M. on the morning of the 28th the starboard cable snapped in two, the other cable parted in two or three minutes afterwards, and away went the ship before the storm, the hull striking with heavy crashes against the ground, as she drove towards the beach, three miles distant under the lee.

About this time the fury of the gale, which had never lessened, was rendered more terrible by one of the most awful storms of thunder and lightning that had ever been witnessed in Table Bay.

Whilst the force of the wind and sea was driving the ship into shallow water, she rolled incessantly, and heaved over so much with the backset of the surf, that to the possibility of her going to pieces before daylight was added the probability of her settling down to windward, when the decks must have inevitably filled, and every one of the 700 souls on board must have perished. While in this position the heavy seas broke over her side and poured down the hatchways; the decks were opening in every direction, and the strong framework of the hull seemed compressed together, starting the beams from their places.

The ship had been driven with her starboard bow towards the beach, exposing her stern to the sea, which rushed through the sternports and tore up the cabin floors of the orlop deck. The thunder and lightning ceased towards morning, and the ship seemed to have worked a bed for herself in the sand. For the terrible rolling had greatly diminished, and thus there arose the hope that all on board would get safely ashore.

At daybreak, about 7 o'clock, it was just possible to distinguish some people on the beach, opposite the wreck. Owing to the fear of masts, spars, and rigging falling, as well as to keep as much top weight as possible off the ship deck, the troops had been kept below, but were now allowed to come on deck in small numbers. An attempt was made to send a rope ashore, and one of the best swimmers (a Krooman) volunteered the trial with a rope round his body, but the backset of the surf was too much for him. A line tied to a spar never got beyond the ship's bows, and one fired from a cannon also failed. One of the cutters was then carefully lowered, on the lee side of the ship, and the crew succeeded in reaching the shore with a hauling-line. The large surf-boats were shortly afterwards conveyed in waggons to the place where the ship was stranded, and the following order was given by Captain Bertie Gordon for the disembarkation of the troops:—

1. Women and children to disembark first,—of these there were about 90.
2. The sick to disembark after the women and children.

R



3. The disembarkation of the troops to take place by companies of the 91st drawing lots. The detachments of the 27th Regiment and of the Cape Mounted Rifles taking precedence.
4. The men to fall in on the upper deck fully armed and accoutred, carrying their knapsacks and greatcoats.
5. Each officer to be allowed to take a carpet-bag or a small portmanteau.

The disembarkation of the women and children, and of the sick, occupied from half-past eight till ten o'clock. The detachments of the 27th Regiment and of the Cape Mounted Riflemen followed. That of the 91st was arranged by the wings drawing lots, and then the companies of each wing.

At half-past ten one of the surf-boats which had been employed in taking the people off the wreck was required to assist in saving the lives of those on board the *Waterloo*, a convict ship, which was in still more imminent peril, about a quarter of a mile from the *Abercrombie-Robinson*.

Having now but one boat to disembark 450 men, and the wind and sea, which had subsided a little since daybreak, beginning again to rise—together with the Captain's apprehension that she might go to pieces before sunset—which (however unfounded as was afterwards proved) powerfully influenced Captain Gordon's arrangements,—it became necessary to abandon the men's knapsacks, as they not only filled a greater space in the surf-boats than could be spared, but took a long time to hand down the ship's side. The knapsacks had been brought on deck, but were now for these reasons sent below again, and stored away in the women's standing berths. The officers were also informed that they would not be allowed to take more than each could carry on his arm.

The disembarkation of the six companies went on regularly, but slowly, from 11 A.M. till 3 P.M., there being but one boat, which could only hold thirty men at a time. At half-past three the last boat-load had left the ship's side. It contained those of the ship's officers and men who had remained till the last, the sergeant-major of the Reserve Battalion of the 91st, one or two non-commissioned officers who had requested permission to remain, Captain Gordon 91st Regiment, and Lieutenant Black, R.N., agent of the Transports. This officer had dined at Government House the night before, but came on board the wreck with one of the first surf-boats, and reached it on the following morning.

Nearly 700 souls<sup>1</sup> completed their disembarkation after a night of great peril, and through raging surf, without the occurrence of a single casualty. Among them were many women and children, and several sick men, some of whom were supposed to be dying. Although it had been deemed prudent to abandon the men's knapsacks and the officers' baggage, the Reserve Battalion of the 91st went down the side of that shattered wreck fully armed and accoutred, and, with the exception of their knapsacks, ready for instant service.

It would be difficult to praise sufficiently the steady discipline of that young battalion, thus early tested during seventeen hours of danger, above three of which were hours of darkness and imminent peril. That discipline failed not, when the apparent hopelessness of the situation might have led to scenes of confusion and crime. The double guards and sentries, which had at first been posted over the

<sup>1</sup> Exact number of troops on board the *Abercrombie-Robinson*—

|                         |   |   |   |   |         |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Reserve Battalion, 91st | . | . | . | . | 450 men |
| Detachment of the 27th  | . | . | . | . | 31 „    |

|                     |   |   |   |   |        |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Cape Mounted Rifles | . | . | . | . | 11 men |
| Women               | . | . | . | . | 43     |
| Children            | . | . | . | . | 63     |
| Total               | . | . | . | . | 598    |

wine and spirit stores, were found unnecessary, and the stores were ultimately left to the ordinary protection of single sentries. Although the ship was straining in every timber, and the heavy seas were making a fair breach over us, the companies of that young battalion fell in on the weather side of the wreck, as their lots were drawn, and waited for their turn to muster at the gangway; and so perfect was their confidence, their patience, and their gallantry, that although another vessel was going to pieces within a quarter of a mile of us, and a crowd of soldiers, sailors, and convicts were perishing before our eyes, not a murmur arose from their ranks when Captain Gordon directed that the lot should not be applied to the detachments of the 27th Regiment and Cape Mounted Riflemen, but that the 91st should yield to them the precedence in disembarking from the wreck.

The officers who disembarked with the battalion were Captain Gordon, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Cahill, Ensign M'Inroy, Ensign Lavers, and Assistant-Surgeon Stubbs, all of the 91st Regiment.

If from any of the ranks of men who all behaved so well it were allowable to particularise any, the names of Acting Sergeant-Major Murphy,<sup>1</sup> Colour-Sergeant G. Phillips, Sergeant P. Murray, and Corporal T. Nugent, all of the 91st, deserve this distinction. It was through the first that Captain Gordon communicated his orders and carried them into execution. Every order he received was obeyed during the confusion of the wreck with the exactness of the parade-ground. He never left the particular part of the ship where he had been stationed during the darkness and terror of the night, although a wife and child seemed to claim a portion of his solicitude; and when he received permission to accompany them with the surf-boat, he petitioned to remain with Captain Gordon to the last.

The two sergeants were young lads, barely twenty-two years of age. They had married shortly before the battalion embarked at Kingstown, and their wives (quite girls) were clinging to them for support and comfort when the ship parted from the anchors. The guards were ordered to be doubled, and additional sergeants were posted to each. This brought Sergeants Phillips and Murray on duty. Without a murmur they left their wives, and joined the guards of the lower deck. This example of perfect obedience and discipline was eminently useful.

Corporal Thomas Nugent was of great service in helping to encourage the men of the four companies whom it was considered necessary to keep below on the orlop deck, which was the position of greatest danger. He assisted in silencing some whose fears were beginning to be expressed too loudly for the general good, and he also requested to be allowed not to disembark with his company, as it was his wish to stand by Captain Gordon to the last.

And if one officer's name may be mentioned, the conduct of Assistant-Surgeon Stubbs well deserves notice. He was in wretched health, but on the first announcement of danger he repaired to the Sick Bay, and never left his charges till they were all safely landed. And although last in this narrative, the beautiful calmness and resignation of the soldiers' wives ought to be ranked among the first of those ingredients which contributed to our safety. Confusion, terror, and despair, joined to the wildest shrieks, were fast spreading their dangerous influence amongst the

<sup>1</sup> Acting Sergeant-Major Murphy appointed a Warden of the Tower by the Duke of Wellington at Major Gordon's request.

Colour-Sergeant Phillips transferred to the Cape Mounted Rifles, and killed by Kaffirs.

Sergeant P. Murray promoted to Quartermaster

of the 91st from the 2/19th at Colonel Bertie Gordon's urgent recommendation in March 1861. He had been appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant of 2/19 from Colour-Sergeant 91st, in 1857.

Corporal T. Nugent discharged in Africa.

women's quarters, when Captain Gordon first descended amongst the people on the lower deck. A few words sufficed to quiet them, and from that moment their patience and submission never faltered.

By half-past ten the bilged and broken wreck was abandoned, with all the stores and baggage, public and regimental, to the increasing gale and to the chaos of the approaching night. (Signed) BERTIE GORDON, Captain 91st Regiment.

As mentioned before, this report was not brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief until August 1844. After reading it the Duke of Wellington wrote—

"I have never read anything so satisfactory as this report. It is highly creditable, not only to Captain Bertie Gordon and to the officers and troops concerned, but to the Service in which such an instance has occurred of discretion and of firmness in an officer in command, and of confidence, good order, discipline, and obedience in all under his command, even to the women and children. Captain Gordon and all concerned deserve the highest approbation, and I will not forget their good conduct.

"I wish that I had received this statement after this misfortune occurred. The approbation of the public which must have been given to this remarkable instance of good conduct in all, and of the beneficial effects resulting from it, would have been satisfactory to the feelings of all, and of their friends. As it is, I will take an early opportunity of laying before Her Majesty this most interesting narrative, and I will not fail,<sup>1</sup> as opportunities offer, to draw Her Majesty's gracious attention to those whose conduct is the subject of it."

### **Captain Gordon stops Desertions.**

In consequence of the wreck the Reserve Battalion was kept for the next few months at Cape Town. While there, numerous cases of desertion took place among the young soldiers, who were tempted by the high pay which any form of skilled labour commanded in the Colony, and also by the promises held out to them by the agents of the Independent Boers beyond the Orange River: who promised high pay and entertainment by the disaffected Colonist to all who would make their way north to the Emigrant camps. The 'Digest of Service' tells us—

"It seemed that the time had arrived for active measures of repression. At length, when 18 soldiers had deserted in less than six weeks, and every night was signalled by some accession to the evil, Captain Gordon volunteered his services to the Major commanding, to set off on the same day on a patrol-

<sup>1</sup> Captain Gordon received no official reward until August 1868, when, after ten years' command of the regiment, he was granted a pension of £100 per annum "for distinguished service."

ling expedition to endeavour to apprehend and bring them back. Captain Gordon only stipulated to be allowed the help of one brother officer and of a Cape soldier as an interpreter, with a Colonial Office Order addressed to all Field Cornets directing them to give him such assistance in the way of furnishing for his party and conveyance for his prisoners as he might require. Major Ducat carried the above order to the Governor, Sir George Napier, by whom it was gladly received, and His Excellency ordered that a superintendent of the Cape Town police should be added to the party.

"Captain Gordon had not the trace or information of the track of a single deserter to guide his course over the wide districts through which his duty might lead him to patrol. He only knew that the battalion had lost 18 soldiers in a very short period, and that if the evil influence was not checked it was destined to lose many men. On taking leave of his Commanding Officer before riding off, Major Ducat said to him, 'Gordon, if you do not bring them back, we are a ruined battalion.' The patrol was away from Headquarters for eight days, during which time Captain Gordon rode over 600 miles of the districts of Koeberg, Paardeberg, Zwartland, the Paarl, Tulbagh, Worcester, and Caledon. He obtained the most willing aid from all the Field Cornets to whom he applied for help, as well as from Captain Barnes, the stipendiary magistrate of Caledon: and when on the evening of November 16th the tired party rode back into the Barracks of Cape Town just before sunset, after a ride of 80 miles in 13 hours, 16 out of the 18 deserters had been already lodged in the Regimental Guard Room as the result of his exertions. Two more deserters, hearing that Captain Gordon was out, had come in of their own accord from the district of Malmesbury, and thus the whole number was accounted for.<sup>1</sup>

"The desertions in the Reserve Battalion from that period ceased.

"It was towards the end of this month that a Garrison Parade was ordered, in the square of the New Barracks.<sup>2</sup> The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces and his Staff were present. A hollow square was formed; the guard, escorting a large body of prisoners, was marched into the square, and the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Colonel Cloete, read the proceedings of the Garrison Court-Martial by which 18 prisoners were tried and received sentence for desertion and making away with necessaries. It was a memorable parade, and the battalion was afterwards addressed by Sir George Napier (who had watched their attack at Toulouse) in a few stirring words which he concluded thus, 'I have known the 91st Regiment in camp, I have known it in quarters, I have seen it in the field, and I have never known or seen a better.'"

<sup>1</sup> Captain Gordon wrote a most interesting account of this ride after deserters: at one time he thought of publishing it in the 'Quarterly,' but terms could not be arranged. His sister, the

Hon. Mrs Boyle of Huntercombe Manor, very kindly allowed me to read it.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 166.

In March of the following year the Reserve Battalion joined the 1st Battalion at Grahamstown, where the two battalions had their Headquarters for the remainder of 1843.

### 1844-1846.

In July 1843 both battalions were ordered on service, and joined the Field Force under Lieut.-Colonel Johnstone against the insurgent chief Tola. The Reserve Battalion under Captain Gordon had with it a detachment of the 1st Battalion under Lieutenant Metcalfe. This column crossed the Kat River at Botha's Post, and for four weeks operated between the Kat and the Keiskamma.

On January 2nd, 1844, the Reserve Battalion parted from the 1st Battalion at Grahamstown, and under command of Major Lamont marched for Fort Beaufort, which continued its Headquarters till January 1848. In the following year, 1845, its commander, Major Lamont, died, and was succeeded by Major Glencairn Campbell. Major Lamont was the last remaining officer who had served with the regiment in the Peninsula, for Major Ducat had died in the preceding year, and Captain Rawstorne, the remaining Peninsula veteran, had seen service in Spain in the Chasseurs Britanniques, and had only joined the 91st from the 62nd in 1842.

### The War of the Axe.

The Reserve Battalion played a more prominent part in the War of the Axe than did the 1st Battalion. It was much stronger, as it had received a draft of 96 men from the 1st Battalion in October 1845, when that battalion was under orders for home. Fort Beaufort, its Headquarters, lay nearer the centre of disturbance; it was well to the north of Grahamstown, and a good starting-point for expeditions against the Boers in the direction of Colesberg, or for a movement against the Amatola Mountains, the Kaffir stronghold.

When war broke out the Headquarters of the battalion was very weak, for the battalion had to find the line outposts along the Frontier.<sup>1</sup> Consequently the two companies at Headquarters, reinforced by the Grenadier company of the 1st Battalion under Captain Ward, only mustered 200 muskets. This force formed part of Colonel Johnstone's column, which on April 14th joined Colonel Somerset's column at the Debe Flats. On the following day the column moved to Burns Hill, where it was joined by 400 Hottentots under Captain Sutton. The total British force at Burns Hill was not more than 1600 men, of whom part consisted of heavy cavalry, entirely unsuitable for

<sup>1</sup> Theal, South Africa. Mrs Ward. Bissett.

operations amongst the Amatola Mountains, a precipitous range of hills, broken up by rocky gullies or kloofs, which served as channels for the heavy rains of the thunderstorms which are so frequent in that locality. Though rugged and broken like the hills of Scotland, these mountains were enveloped with thick tropical vegetation, while the valleys and lower slopes were covered with trees of immense size and bushy underwood. There can be no doubt that the capture of this stronghold, with all the cattle it contained, would have at once recalled the streams of savages which were flowing into the colony; but the force collected for this purpose was much too small, and was hampered by a large train of baggage carried on bullock-waggon. No one, however, really expected the Kaffirs to fight, and the whole expedition was regarded as a picnic or pleasure excursion.<sup>1</sup>

### **Engagement in Amatola Mountains, April 16th-18th, 1846.**

On the morning of the 16th Colonel Somerset commenced active operations. He ordered Major Campbell of the 91st to take his 200 men and 180 burghers and Hottentots to scour the valley of the Amatola, while he himself with the cavalry, 300 strong, and 2 guns, was to make a detour to the left, to search the kloofs and sweep away the cattle from the foot of the mountain. The two forces were to meet on the flats at the source of the Amatola River, while Major Burns, with some men of the 91st under Captain Wright and a squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards, was left to guard the baggage at Burns Hill. The 'Digest of Service' describes the operations shortly in these words:<sup>2</sup> "The attack of the Kaffirs on the Amatola Mountains was ordered at an early hour, and the rendezvous having been fixed at the source of the Amatola River, the 91st, and about an equal number of Hottentots, crossed the Keiskamma River and ascended the Amatola valley. The greater portion of the march was through a dense bush with precipitous and craggy mountains on either hand.

"On reaching the head of the valley, the Kaffirs (estimated at from 2000 to 3000) were seen on the surrounding heights, closing in on the force. The ascent to the rendezvous was by a narrow rugged path, with rocks and bush on either side, and when the party had got about half-way up the hill it was attacked on each flank, and was soon exposed to a cross-fire from the three sides of a square, the enemy having closed in on the rear. The height was gained, however, and the party kept its ground, though repeatedly attacked, until joined shortly afterwards by Colonel Somerset with the rest of the force. The whole force then proceeded to the Amatola Flats, where it formed a

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Napier's 'Travels in Southern Africa.'

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

bivouac for the night, a hollow square in extended order, for the protection of 1800 head of cattle captured by Colonel Somerset's division." The casualties of Major Glencairn Campbell's<sup>1</sup> force<sup>2</sup> were 3 privates of the 91st killed, and 1 corporal and 2 privates wounded, and 1 Hottentot burgher mortally wounded.<sup>3</sup> Major Campbell in his despatches wrote: "On this occasion the Kaffirs acknowledge to have lost 200. . . . The conduct of my 200 men was admirable; nothing but coolness and the most determined courage, under a merciful God, brought us through. One poor fellow, after being wounded, shot one and bayoneted two. We were at times muzzle to muzzle."<sup>4</sup> While Colonel Somerset was bivouacing on the Amatola Flats his baggage camp at Burns Hill was attacked by the enemy. Accordingly he ordered Major Burns to remove the baggage to the Amatola Flats, and on the morning of the 17th sent Captain Scott with 80 men of the Reserve Battalion to aid him in this task. "On reaching the baggage-waggons, several were found to be already in the possession of the Kaffirs, who, in great numbers, were pillaging them. Captain Scott immediately attacked the enemy, and drove them away, killing 9, and retaking the waggons." Captain Scott's loss was 1 man killed and 1 wounded, but he found that 4 men had been killed and 4 wounded of Captain Wright's company when the Kaffirs made their attack on the square at seven that morning. Even with the reinforcements under Captain Scott, and a further reinforcement under Major Campbell, it was found impossible to save the convoy, as the oxen had been captured and driven off, and Major Gibson was forced to abandon 62 waggons<sup>5</sup> (which caused a loss to the 91st of their baggage), and to content himself with saving the ammunition, which was only effected by making a detour through the bush, but at last the camp at Amatola Flats was reached.<sup>6</sup>

### Retreat to Block Drift.

On the morning of the 18th the camp and captured cattle were moved from the Amatola Flats to Block Drift, but unfortunately there was still a considerable number of waggons (which had accompanied Colonel Somerset's advance) to be escorted back from the Flats. To continue from the Digest,<sup>7</sup> "the guard on the large train of waggons furnished by the 91st Regiment was entrusted to Captain Scott 91st Regiment. The rear of

<sup>1</sup> During the action Major Campbell lost his horse, saddle, bridle, and pistols.

<sup>2</sup> "The Somerset burghers reported that they saw two of the 91st dead and four Kaffirs by their side. One of the 91st (Private Nelson) had fast hold of his bayonet that he had stuck into the breast of the Kaffir."—'Grahamstown Journal.'

<sup>3</sup> Major Glencairn Campbell's Despatch.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

<sup>5</sup> The loss of the convoy was estimated at £15,000.

<sup>6</sup> Mrs Ward, 'Five Years in Kaffirland,' p. 216. 'Grahamstown Journal.'

<sup>7</sup> Digest.

the retiring column was brought up by Captain Rawstorne and his company, assisted by Lieutenant Howard of the 1st Battalion. The enemy vigorously attacked the waggons and the division, whenever they found cover from the dense bush, which extended the principal part of the distance to Block Drift. Captain Rawstorne was wounded in the stomach by a musket-ball, and one man of the battalion was killed and one wounded. On approaching the Tyumie River, the ammunition of No. 6 (Captain Rawstorne's Company) being all expended, it was relieved from protecting the rear by the Grenadier Company of the 91st. The waggons crossed the river, the drift being held by the Reserve Battalion of the 91st and a few dismounted Dragoons, the guns of the Royal Artillery firing from the higher ground on the opposite side of the river."

The loss of the 91st Regiment in the retreat from the Amatola Flats was, Captain Rawstorne wounded, Lieutenant Cochrane thrice wounded, and one private killed and one mortally wounded.<sup>1</sup> The three days' fighting was of the most trying nature, and most of the troops engaged had nothing to eat from daylight on Thursday morning the 16th, till late on Saturday night the 18th, when they got into camp at Block Drift.

Just before reaching camp on Saturday evening Corporal Stewart of the Reserve Battalion was shot dead. Private Stevenson<sup>2</sup> of the Grenadier Company of the 1st Battalion most gallantly rushed forward and succeeded in rescuing Stewart's musket, but failed to detach his ammunition pouch before the Kaffirs rushed him. Thereon Corporals Sherrock and Morris hastened forward to try and assist Stevenson in carrying the body back to the waggons, but were forced to give up the attempt. Corporal Morris shot a Kaffir who was cutting poor Stewart's throat, and Corporal Sherrock shot another who was extracting the ammunition from his pouch.

"Among the slain was afterwards discovered a soldier (Private Ewell) of the 91st who had probably been burnt<sup>3</sup> to death by the savages, as his remains were found bound to the pole of a waggon and horribly defaced by fire. The Kaffirs admitted that they tied their victim to a stake and literally flayed him alive: the little children being permitted to assist in torturing him. They said they imagined the Grenadiers of the 91st could not be killed, as the balls appeared to glance harmlessly by them."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 162.

<sup>2</sup> Statement in the Scrap-Book of the late Captain Ward (91st).

<sup>3</sup> Colonel Napier, 'Travels in Southern Africa.' "As the savages plundered the waggons at Burns Hill, scattered abroad their contents, arrayed themselves in the garments of our troops, ate and drank, not only our supplies, but the very contents of our medicine chests (devouring the blistering ointment and drinking the laudanum), their fero-

cious passions were roused to the highest pitch. Cruel tortures awaited such of our people as unfortunately fell into their power. Their bodies were mangled after death, part of their clothes and accoutrements were despatched, in sign of triumph, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the Amakose rose *en masse* to drive the white man into the sea."

<sup>4</sup> Mrs Ward, p. 219.



### Attack on the Outposts.

The result of the ill-advised expedition to the Amatola Mountains was at once apparent. While Colonel Somerset's column was resting at Block Drift the Kaffirs swarmed over the boundary, burning farms and murdering colonists, penetrating right up to Grahamstown, while others attacked the various posts which guarded the roads leading to the colony. All these posts were in charge of detachments of the 91st, and everywhere the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss.<sup>1</sup> On April 19th, Lieutenant Metcalfe with 30 men of the 91st and a few natives defended the Tyumie Post, consisting of a few wattle-and-daub huts, against a force of 1500 Kaffirs, losing one man of the 91st wounded, and one of the native levies, while the Kaffirs left 16 dead on the field. On the same day, at Lieufontein, Ensign Lavers lost two out of his twelve men in attempting to recover some cattle seized by the Kaffirs. Blinkwater Post was attacked on the 20th; Double Drift on the 26th; Mancazana Post on May 1st and 3rd; and Trompeter's Drift on May 2nd. A staff officer, Colonel Napier, was much struck by the defence of Blinkwater Post.<sup>2</sup> He wrote thus: "The Post happened to be at the time occupied by a small party of the 91st, under command of a sergeant. The Kaffirs rushed on as usual in overwhelming numbers to the attack, but were steadily repulsed: and finding all their efforts useless against the gallant little band who so resolutely held their own, were at last fain to retreat, with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, most of whom, however, they carried off. The brave man who headed this gallant defence was Sergeant Snodgrass of the 91st, and gladly do I record his name."

### Attack on Block Drift, May 13th, 1846.

On May 13th the Kaffirs made a most determined attack on Block Drift.<sup>3</sup> They first sent 150 mounted men to attack the 12 men on guard over the slaughtered cattle, about 400 yards from Fort Thompson. Major Campbell saw this was a ruse to get him to bring his men into the open, so he only sent a small party of an officer and 29 men to reinforce the cattle guard, and at the same time supported them by opening fire with an artillery gun. Thereon a swarm of Kaffirs appeared from each side of a wooded hill, about 800 yards in the rear, and made a rush for the camp. Major Campbell had the gun slewed round, and also opened fire with musketry from the top windows and roof of the Fort, and completely checked the rush. But meanwhile a large body of mounted and dismounted Kaffirs succeeded in carrying off the slaughtered cattle.

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Napier's 'Travels.'

<sup>3</sup> Mrs Ward.

The loss of the 91st was one of the cattle guard severely, and one dangerously, wounded.

Major Campbell reported that the guard "escaped in the most remarkable manner, as by the time the relief which I had sent to their aid had reached them they were completely surrounded by Kaffirs, and this small party deserves the greatest credit for the manner in which they fought their way through a body of attacking Kaffirs so many more times than their number, and to which I was an eyewitness."

The following tale is told of Major Glencairn Campbell during this attack on Block Drift.<sup>1</sup> He had taken up his position on the top of the School House, rifle in hand, for he was a crack shot. Four men were employed in loading for him. He soon accounted for two of the enemy; when the third Kaffir fell Private Black of the Reserve Battalion could contain himself no longer, and slapping the Major on the back, he shouted out with delight, "Well done, Sodger."

### **Privates Robert Walsh and Thomas Reilly.**

Mrs Ward, wife of Captain Ward of the 1st Battalion, relates the following story of two privates of the regiment:<sup>2</sup>—

"When the Reserve Battalion was holding Block Drift a very daring act was performed by two private soldiers of the regiment. A despatch arrived for the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, escorted by 18 mounted burghers, with a request from the commandant at Fort Beaufort that it should be sent on as soon as possible. The communication between Block Drift and Fort Cox, where the Governor was, was completely cut off, and accordingly volunteers were called for to carry the despatch. Two men immediately came forward, Robert Walsh and Thomas Reilly, and to them the despatch was entrusted. They left Block Drift shortly after dark and proceeded on their perilous journey, dressed in uniform, and with their muskets. All went well for the first six miles, although they found themselves in the vicinity of the Kaffirs. Suddenly, on entering a wooded valley at the foot of the Amatola Mountains, they came right upon a Kaffir encampment, and had hardly time to throw themselves on the ground in the thick underwood when they found, to their horror, that the natives had heard their footsteps, as the latter rushed into the thicket to look for the intruders. Fortunately a porcupine was sighted, and the Kaffirs, evidently satisfied, returned to their camp, muttering that it was an 'Easterfooke,' *Anglicè* porcupine, that had alarmed them. Walsh and Reilly, holding their breath, saw the Kaffirs preparing to eat their supper, after which they began to post their sentries. One was put six yards off the gallant fellows, who, not quite discouraged, still kept quiet. The remaining Kaffirs rolled themselves up in their blankets and went to sleep. The sentry stood for a few minutes, looked round, then sat down for a few more minutes, looked round again, then wrapped himself in his blanket and slept peacefully too. Walsh

<sup>1</sup> Mrs Ward, vol. ii. p. 214.

<sup>2</sup> Mrs Ward.

and Reilly, as may be imagined, did not give him the chance of waking, but made off. They then made a wide circuit, and after numerous escapes from detection—once having been challenged by a Kaffir sentinel who was not asleep—they came to the Keiskamma River, and, knowing that all the fords were guarded by the Kaffirs, they had to cross by swimming, finally reaching Fort Cox shortly before daylight. Here their dangers were not over, for the sentries, not expecting anything but Kaffirs, treated them to some rapid file firing. Again they lay down in shelter till daybreak, when, being recognised as British soldiers, they were warmly welcomed, and delivered their important despatches. Poor Walsh was afterwards killed in action, and Reilly was discharged with a pension, after twenty-one years' service, though it is to be regretted that neither received at the time any public reward of their gallant night's work, which in these days would certainly have been rewarded with the Victoria Cross."

### **Lieutenant Dickson.**

The 'Digest of Service' relates that "Lieutenant Dickson, while commanding at Trompeter's Drift, frequently obtained the approbation of Sir Peregrine Maitland and Lieut. - Colonel Johnstone for his zeal and activity, and on May 24th, 1846, when a convoy of waggons, proceeding from Grahamstown to Fort Peddie, was attacked and captured by the enemy, near Trompeter's Drift, the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Dickson, who had voluntarily joined the escort, was highly commended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in General Orders."<sup>1</sup> Mrs Ward gives fuller details. "On this occasion Lieutenant Dickson, 91st Regiment, who had been ordered to assist in escorting the waggons a certain distance till the other escort was met, nobly volunteered to proceed farther, and led the advance: nor did he retire till his ammunition was expended. On reaching the rear he found the commanding officer of the party retreating, by the advice of some civilians, who considered the defile impassable for so many waggons under such a fire. Lieutenant Dickson's coolness, courage, and energy, in not only leading the men, but literally putting his shoulder to the wheel of a waggon to clear the line, were spoken of by all as worthy of the highest praise. His horse and that of Ensign Aitchison were shot under their riders."<sup>2</sup>

### **June 1846 to July 1847.**

The following particulars of service are related by the late Colonel Goff in his book:<sup>3</sup>—

On the 5th of June 100 men of the 91st assisted in recapturing from a party of the enemy about 5300 sheep and goats, and 9 horses, and in bringing them in safety to the

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Mrs Ward.

<sup>3</sup> Goff, p. 160-1.

post. On the 6th a strong patrol of 250 of the 91st Regiment, a party of Royal Sappers and Miners with one gun, 40 of the Cape Corps, 400 mounted burghers, and 200 Fingoes, started from Block Drift under the command of Major Campbell, and having scoured all the kloofs and valleys to the foot of the Amatola Mountains, and meeting with no opposition, returned to the post. On the 15th, 200 men of the 91st Regiment, 200 of the 27th Regiment, a company of the Royal Sappers and Miners and two guns, with 43 Cape Corps, and 600 of the burghers and Hottentot and Fingoes levies, under the command of Colonel Hare, again patrolled the Amatola Mountains; but meeting with no opposition, the enemy only appearing on the top of the hills, the force returned to Block Drift early in December, and the 91st proceeded to Fort Beaufort, where they remained until the renewal of hostilities in July 1847.<sup>1</sup>

### July 1847 to the End of the War.

The practical cessation of hostilities during the early months of 1847 was due to two reasons. On the British side the operations had been stayed by the complete collapse of the transport service, which had necessitated the withdrawal of a considerable part of the forces to the sea, in order to escape starvation.<sup>2</sup> Following on this, many of the Kaffir chiefs, who desired to get in their crops of maize, made a profession of submission. But once the crop was gathered they instantly retook the field.

Colonel Goff gives a good description of the operations which ensued :<sup>3</sup>—

On the 27th of July 1847, the Reserve Battalion of the 91st, 11 officers and 250 men, formed part of the 1st Division under the command of Colonel Hare, and having left 90 men to maintain Block Drift, proceeded to the Tyumie flats. Captain Ward was appointed commandant of Beaufort in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

On the night of the 29th of July, the Kaffirs made an attack on the camp, but were soon silenced by the fire of the troops, which caused them quickly to retire, and by daybreak next morning the division, more than 2000 strong, with two guns, ascended the summit of the Amatola range, the enemy everywhere fleeing before them. The following day the division proceeded to Fort Cox, with a view of intercepting the retreating foe. This fort is situated about fifteen miles from Block Drift, amongst the rocky and wooded fastnesses of the Amatola Mountains, and was a post of considerable importance, reached by a long and tedious ascent up a wooded acclivity, shortly after crossing the Keiskamma.

On the 4th of August the force again took up the pursuit, and for four days was engaged in scouring the kloofs and hills towards the source of the Keiskamma River, and up to the Buffalo Mountains. Finding that the Kaffirs had eluded their search, and meeting no enemy to contend against, the troops returned to Fort Cox on the 7th of August. On the 16th a patrol of 150 of the 91st, with a party of the 27th Regiment, and 100 Fingoes, ascended the Amatola Mountains, and passing into the

<sup>1</sup> Distribution of Reserve Battalion 91st on 1/4/1847 : Fort Beaufort, 184 ; Block Drift, 109 ; outposts, 201,—total, 494. (W.O. 1/441.)

<sup>2</sup> Theal, South Africa.

<sup>3</sup> Goff, p. 161.

valley below, returned to camp without seeing an enemy.<sup>1</sup> On the same day, 81 men of the 91st, under the command of Captain Hogg, 7th Dragoon Guards, started for Tambookieland to punish the chief Mampassa, who had now joined in the war against the British. The party was thus employed till the 19th of October, when it arrived at Fort Beaufort, having been engaged in several affairs and skirmishes with the enemy during that time, and in one of which the spirited conduct of Ensign Fitzgerald of the 91st was particularly noticed. The detachment marched on the 23rd of October to Phoonah's Kloof, and thence to Post Victoria on the 9th of December.

On the 23rd of August a body of Hottentots and Fingoes that had been sent out on two days' patrol were, when returning to Fort Cox, suddenly attacked on the Amatola Mountains by a superior force of Kaffirs, and were on the eve of being overpowered by them, when the opportune arrival of 100 men of the 91st, hastily despatched to their support, rescued them from their danger, and throwing themselves in the face of the foe directed such a volley into them as to compel them to beat a precipitate retreat, and the party returned to camp without further molestation.

On the 28th of August the 91st Regiment furnished 160 men as part of a patrol under Captain Durnford, 37th Regiment, which again scoured the bushy kloofs of the surrounding country. On the 5th of September the Reserve Battalion of the 91st was directed to remain and occupy Fort Cox, with 200 of the Cape Town burghers, all under the command of Major (now Lieut.-Colonel) Campbell. The division, having placed the fort in a state of good repair, then moved towards the Debe River. While at Fort Cox, daily patrols of 100 men, under a captain, were furnished by the 91st Regiment and Cape burghers, for the purpose of keeping the surrounding bush clear of the enemy and reconnoitring the neighbourhood.

On the 17th of September Lieut.-Colonel Campbell had an interview with the Kaffir chief, Macomo,<sup>2</sup> who said he came in the name of all Kaffirland to sue for peace, and a report of the interview was forwarded to the officer commanding the 1st Division. On the 23rd of October a party of 123 men of the 91st Regiment, an equal number of burghers, and 6 of the Cape Corps, acting in co-operation with the 1st Division, patrolled under Lieut.-Colonel Campbell in the direction of Block Drift, and sweeping along the face of the mountain, succeeded in capturing 92 head of cattle. On the 1st of December 100 of the 91st Regiment, 100 Cape Town burghers, and 6 of the Cape Corps, again sallied out of the fort, and co-operating with the 1st Division as

<sup>1</sup> "The Colonel [Campbell] and our men left this on the 17th, and, after scouring every hole and corner in the Amatolas, succeeded, I believe, in killing fourteen Kaffirs. Colonel Campbell took the pipes with him, gaily decorated with ribbons, and a flag. The drums played them out with 'The Campbells are coming. . . .' After searching the kloofs the division ascended the hill, where the Kaffirs were so *civil* to us at *first*; and, not seeing the enemy, they had a dance at the top, the pipes playing a national tune, to which — danced the Highland Fling just to begin the performance."—Extract from a letter quoted by Mrs Ward, 'Five Years in Kaffirland,' vol. ii. p. 264.

<sup>2</sup> "After his surrender [Macomo] he begged hard on this occasion not to be banished so far from his native fields. . . . As a last resource his daughter

Amakeya, the beauty of Kaffirland, made her way to the tent of Colonel Campbell, 91st Regiment, and astonished him at the sacrifice she offered if her father's sentence of banishment might be rescinded. She made the strange offer in all consciousness and pride of beauty, with her finely moulded arms folded before her. She spoke without hesitation, being guided by motives worthy of a lofty cause. Poor Amakeya! If her father might remain in his own lands she would be the sacrifice and guarantee of his future good faith towards the white man. She would leave her own people and follow Colonel Campbell: his home should be hers; she would leave all and follow him."—'Last Kaffir War,' by Sergeant Mackay, 74th Highlanders, p. 45: "The Surrender of Macomo."

on the previous occasion, captured 106 head of cattle and 9 horses, having experienced very trifling opposition.

The Headquarters and two companies entered Kaffirland with Lieut.-Colonel Campbell's column, and were present in the operations undertaken in the Amatola and Tabudoda Mountains during the months of September and October.

The officers attached to this party were Captains Scott and Campbell, Lieutenants Dickson and Metcalfe, Ensign and Adjutant Gordon, and Surgeon Power.

As a result of these operations the Kaffir chief Sandilla surrendered at Fort Hare, bringing in about 40 head of cattle, and several muskets and carbines, taken from the waggons at Burns Hill on the 17th of April. The 91st had only 3 men wounded.

Lieut.-Colonel Campbell and the above column received the warmest approbation of Lieut.-General Sir George Berkeley, in orders of December 17th, 1847, at the close of the war. At the end of October the two companies above mentioned, under command of Captains Scott and Campbell, with Lieutenants Dickson and Metcalfe, marched to King William's Town to join the force about to proceed to the Kei River, under the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Berkeley. They were attached to Colonel Somerset's Division, and served therewith till the end of December, when peace was concluded, and the detachment returned to Fort Beaufort.

The services of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell and the battalion during the War of the Axe were highly appreciated, and the battalion earned for itself from Lieut.-General Berkeley the title of the "best Bushranger corps"<sup>1</sup> in South Africa.

### Boemplaat, 1848.

In January 1848, when the 1st Battalion started for home, 46 men were transferred to the Reserve Battalion, which moved down from Fort Beaufort to Grahamstown. In February events occurred which once again led to war,—this time against the Boers. Sir Harry Smith, the new Governor, saw the futility of surrounding the colony with a ring of native states, and reversing the policy of his predecessor, craftily compelled Adam Kok and Moshesh to give up their claims to sovereignty, and on February 3rd, 1848, issued a proclamation, adding to the British dominions the whole territory between the Vaal, the Orange River, and the Kattilamba Mountains.<sup>2</sup> This territory, called the Orange River Sovereignty, was to be administered by Major Warder and a staff of officials at Bloemfontein. The Boers, however, much as they disliked the former state of affairs, hated even more coming once again under British rule. Accordingly they elected Mr Andries Pretorius as Commandant, and attacked and captured the Governor at Bloemfontein. Thereon Sir Harry Smith at once took the field. Colonel Goff<sup>3</sup> gives a good description of the part played by a detachment of the 91st in the operations which ensued, based on the 'Digest of Service.'

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Theal, 'History of South Africa.'

<sup>3</sup> Goff, p. 167.

In July two companies, under command of Captain Rawstorne, marched to Colesberg to co-operate with a force under the immediate command of the Governor, Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith, against the rebel Boers in the north-east district. This detachment was ordered to proceed as quickly as possible, but on arriving at Botha's Drift it was found that the Great Fish River was in full flood, and there was no means of conveying the men across, so, after waiting two days, and finding it did not go down, Captain Rawstorne determined to try and ford the river. He first allowed a sergeant named Grant (promoted ensign in 1858), who volunteered to do it, to swim across and show that it was feasible: he then ordered the men to fall in and march down to the drift. The third man (Fraser) who entered the water was swept away, but Sergeant Grant immediately jumped in and succeeded in bringing him to the bank a long way down the river. Another soldier, Private J. Hillyard, seeing that Grant was in difficulties, as Fraser was insensible, went to the rescue, but he no sooner reached them than he fainted, and Grant was left with two on his hands, and had to cling to a root in the bank, which was too high and perpendicular for him to get out alone. The three were, after a time, safely hauled out with a rope. The remainder of the detachment crossed in safety, and were eventually joined by other detachments under Lieutenant Owgan from Fort Beaufort, and Ensign Crampton from Fort England, the strength of the whole party being—1 captain, 5 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 153 rank and file. The entire force that Sir Harry Smith had with him was in light marching order, being composed of the two companies of the 91st above mentioned, two companies of the 45th, two companies of the Rifle Brigade, two squadrons of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and two 6-pounders. On arrival at the Orange River it was found that it was also in flood and unfordable, and the means of crossing was limited to two indiarubber pontoons; however, a boat was discovered moored under the trees on the far side of the river, the only difficulty being how to get at it, as it was guarded by some of the Boers. Two men of the 91st, Hillyard, already mentioned in the account of crossing the Great Fish River, and Thomson, volunteered to try and capture it. They swam the river at midnight, and managed to bring back the boat without disturbing the Boer sentinel. With the assistance of the boat two pontoons were attached to ropes and made to work backwards and forwards, by which means the whole force and its baggage were carried over in four days.

After the troops had crossed, Captain Rawstorne remained on the Orange River with a party of men of the 91st, to guard the drift and keep open communication with the colony. On the 27th of July the troops started at daylight, and after a march of twenty miles encamped on the plains near Philippolis at Beulois Hoek. While marching at daybreak on the 28th, swarms of grey locusts were encountered, almost obscuring the sky. Passing Philippolis, a village of the Griqua Kaffirs, the force, after a twenty-mile march, encamped for the night, continuing the march at dawn on the 29th. After proceeding ten miles, a halt was made at some deserted farmhouses for breakfast. These houses were situated on the slope of a hill overlooking an extensive plain called the Boemplaats, which, extending some miles, was terminated by a range of low, rocky hills rising one above the other; through these hills the road wound, and on them the Boers had taken up their position, adding to its natural strength a breastwork of piled stones. While at breakfast, tidings reached the force that they were soon to meet the enemy, and, resuming the advance at 11 o'clock, they arrived at the foot of the hills between 1 and 2 P.M. The Boers received them with a heavy fire. The Cape Corps attempted to turn the position, the Riflemen and 45th Regiment in extended order then advanced, and on the third and highest crest the Boers rallied and delivered a telling fire. The 91st remained with the guns till the rebel Boers advanced to turn their left

and attack the guns and waggons. The 91st were then ordered to fix bayonets and charge, which they did, causing the enemy to retreat in the greatest confusion.<sup>1</sup> After two hours' hard fighting the Boers fled, the guns coming to the front with their fire in the pursuit, which was continued for about eleven miles, until, from sheer inability to proceed farther, the troops halted at Culverfontein for the night, the wounded being left at Boemplaats. At 10 o'clock the tents arrived and the troops encamped. Twenty-six miles had been marched, a smart action had been fought, and the enemy pursued; but the men had not long to rest. At 1 A.M. on the 30th they paraded, and at 2 o'clock, leaving all that could impede the rapidity of the march, they were again following the Boers. About daylight Welman Pass was reached, where it was thought that the enemy might make a stand, but they never attempted to rally after their defeat. Lieutenant Pennington's name was mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief in his despatches, as commanding on that occasion the detachment of the Reserve Battalion which shared in the praise bestowed by His Excellency on the troops. The other officers of the Reserve Battalion who were present were: Lieutenants Owgan and Mainwaring, Ensigns Whitle and Crampton, and Surgeon Power. Lieutenant Owgan was hit with a spent ball, and Ensign Crampton sustained a fracture of the arm: five privates of the battalion being also wounded.

In the expedition thus concluded, the troops had marched between 1100 and 1200 miles, besides crossing rivers. On the 4th of September, before returning to Grahamstown, one burgher and one deserter were tried before a general court-martial, of which Lieutenant Owgan was a member, and were sentenced to be shot in the presence of the troops. The companies returned to Grahamstown on the 15th of October. After the events above named, the headquarters of the battalion remained at Fort England and Drostdie Barracks, Grahamstown, for upwards of two years, sending out detachments to perform the ordinary outpost duties of the frontier.

### The Eight Kaffir War, 1850-1853.

The year 1849 and nearly the whole of 1850 was uneventful. In 1848 Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough<sup>2</sup> succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Campbell in command of the battalion, and under his control there was no relaxation of discipline. Headquarters remained at Grahamstown, and the battalion took its share in finding the outposts along the frontier. By November 1850 it became clear that the Kaffirs were once again meditating a war. Mr Theal, the historian of South Africa,<sup>3</sup> tells us, "The principal chiefs of these peoples (the Kosas and Tambu tribes) had never regarded the cessation of hostilities at the close of 1847 as anything but a truce, though they were crafty enough to conceal their

<sup>1</sup> Appendix, p. 167.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Yarborough commanded the Reserve Battalion of the 91st stationed at Fort Hare when the 74th arrived at that station. Colonel Fordyce inquired of Yarborough where his drill-ground was. The answer was laconic, and like the brave old soldier: "Kaffirland is my drill-ground," he replied, "but if you wish a parade-ground, you are welcome to mine,—it is there,

Colonel," pointing to the spot where he inspected the men. The substance of his answer was, that during the war soldiers had enough to do without drill; but parade was necessary for the cleanliness and regularity of the men.—'The Last Kaffir War,' by Sergeant Mackay, 74th Highlanders, p. 41.

<sup>3</sup> Theal, 'History of South Africa.'



views from those Europeans who were most intimately acquainted with them. . . . The common people were ready to support their chiefs with their lives as well as with their substance." There was one very serious cause of grievance against the English: they had suppressed the witch doctor. The Basutos believe that diseases and disasters are caused by wizards and witches, and so by forbidding the "smelling out" and torturing and putting to death of witches and wizards, the Kaffirs thought the English had given them over to witches and wizards. "This view," writes Mr Theal, "was what ours would be if a government was to suppress the punishment for murder and imprison the constables who arrested a man for committing it."<sup>1</sup>

The first definite news of unrest was the report that hundreds of Kosas warriors were flocking to a man, Umlanjeni, who was issuing charms which he asserted would turn bullets. In consequence of this Sir Harry Smith summoned the chiefs to meet him at King Williamstown: they all appeared except Sandilla, and seemed quite content. But hardly had Sir Harry returned to Grahamstown when news arrived that war was imminent. Thereon he at once ordered every available man to the frontier, and on December 12th the 91st marched from Grahamstown to Fort Hare on the Tyumie River.<sup>2</sup> On the morning of Christmas day the Kosas surprised the villages of Auckland, Woburn, and Johannesburg, and killed 46 settlers in cold blood, and burned all the houses. These three villages were what was called military villages. They were colonised for the most part by old soldiers,<sup>3</sup> who for the first year received seed, rations, implements, cattle, wages, &c., at the public expense, in return for which they had to help to guard the frontier and turn out for service if necessary. The day following the disaster at the military villages, a patrol of the 91st, 1 officer and 41 men, was sent out six miles in that direction. The Kaffirs were observed to be assembling in force, and a reinforcement from Fort Hare was sent for, and being joined by Lieutenant Melvin with a similar number, proceeded to the Tyumie missionary station to bring the missionaries to Fort Hare. But they declined to come. On leaving the missionary station the patrol was fired on the whole way back until in sight of Fort Hare, when another company came out to support it.

### Action near Yellow Woods.

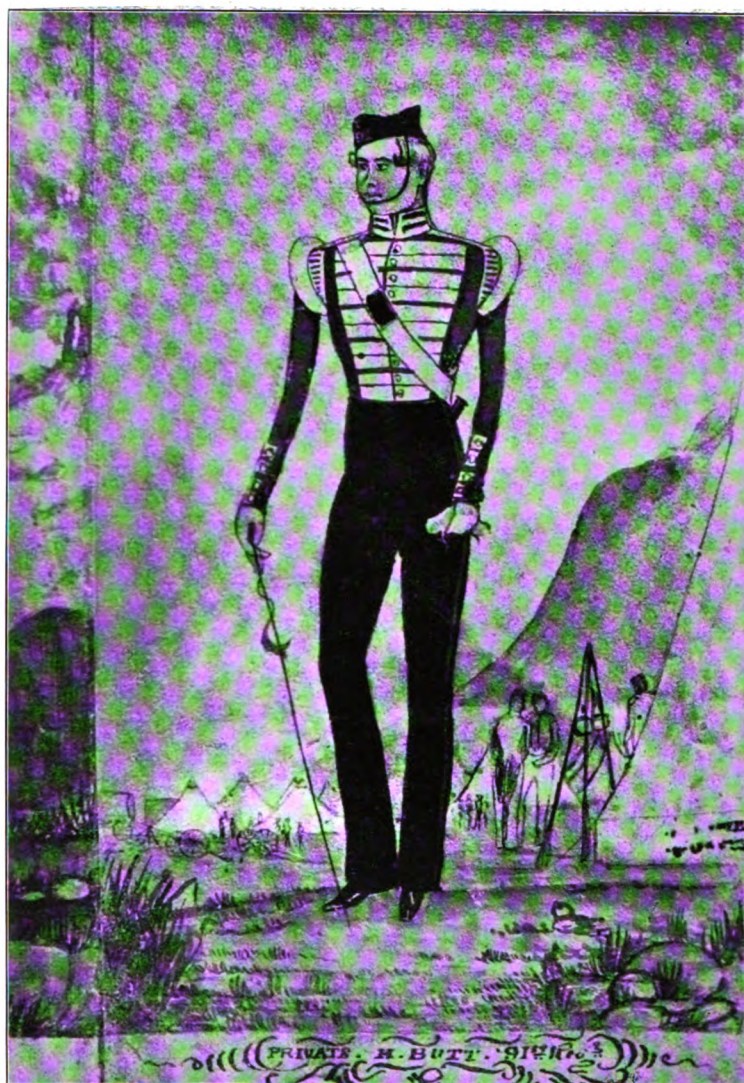
By now fighting was taking place all along the frontier, and it became necessary to carry supplies to some of the advanced posts which were surrounded by Kaffirs. On December 29th a detachment of the 91st, 150

<sup>1</sup> Theal.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> Most of the settlers at Auckland were old soldiers of the 91st; the only man who escaped

was Sergeant Snodgrass (late 91st), the defender of Blinkwater Post in the former war. The Kaffirs spared all the women and children.



PRIVATE H. BUTT, RESERVE BATTALION 91ST.

*(From a Water-colour Sketch in possession of his nephew, Mr A. BUTT.)*



strong, under Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough, 40 of the Cape Mounted Rifles and a three-pounder gun, led by Major-General Somerset, started out "for the purpose of opening a communication with the commander of the forces who was surrounded by the enemy at Fort Cox, and of throwing in a supply of slaughtered cattle for the troops."<sup>1</sup> The column found the heat very trying. When nearing the Yellow Woods the Kaffirs opened a heavy fire on the companies thrown out in extended order, who advanced, however, till they reached the base of a hill which surrounded the Umnasie Valley, where a formidable force of the enemy had taken up a position behind the rocks which skirt the summit of the hill. It was then found necessary to retire, the Kaffirs moving to outflank and cut off the retreat. A reinforcement of 100 men under Ensign Squirrel, sent out from Fort Hare, foiled the enemy and enabled the patrol to return after a severe struggle.<sup>2</sup> The regiment lost that day Lieutenant Melvin and Lieutenant and Adjutant John Gordon, and 21 men killed, and Lieutenant Borthwick, 2 sergeants, and 16 wounded, of whom 2 died subsequently from their wounds. Lieutenant Melvin lost his life while endeavouring to save a gun which had broken down. "Lieutenant Gordon, who left a widow and five children, met his death in the following manner. It appears that when Lieutenant Borthwick was wounded in the cheek and began to feel faint from loss of blood, so that he was unable to keep up with his men, the Adjutant, Lieutenant Gordon, dismounted and put the wounded officer on his horse, and afterwards he himself, from fatigue, fell too much to the rear and was assailed, several of the men who attempted to rescue his body being killed."<sup>3</sup> Among those who were wounded in attempting to rescue Gordon's body was Private M'Grigor. He revisited the regiment at Pietermaritzburg in 1884, and related that on the day following the misadventure the bodies of both the officers were recovered, and brought in in sacks, horribly mutilated, and that the bones of the men who fell were buried in the following March by a column under Colonel Mackenzie. On January 5th a general order was published, thanking Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough and the officers and soldiers of the 91st. The Commander-in-Chief, while expressing his admiration for their conduct, added that "The steadiness of the troops under the disadvantages of the ground, the heat of the weather, and vast superiority of the enemy, shows well the effect of discipline combined with bravery."<sup>4</sup> Major Forbes was also congratulated on "the soldier-like and judicious act" of sending out reinforcements under Ensign Squirrel.

The Kaffirs continued extremely enterprising under a renegade half-breed, Hermanus: on January 7th they actually rushed Fort Beaufort and penetrated

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> An eyewitness states the troops were so fatigued at the end of the fight that they could scarcely load their muskets; he adds, "Better practice could not be performed as Light Infantry

than that of the Kaffirs—plains or bush, all the same, on they came."

<sup>3</sup> Newspaper Extract, Captain Ward's Scrap-Book.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

into the place, which was held by a mixed garrison, among whom were some 40 men of the 91st, under Captain Pennington. The enemy, however, were driven out with great loss, and Hermanus himself was killed in the square of the fort. The conduct of the detachment of the 91st was mentioned in the General Order published on the occasion.

Foiled at Fort Beaufort, on February 24th the Kaffirs, to the number of 5000 to 7000, appeared outside Fort Hare with the intention of driving off the Fingoes' cattle, but they were successfully repelled by a detachment of 100 men of the regiment sent out for this purpose under Ensign Squirl.

For the next four months, while Headquarters remained garrisoning Fort Hare, the regiment was split up on detachment and patrol duty. On June 6th, Captain Cahill and Lieutenant Rae and some 50 men (while with Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell's patrol near Fort Wiltshire) were attacked by the enemy. Thereafter they joined Colonel Mackenzie's column, and captured 180 head of cattle and 11 horses on the Debe; after patrolling Douglas' country on June 12th they went into camp at Fort Peddie.

On June 24th Major Forbes, Lieutenants Mainwaring and Crampton, Ensign Bruce and Assistant-Surgeon Bailey, and 200 men of the regiment, joined Major-General Somerset's column and proceeded towards the Amatola Mountains, where they were engaged with the enemy on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June, and the 2nd of July. Other columns combined in this movement, and 2200 head of cattle and 50 horses were captured. Major-General Somerset's column had the hardest work, as they were opposed by the rebel Hottentots.

On June 26th a detachment of 100 men under Captain Middlemore and Ensign Pickwick joined Colonel Mackenzie's patrol, and proceeded with Colonel Eyre's division to the Amatola Mountains. They were not so fortunate as Major Forbes's detachment, as they had Ensign Pickwick and one man wounded.

Meanwhile, on July 14th, the enemy, during the absence of Major-General Somerset from Fort Hare, made another effort to capture the Fingoes' cattle; but a patrol of 160 men of the regiment under Lieutenant Mainwaring, aided by the Fingoes, successfully routed them and recaptured the cattle. The Commander-in-Chief had great satisfaction in noticing this spirited affair.

On August 8th some 50 men of the regiment under Lieutenant Rae were sent on escort duty with cattle from Fort Peddie to Gentleman's Bush. There they joined Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell, and proceeding with him on the following morning to Kamnegana Heights, they reconnoitred down the mountain-side and were all but surrounded by the enemy. In extricating themselves Major Wilmot, R.A., nearly lost his life, but was gallantly rescued by Sergeant Euan Ferguson of the 91st. On the following morning Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell again attacked the enemy. On the 11th the patrol returned safely to Fort Peddie.

**Waterkloof, October 14th to November 7th, 1851.**

From October 14th, for the next three weeks, a detachment of the regiment was on service around Waterkloof. It was composed of 318 of all ranks, under Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough, together with Captain Middlemore, Lieutenants Mainwaring, Pickwick, and Squirrel, and Ensign Ricketts, and Adjutant W. Gordon and Assistant-Surgeon Barclay. From 1 A.M. on the morning of the 14th of October<sup>1</sup> to November 7th fighting continued almost without cessation, amongst mountains, valley, bush, and forest. The casualties of the regiment were 1 private killed, and Ensign Ricketts and 8 men wounded. Ensign Ricketts was hit by a ball in the chest on the 14th. He was carried to Post Retief, but expired there on November 8th. On October 31st the Commander-in-Chief published a General Order after receiving General Somerset's report of the operations:—

"It is with infinite satisfaction that His Excellency records his opinion that, in the long experience of his military life, he has never observed more conspicuous gallantry and enterprise displayed on the part of officers and soldiers. The fatigue of the operations, which continued from the 12th to the 27th, with little intermission, was endured with that spirit that animates the soldier and leads him to victory. The combined enemy (Hottentots and Kaffirs) very well armed, regarded the positions, from one to another of which they could easily move, as secure from the attacks which had been so gallantly and perseveringly

<sup>1</sup> "The guns did not accompany us this morning, but had advanced towards the Horse Shoe under strong escort, and when we had got to the foot of this roadway we heard them open fire in that direction. Half-way up the road an old Kaffir lay as dead; he had been struck with a splinter of a shell. Many a man passed the body, remarking that he had received his last blow. An old hand of the 91st went to the body, and seeing blood oozing out of the wound in the head, remarked, 'Dead men don't bleed so freely,' cocking his musket as he spoke. The old Kaffir hearing the click of the hammer made a bound to get away, but the Argyllman shot him dead. It was supposed that he had been intercepted in his flight by the advancing column, and finding that he could not escape, had laid himself down and feigned death. The 91st had cleared the top of the path to the Horse Shoe Flat, and half of the 74th likewise, when there commenced a simultaneous attack by the enemy from every point around. . . . The 91st were quickly ordered to the front. . . . The leading companies of the 74th were thrown out to the right in skirmishing order, where the heaviest firing was coming from. The —th being

in rear it was expected they would look after that quarter, but when the rear was attacked . . . this regiment, in a very irregular way, marched past the rear of the 74th, forsaking the rear of the column. . . . Lieutenant Gordon of the 74th, seeing the movement of the —th, very promptly, without awaiting orders, wheeled about the rear subdivision of the Light Company 74th, and extended them along the fringe of the forest at the head of the pass. . . . The 91st gallantly advanced to the front and left, and although the —th continued in disorder and could not be got to act, yet the enemy was repulsed and driven into the surrounding forests. . . . Duty drew the writer to the right of the 91st line of skirmishers, close to where Bruce (74th) and his company had charged. When kneeling down by a 91st man I observed tears steal down his cheeks,—reader, do not imagine they were those of fear; the Argylls knew not what fear was. When I asked him what was wrong, he said, 'Wrong? nothing; but who would not like to belong to that brave regiment.' He referred to the 74th."—"The Last Kaffir War," p. 92: "Action at Waterval."

made upon them : every Kaffir in Kaffirland and its borders believing them to be impregnable.

"The enemy fought each day with most determined bravery, and still supporting their skirmishers with great ability : and yielding the ground they fought on to physical force alone. Such an enemy cannot be fought day after day without loss on our side, while that of the enemy, from the rapidity and superiority of the firing of the troops, is known to be very great. The country recently held by Macomo's force, comprising a mountain-range of twenty square miles, of country intersected with almost impassable forests and ravines, afforded shelter for an innumerable force, protected by immense ridges and rocks, every one of which afforded a strong position."

The Commander-in-Chief then proceeded to thank, among others, by name, Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough, and generally the officers and soldiers of the 2nd, 6th, 12th, 60th, 74th, and 91st Regiments.

On the 30th of December 1851, Major Wilmot, R.A., took out on patrol from Fort Peddie, Lieutenant Mackenzie and 70 men of the regiment : they proceeded to the Goga and lay concealed in the bush until January 1st, 1852, when they went to the Kamnegana hills and began to destroy the huts and kraals. At one village they were vigorously repulsed by Kaffirs, who opened a hot fire on them and killed Major Wilmot. Lieutenant Mackenzie then assumed command of the patrol, and retired on Fort Peddie without further loss.

### **Amatola Mountains, January 26th to February, 1852.**

On January 26th, 1852, Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough was sent out with 400 men of the regiment and 9 officers to destroy the enemy's crops of maize in the Amatola Mountains. They were employed there till the latter end of February, when they proceeded to Haddon. On March 4th they were once again at Waterkloof, engaged in combined operations against the enemy.<sup>1</sup> On this occasion the casualties were 1 sergeant and 3 privates killed, Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough and Ensign Hibbert, 3 sergeants and 12 privates

<sup>1</sup> "On the 4th of March a patrol was formed chiefly of the 74th and 91st with the Cape Mounted Rifles and a few levies. We left camp that morning on a patrol in the Waterkloof, but we had not gone far up this renowned kloof before we were attacked in front and on both flanks by immense bodies of Kaffirs. After nearly two hours' hard combating with our savage foe, we were reluctantly compelled to retire. Down the steep incline the rushing hordes advanced, and before we were aware of their movement they were among us. The 91st met them gallantly, pouring volley after volley at them through the bushes. So little did the

brave Argylls value their skins for, that although surrounded by thousands of Kaffirs, a party of this corps rushed up the hillside and captured a drove of horses from them. Colour-Sergeant Laing of the 91st, having captured a horse which would not come with him, loitered behind to bring the animal on, and was taken alive by the enemy, who immediately surrounded him and dragged him away to the rear, despite the troops' endeavours to save him. I have heard that he was crucified. Another man of the 91st was also taken alive, and met with a barbarous death."—'Last Kaffir War,' p. 143.

wounded, of whom 2 subsequently died. Colonel Goff relates that Sir Harry Smith wrote, "Lieut. - Colonel Yarborough of the 91st is a steady officer, and greatly distinguished himself on the day he was wounded."<sup>1</sup> He also relates that, "When the force was returning in the direction of the camp, each regiment covered by a company in skirmishing order, that of the 91st was under Lieutenant Bond. This officer was very short-sighted, and by some means or other was separated from his men and was nearer the enemy than his skirmishers."<sup>2</sup> Suddenly he was attacked by two Kaffirs armed, one of whom seized him by the coat. At that time men wearing only sidearms were always told off to carry stretchers for the wounded; one of these men—John Sharkie by name—suddenly saw Lieutenant Bond in the clutches of the savages; he rushed up, struck one of them on the head with his stretcher, killing him, and, drawing a butcher's knife which he carried in a sheath, plunged it in the throat of the other. Lieutenant Bond, who then realised the extent of his escape, coolly adjusted his eyeglass, which he always carried, looked steadily at Sharkie then at the Kaffirs, and said, 'By God, Sharkie, you're a devilish plucky fellow! I will see you are properly rewarded for this bravery,'—and he kept his word."

Major-General Somerset, in Divisional Orders, thus expressed his appreciation of the conduct of the regiment on March 4th. "The movement was most ably conducted by Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough: a very superior force of the enemy was attacked in a strong position, his horses and cattle captured, and 5 large kraals and 150 huts of the rebel Hottentots fired and destroyed."

On March 10th the regiment, now under the command of Major Forbes, once again entered the mountain-fastnesses near Waterkloof, and during the three days' fighting which ensued had 10 men wounded, of whom 2 subsequently died of their wounds.<sup>3</sup> These casualties mostly occurred at the close of the first day's fighting, when the enemy attacked the rear of the column to which the 91st were attached, and the regiment most effectually beat them off after a short fight. From March 17th to May 13th the regiment formed part of Colonel Napier's column, patrolling Hermanus' country and capturing his cattle and destroying his crops. From the middle of May to the end of July Headquarters remained at Blinkwater. A small party under Captain Wright was attacked at Eland's Post in the Waterkloof district, when 23 men of the regiment under Captain Wright, and a few native levies, drove off 130 mounted and 200 dismounted Kaffirs with loss.

During August the battalion was engaged with Colonel Napier's column across the Kei in operations against the chief Kreli, and captured some 8000 cattle and 120 horses.<sup>4</sup> On September 14th came the last expedition in the Waterkloof country, the battalion, 406 strong, under Major Forbes,

<sup>1</sup> Goff, p. 187.

<sup>2</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 348.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.



forming part of a force of 3000 men and 4 guns. All the approaches which surrounded the Waterkloof valley were sealed by troops, and after a systematic "drive," which lasted three days, the Kaffir chiefs, Quashe and Macomo, with their followers and the Hottentot marauders, were completely expelled from the district. For his share in the operations Major Forbes was especially thanked in General Orders.

The war was now practically at an end, and the battalion was sent at the end of September to garrison Fort Fordyce, where it remained till the following November, sending detachments to Waterkloof, Post Retief, and other posts.

### **The Loss of the *Birkenhead*.**

From the time that the 1st Battalion sailed for home, the Reserve Battalion was kept up to strength by drafts sent out by it. In 1849, drafts of 103 rank and file were sent; in 1851, 154 rank and file; and in 1852, 61 rank and file. One of these drafts, composed of 1 sergeant and 60 rank and file under Captain E. C. K. Wright, sailed from Cork on January 7th, 1852, in the iron paddle troopship *Birkenhead*, of 1400 tons and 556 horse-power, commanded by Master Commander Robert Salmond, bound with detachments of the 12th Lancers, the 2nd, 6th, 12th, 43rd, 45th, 69th, 73rd, 74th, and 91st Regiments for the Cape. Lieut.-Colonel Seton of the 74th Highlanders was in command; the total number on board, including the crew, women, children, and soldiers, was 631 persons. About two o'clock on the morning of February 26th the ship, then off Simonstown, struck a sunken rock, on the jagged point of which she stuck. Colonel Goff describes the wreck.

"It<sup>1</sup> is easy to imagine the consternation and wild emotion with which the hundreds of men, women, and children would be seized on realising their dangerous situation. Captain Salmond, who had been in his cabin since ten o'clock of the previous night, at once appeared on deck with the other naval and military officers. The Captain ordered the engine to be stopped, the small bower anchor to be let go, the paddle-box boats to be got out, and the quarter-boats to be lowered and to lie alongside the ship. On coming on deck, Lieut.-Colonel Seton, of the 74th Highlanders, at once comprehended the situation, and without hesitation made up his mind what it was the duty of brave men and British soldiers to do under the circumstances. He impressed upon the other officers the necessity of preserving silence and discipline among the men. He then ordered the soldiers to draw up on both sides of the quarter-deck, the men obeying as if undergoing an inspection. A party was told off to work the pumps, another to assist the

<sup>1</sup> Goff, p. 189.

sailors in lowering the boats, and another to throw the poor horses overboard. 'Every one did as he was directed,' says Captain Wright of the 91st, 'all received their orders, and had them carried out as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference—that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise and confusion.'<sup>1</sup>

"Meanwhile Captain Salmond, thinking no doubt to get the ship safely afloat again, and to steam her nearer to the shore, ordered the engineer to give the paddles a few backward turns. This only hastened the destruction of the ship, which again struck upon the rocks so that a great hole was torn in the bottom, letting the water rush in volumes into the engine-room and putting out the fires.

"The situation was now more critical than ever; but the soldiers remained quietly in their places, while Colonel Seton stood in the gangway with his sword drawn, seeing the women and children safely passed down into the cutter which the Captain had provided for them. This duty was speedily effected, and the cutter was ordered to lie off about 150 yards from the rapidly sinking ship. In about ten minutes after she first struck, she broke in two at the foremast, the mast and the funnel falling over to the starboard side, crushing many, and throwing into the water those who were endeavouring to clear the paddle-box boat: but the men kept their places, though many of them were mere lads who had been in the service only a few months. Besides the cutter into which the women and children had been put, only two small boats were got off, all the others having been stove in by the falling timbers, or otherwise rendered useless. When the ship had broken in two she began rapidly to sink forward, and those who remained on board clustered into the poop at the stern, all, however, without the least disorder. At last Captain Salmond, seeing that nothing could be done, advised all who could swim to jump overboard and make for the boats. But Colonel Seton told the men that if they did so, they would be sure to swamp the boats and send the women and children to the bottom; he therefore asked them to keep their places, and they obeyed. The *Birkenhead* was now rapidly sinking. The officers shook hands and bade each other farewell, immediately after which the ship again broke in two abaft the mainmast, when the hundreds who had bravely stuck to their posts were plunged with the sinking wreck into the sea."

"Until the vessel disappeared," says an eyewitness, "there was not a cry or murmur from the soldiers or sailors. Those who could swim struck out for the shore, but few ever reached it; most of them either sank from exhaustion, or were devoured by the sharks, or were dashed to death on

<sup>1</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 349.

the rugged shore near Point Danger, or entangled in the death-grip of the long arms of seaweed that floated near the coast.

"About twenty minutes after the *Birkenhead* first struck on the rock, all that remained visible were a few fragments of timber and the main topmast standing above the water. Of the 631 souls on board 438 were drowned, only 193 being saved; not a woman or child was lost. Those who did manage to land at Point Danger were Captain Wright<sup>1</sup> and seven men, and exhausted as they were, they had to make their way over a rugged and barren coast for fifteen miles before they reached the residence of Captain Small, by whom they were treated with the greatest kindness until taken away by H.M.S. *Radamanthus*.

"Eight men of the 91st were saved in the three boats, which picked up as many men as they safely could, and made for the shore, but found it impossible to land. They therefore pulled away in the direction of Simonstown. After a time they were descried by the coasting steamer *Lioness*, the master of which, Thomas E. Ramsden, took the wretched survivors on board, his wife doing all in her power to comfort them, distributing what spare clothes were on board amongst the many men, who were almost naked. The *Lioness* made for the scene of the wreck, which she reached about half-past two in the afternoon, and picked up about forty-five men who had managed to cling to the still standing mast of the *Birkenhead*. The *Lioness* as well as the *Radamanthus* took the rescued remnant to Simonstown."

Captain Wright attributed his escape to having had in his possession a swimming belt and a clasp knife.<sup>2</sup> When the vessel sank he was carried down by the falling of the rigging, and although his jaw was broken thereby, he succeeded in cutting himself free with the knife, when the buoyancy of the life-belt brought him to the surface.

The heroic discipline of the soldiers on the *Birkenhead* is one of the proudest boasts of the British Army. The names of those who thus lost their lives is commemorated by a monument erected at Chelsea Hospital<sup>3</sup> by command of the late Queen Victoria: while the First German Emperor considered it such an excellent example of military virtue that he had an account of the loss of the *Birkenhead* posted up in every Prussian barrack-room.

### Return to England.

From November 1852 to June 1855 the Reserve Battalion remained in garrison at Fort Beaufort, in which month orders for it arrived to hold itself

<sup>1</sup> On Oct. 8th, 1852, Captain Wright was granted a pension of £100 per annum "for meritorious ser-

vice" on the occasion of the loss of the *Birkenhead*.  
<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> Appendix, p. 164.

in readiness for embarkation for England. The battalion received many flattering<sup>1</sup> notices of the appreciation of its services before it sailed in July. The Commander-in Chief "could not permit the Argyllshire Regiment to depart from South Africa, where it has so happily distinguished itself during a period of nearly twenty years, including the Kaffir Wars of 1846-1847, 1850-1851-1852, and 1853, without expressing his reluctance at losing from his command a corps which has served in this colony with so much credit and gallantry, and which has rendered such essential benefits to the frontier districts by the numerous roads which have been made by it."

The inhabitants of Fort Beaufort presented an address to Major Wright, the officers, and non-commissioned officers of the 91st Regiment, thanking them for the arduous duties they had performed in the two wars, and adding, "We would specially refer with thankfulness to the very great kindness and consideration evinced by your regiment in providing for the safety of our wives and families, by voluntarily relinquishing all your quarters to be appropriated as a place of refuge for them at a period when the town was threatened with a combined attack by our traitorous enemies."<sup>2</sup>

At Grahamstown the battalion received a perfect ovation. A sumptuous luncheon was prepared for the officers and men, and an address was presented on behalf of the inhabitants by the Legislative Council. In reply Major Wright acknowledged the compliments bestowed on the regiment, and referred to the complete feeling of friendship which existed between the men of the regiment and the colonists, which was confirmed by the fact of so many electing to take their discharge, and added that more would probably have remained had it not been for the expectation of seeing service in the Crimea.

### **The Reserve Battalion again becomes the Depot Companies.**

On July 30th the Reserve Battalion, now reduced to 384 men, embarked at Port Elizabeth on the *Penelope* and disembarked at Chatham on September 29th, where a letter from the Horse Guards was received ordering the name Reserve Battalion to be discontinued, and directing a redistribution of the regiment into six service and six depot companies. In January 1856 Lieut.-Colonel Gordon came home from Greece to command the depot companies. Before leaving Chatham, at the end of March, 91 of the men who had served in the Kaffir Wars of 1846-1847 and 1851-1853 received their medals on parade. The officers had received theirs the previous November. On April 4th the six companies moved to M Lines, North Camp,

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

Aldershot. They were present at the Queen's Review on April 19th and 26th, also at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Staff College on June 2nd.

On June 16th, while inspecting the troops at Aldershot, the Queen visited the lines of the 91st: entered the first hut she stopped at, went inside, and asked the commanding officer several questions; she then visited the cook-house, tasted the broth, and remarked on the cleanliness and order of the place.<sup>1</sup> Thereafter she drove through the regimental lines, and Colonel Gordon, walking beside the carriage, explained to her the various arrangements made for the men's comfort and amusement. The same evening the companies were present at a review held from 4 to 8 P.M., when the troops marched past the Queen, who wore a scarlet tunic and the ribbon of the Garter. Prince Frederick of Prussia was in attendance, and the German legion was on the ground for the first time. The next day the Prince Consort reviewed the division and the Queen inspected the troops.

Colonel Gordon had the following inscription placed on the door of the hut which the Queen visited. It belonged to No. 3, or Captain Lane's, Company.

Front door—

Her most Gracious Majesty, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice visited the lines of Her Majesty's faithful soldiers of the XCI Argyll Regiment, and deigned to enter this Hut, June 16th, 1856.

On the back door—

"Henceforth this hut shall be a sacred place,  
And its rude floor an altar, for 'twas trod  
By footsteps which her soldiers fain would trace—  
Pressed, as if the rude planking were a sod,  
By England's monarch! none these marks efface,  
They tell of Queenly trust and loyalty approved of God."

The Duke of Cambridge called attention in orders to the manner in which the lines of the 91st were kept, and desired that other corps should make similar arrangements for the occupation and amusement of their men, and a strict order was issued to the Barrack Department to maintain the inscription on the Queen's Hut. On July 7th the Queen, as she passed, stopped and read the inscription on the hut. The next day the depot companies left for Berwick-on-Tweed. There, in October, orders were received altering the establishment of the regiment. In future there was to be 1000 rank and file, of whom 800 were to be service companies; this was changed in December

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

to 600 rank and file with the service companies, and 200 with the depot companies.

On March 3rd, 1857, the depot companies under Lieut.-Colonel Rawstorne left Berwick for Preston, but before departing the Sheriff expressed to the Lieutenant-Colonel, on behalf of the county, the respect all ranks had inspired, and the public regret felt at their departure. At Preston, as the Crimean War was over, nearly 100 rank and file received their discharge. A heavy draft was sent to the Service companies, while 21 sergeants and 200 men were incorporated with the depot battalion stationed at Preston.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

## ANNALS—"RESERVE BATTALION."

## 1842.

- April 10. Four depot companies of 91st under Major Ducat at Naas expanded to six ; during April 354 men received as transfers from other corps.
- April 12. Three companies sent to Newbridge.
- May 10. War office letter explaining internal economy and establishment of new corps.
- May 12. 91st sent 71 men to reinforce the 42nd depot at Aberdeen.
- May 26. Three companies under Captain Bertie Gordon rejoined Headquarters from Newbridge.
- May 27. Reserve Battalion marched under Captain Gordon from Naas to Dublin and embarked at Kingstown.
- June 1. The Lord Lieutenant inspected Reserve Battalion on board the *Abercrombie-Robinson*.
- June 2. Transport sailed for the Cape. 17 officers and 460 non-commissioned officers and men.
- June 23 and 26. At Funchal Bay, Madeira.
- Aug. 25. *Abercrombie-Robinson* arrived at Table Bay.
- Aug. 28. Wreck of *Abercrombie-Robinson*.
- Oct. Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay is sent to command 1st battalion. Major Ducat assumed command of the Reserve Battalion.
- Nov. Captain Gordon stopped desertions.

## 1843.

- Feb. 19. Reserve Battalion inspected by Sir George Napier.
- Feb. 22. Reserve Battalion embarked.
- Feb. 24. Transport sailed for Algoa Bay, arriving there on March 4th.
- March 5. Battalion disembarked and camped at Port Elizabeth.
- March 6. Battalion started for Grahamstown and took up quarters there, with 1st Battalion, at Fort England, on the 13th.
- No. 1 Company under Captain Gordon and Lieutenant Cochrane sent to Cradock.
- July Captain Gordon's company ordered to Fort Beaufort to join Field Force under Lieut.-Colonel Johnstone. Marched to Botha's Post, crossed river, and occupied country between Kat and Keiskamma River; later returned to Fort Beaufort.

## 1844.

- Jan. 2. Reserve Battalion left Grahamstown, and on the 4th relieved 27th Regiment at Fort Beaufort.
- Part of No. 1 Company under Captain Gordon sent to Mancazana Post; part under Ensign Cochrane to Tyumie Post.
- Detachment under Lieutenant Christie (1st Battalion) to Botha's Post; a company under Lieutenant Cahill to Howse's Post.

## 1845.

Headquarters, Fort Beaufort ; detachments on outpost duty on frontier.

## 1846.

Reserve Battalion furnished nine posts on the outpost line.

- April 11. Headquarters Reserve Battalion, augmented to 200 rank and file by Grenadiers of 1st Battalion, marched for Kaffirland.
- April 14. Joined Colonel Somerset's Field Force at Debe Flats.
- April 15. Marched to Burns Hill.
- April 16. Engaged on Amatola Mountains. Losses—3 privates killed, 3 severely wounded, several slightly wounded. During the night, 1 man killed, 1 severely wounded.
- April 17. 80 of Reserve Battalion under Captain Scott saved Major Gibson's convoy, 1 man killed, 1 severely wounded.
- April 18. Captain Rawstorne's company covered retirement. Loss—Captain Rawstorne wounded, 1 man killed, 1 mortally wounded.
- April 19. Lieutenant Metcalfe and 30 men defended Tyumie Post against 1500 Kaffirs ; 1 man of 91st wounded.
- April 19. Lieufontein, two men out of Lieutenant Laver's patrol killed.
- May 13. Defence of Block Drift.
- May 21. Gallant action of Lieutenant Dickson at Trompeter's Drift.
- June 5. 100 men of 91st captured 5000 sheep and goats from enemy.
- June 6. 91st on patrol in Amatola Mountains.
- July 27. Reserve Battalion joined Colonel Hare in Amatola Mountains, remaining there till December, when it returned to Block Drift.
- Dec. Reserve Battalion returned to Fort Beaufort.

## 1847.

- July 11 officers and 250 men of 91st joined Colonel Hare on Tyumie Flats.
- Sept. Oct. Headquarters and two companies with Colonel Campbell's column in Amatola Mountains. Officers present—Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, Captains Scott and Campbell, Lieutenants Dickson and Metcalfe, Ensign and Adjutant Gordon, Surgeon Power.
- Oct. Two companies marched to King Williamstown and served with Colonel Somerset's column across the Kei. Officers present—Captains Scott and Campbell, Lieutenants Dickson and Metcalfe.
- Dec. 17 Colonel Campbell's column thanked in General Orders.
- Dec. 31. Colonel Campbell and two companies returned to Fort Beaufort.

## 1848.

- Jan. 20. The battalion arrived at Grahamstown from Fort Beaufort.
- July 29. Two companies under Captain Rawstorne started to join Sir H. Smith's expedition against Boers.
- Aug. 24. The two companies joined Sir Harry Smith on the Orange River, along with a detachment from Fort Beaufort under Lieutenant Owgan and one from Fort England under Ensign Crampton.
- Aug. 24. Battle of Boemplaats. Present—5 subalterns, 1 staff, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 123 rank and file of 91st. Lieutenant Owgan, Ensign Crampton, and 5 privates wounded.
- Oct. 15. Boemplaats detachment returned to Grahamstown. Headquarters at Fort England and Drostdy Barracks, Grahamstown, for next two years.



## 1849.

- Headquarters, Grahamstown ; detachments on the outpost line of the Colony.  
 April Draft of 50 men from 1st Battalion.  
 Aug. Draft of 50 men from 1st Battalion.

## 1850.

- Dec. 12. Battalion started for Fort Hare.  
 Dec. 26. Two patrols of regiment under Lieutenants Mainwaring and Melvin attacked by Kaffirs.  
 Dec. 29. Three companies under Colonel Yarborough attacked by Kaffirs near Yellow Woods.  
       Losses—2 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 19 rank and file killed ; 1 officer,  
       2 sergeants, 16 rank and file wounded.

## 1851.

- Jan. 5. Colonel Yarborough's detachment thanked in General Orders for gallantry.  
 Jan. 7. Detachment of 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 39 rank and file of 91st under Captain Pennington help to hold Fort Beaufort.  
 Jan. 10. Captain Pennington's detachment thanked in General Orders.  
 Feb. 24. The battalion attacked at Fort Hare by 7000 Kaffirs.  
 May. 16. A patrol of 2 sergeants and 80 rank and file of 91st under Captain Middlemore and Ensign Pickwick at Fort Cox.  
 June 6. Captain Cahill and his company on patrol attacked by Kaffirs at Fort Wiltshire ; returned to Fort Peddie on 12th.  
 June 24. Four companies under Major Forbes joined Colonel Somerset's column in Amatola Mountains.  
 June 26. Captain Middlemore on patrol with 100 rank and file. Ensign Pickwick and one private wounded.  
 June 26, 27, and 28. Engagement in Amatola Mountains.  
 July 3. Colonel Somerset's column thanked in General Orders.  
 July 14. Lieutenant Mainwaring and two companies from Fort Hare aided Fingoes in recovering cattle.  
 July 26. Lieutenant Mainwaring's expedition mentioned in General Orders.  
 Aug. 8. Lieutenant Rae and 50 men escort to convoy from Fort Peddie to Gentleman's Bush.  
 Aug. 9. Lieutenant Rae's party on return was nearly surrounded. Sergeant Euan Ferguson, 91st, saved life of Major Wilmot, R.A.  
 Aug. 11. Lieutenant Rae's party regained Fort Peddie.  
 Oct. 9. 1 sergeant and 80 rank and file proceeded to Fort Peddie on patrol under Major Wilmot, R.A.  
 Oct. 14 to Nov. 7. Battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough engaged at Waterkloof, thanked in General Orders. Killed—1 private ; wounded—1 officer and 8 privates.  
 Dec. 30. Lieutenant M'Kenzie and 70 rank and file on patrol on the Goga under Major Wilmot.

## 1852.

- Jan. 1. Patrol attacked near Kamneganas—Major Wilmot killed. Lieutenant M'Kenzie assumed command, and carried Major Wilmot's body back to Fort Peddie.  
 Jan. 26. Two companies under Lieutenants Rae and M'Kenzie on patrol in Seyola's country : proceeded to King Williamstown Feb. 29th and returned to Fort Peddie.  
 Jan. 26. Battalion under Colonel Yarborough destroyed enemy's crops in Amatola Mountains : remained there till end of February.  
 Feb. 26. Wreck of *Birkenhead*.  
 Mar. 1. Battalion moved to Haddon.  
 Mar. 4. Engagement at Waterkloof : 2 officers wounded, 1 sergeant and 2 privates killed, 3 sergeants and 12 privates wounded.  
 Mar. 5. Colonel Yarborough and battalion thanked in Orders.  
 Mar. 10. Skirmish at Waterkloof, 10 rank and file wounded.

- Mar. 11. Complimentary order on good conduct of detachment on *Birkenhead*.
- Mar. 17. Battalion proceeded from Blinkwater to Thorn River with Colonel Napier's Division.
- May 16. Battalion returned to Blinkwater, thanked in General Orders.
- July 30. Battalion left Blinkwater on expedition across Kei to capture cattle from Chief Kreile.
- Aug. 30. Returned to Blinkwater and next day thanked in Orders.
- Sept. 14. Battalion under Major Forbes drove rebel Hottentots from Waterkloof.
- Sept. 20. Battalion returned to Blinkwater.
- Sept. 30. Battalion occupied Fort Fordyce.
- Oct. 19. A company sent to relieve detachment of Rifle Brigade at Eland's Post.
- Nov. 4. Four companies sent to occupy Waterkloof, Mundell's Krantz, and Post Retief. One company sent to relieve detachment of 74th at Blinkwater.
- Nov. 10. Headquarters sent to Fort Beaufort.
- Nov. 22. No. 3 Company rejoined from Waterkloof.

**1853-4.**

Battalion stationed at Fort Beaufort employed making roads and garrisoning outposts.

**1855.**

- June All detachments recalled to Fort Beaufort. Battalion to be ready to return to England.
- July 6. Battalion left Fort Beaufort. Complimentary address from inhabitants.
- July 10. Battalion reached Port Elizabeth.
- July 30. Embarkation on H.M.T. *Penelope*. 16 officers, 21 sergeants, 14 corporals, 9 drummers, 340 rank and file.
- Sept. 18. Arrived at Portsmouth.
- Sept. 29. Disembarked at Chatham.
- Nov. 15. Reserve Battalion became once again the depot companies.
- Nov. Officers received medals for wars of 1846-47, and 1850-51-52.

**1856.**

- Mar. 21 and 27. Lieutenant-Colonel Bertie Gordon presented medals to men for wars of 1846-47, 1850-51-52-53.
- April 4. Depot companies moved by rail to Ash and occupy M Lines at Aldershot.
- April 5. Inspection by Lieutenant-General Knollys: "Saw the instruction was good."
- April 19 and 20. Present at Queen's Review in the Long Valley.
- June 2. Depot companies present at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Staff College.
- June 16. Her Majesty Queen Victoria visited the lines of the 91st: "Expressed her praise of the cleanliness and order of the cook-house and the excellence of the soup."
- June 17. Manœuvres under H.R.H. Prince Consort.
- July 7. Inspection by Lieutenant-General Knollys: "Approved of the orderly and soldier-like conduct of the depot."
- July 8. Left Aldershot for Peterborough by rail; billeted there.
- July 9. Peterborough to York by rail; again billeted.
- July 10. Arrived at Berwick-on-Tweed.
- Aug. 26. Guard of Honour to Queen Victoria at Berwick station, on her way north to Balmoral.
- Oct. 16. A Guard of Honour to the Queen on her return south.

**1857.**

- Jan. 20. Inspection by Sir Harry Smith: "Perfect satisfaction and admiration of appearance of depot companies."
- Feb. Draft of 1 field-officer, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 9 sergeants, 8 drummers, and 120 rank and file to be got ready to join regiment at Corfu.
- Mar. 3. Depot moved to Preston under Lieut.-Colonel Rawstorne, where 2 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 drummer, and 75 privates were discharged.
- Mar. 20. The Draft embarked on *Minna* transport for Corfu.
- Mar. 30. Depot companies incorporated in depot battalion at Preston.

## CASUALTY RETURNS.

WAR OF THE AXE, 1846-7.

ACTION IN AMATOLA MOUNTAINS AND RETREAT TO BLOCK DRIFT.

APRIL 16TH, 1848.

*Killed.*

Private James Gibb.

Private James Nelson.

„ William M'Donald.

„ Robert Yule.

*Wounded*—4 privates, of whom Private M'Clune died of his wounds, 25/9/1846.

APRIL 17TH.

*Killed*—Private John Smillie.*Wounded*—1 private.

APRIL 18TH.

*Killed*—Corporal Alex. Stewart.*Wounded.*

Captain Rawstorne.

Lieutenant Cochrane (three wounds).

2 men wounded, of whom Private William Sims died next day.

PATROL AT LIEUFONTEIN, APRIL 19TH.

*Killed.*

Private Thomas Duke.

Private Thomas Hazley.

DEFENCE OF BLOCK DRIFT, MAY 12TH.

*Wounded*—Private John Jolly (died of wounds, 25/9/1846).

OPERATIONS IN AMATOLA MOUNTAINS, SEPTEMBER 1847.

3 men severely wounded.

BOER WAR, 1848.

ACTION AT BOEMPLAATS, AUG. 24.

*Wounded.*

Lieutenant Owgan.

Ensign Crampton.

5 privates.

## KAFFIR WAR, 1850-3.

## ACTION NEAR YELLOW WOODS, DEC. 29TH, 1850.

*Killed.*

|                              |                       |                               |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lieutenant Melvin.           | Private John Harding. | Private William C. Robertson. |
| Lieut. and Adj. John Gordon. | „ John M'Donald.      | „ Alexander Scott.            |
| Sergeant Robert Houston.     | „ Donald Morrison.    | „ Thomas Smith.               |
| Corporal Moses Stephenson.   | „ James Nicol.        | „ John Sweeny.                |
| Drummer William Smith.       | „ William Phillips.   | „ Alexander Thompson.         |
| Private William Cleaver.     | „ John Potter.        | „ Thomas Tollard.             |
| „ Thomas Clegg.              | „ David Ramsay.       | „ Robert Walsh.               |
| „ Thomas Deans.              | „ Samuel Reeves.      |                               |

*Wounded*—Lieutenant Borthwick, 2 sergeants, and 16 men, of whom there died subsequently :—

|                         |                      |                   |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Sergeant Cooke.         | Private James M'Nair | Private M. Flynn. |
| Corporal Burnside.      | (died, 30/12/1850).  | „ P. Mason.       |
| Private John Calverwell | Private Whiteside.   | „ T. Pringle.     |
| (died, 30/12/1850).     | „ Varmer.            | „ A. Campbell.    |
|                         | „ M'Farlane.         |                   |

JUNE 27TH, 1851.

*Wounded*—Ensign Pickwick and 1 private.

## ACTION AT WATERKLOOF, OCT 14TH, 1851.

*Killed*—1 private.

*Wounded*—Ensign Ricketts (died, 8/11/1851) and 8 privates.

## ACTION AT WATERKLOOF, MARCH 4TH, 1852.

*Killed.*

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sergeant Robert Laing. | Private Henry Currie. |
| Private Thomas Amer.   | „ Patrick M'Gahon.    |

*Wounded*—Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough, 3 sergeants, and 12 privates, of those 2 died of wounds—

Sergeant James Frain (6/3/1852).  
Private Robert M'Gavin (12/3/1852).

## ACTION AT WATERKLOOF, MARCH 10TH, 1852.

*Wounded*—10 privates, of whom two died of wounds—

Private William Mackley (9/4/1852).  
Private Pierce Halliday (13/5/1852).

DROWNED IN LOSS OF THE *BIRKENHEAD*, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1852.

|                  |                     |                   |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Sergeant Butler. | Private H. Hayward. | Private T. Walsh. |
| Corporal Webber. | „ D. Pratt.         | „ J. Buckingham.  |
| „ Smith.         | „ J. Brian.         | „ D. Daily.       |
| Private J. Birt. | „ T. Cavanagh.      | „ P. Gaffey.      |
| „ W. Weybrow.    | „ H. Ford.          | „ W. Woodman.     |
| „ J. Drury.      | „ J. Moore.         | „ W. Foster.      |
| „ J. Grant.      | „ J. Moon.          | „ J. Harpey.      |
| „ G. Justier.    | „ W. Ledgwood.      | „ T. Jays.        |
| „ W. Measures.   | „ P. Haggan.        | „ J. Evans.       |
| „ S. Haggan.     | „ F. Hackenley.     | „ J. Smith.       |
| „ G. Kemp.       | „ W. Matheson.      | „ W. Clark.       |
| „ A. Montgomery. | „ P. Smith.         | „ A. Winnington.  |
| „ W. S. Smith.   | „ C. Wyer.          | „ A. M'Fadden.    |
| „ J. Jarney.     | „ J. Delaney.       | „ J. Sweeney.     |
| „ P. Kelly.      | „ P. Hussey.        |                   |

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN, MENTIONED IN  
DESPATCHES DURING 1846-7 BY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.

Lieut.-Colonels Lindsay and Campbell as commanding battalions.

Lieut.-Colonel Campbell as commanding a mobile column.

Lieutenants Metcalfe and Thom, and Sergeants Snodgrass and Clark, for defence of outposts.

Lieutenant Dickson, for gallant attempt to rescue convoy near Trompeter's Drift (21/5/1846).

## BOER WAR, 1848. DESPATCHES BY SIR HARRY SMITH.

Lieutenant Pennington, as commanding detachment of 91st at Boemplaats.

## KAFFIR WAR, 1850-3.

G.O., 5/1/1851, by Sir Harry Smith—

“Gallant conduct of a detachment of 150 men of the 91st Regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough.”

“Major Forbes, 91st Regiment, moving a detachment; . . . a soldier-like and judicious act.”

G.O., 10/1/1851, by Sir Harry Smith—

Mentions detachment of 91st at defence of Fort Beaufort.

Attack on Fort Hare, 22/1/1851. Despatch of Major-General Somerset: “I am greatly indebted to Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough . . . and to all the officers and men for their steadiness and good conduct.”

G.O. No. 126, King Williamstown, 3/7/1851—

Captain Middlemore mentioned in despatches of Lieut.-Colonel Eyre, Major-General Somerset, and Lieut.-Colonel H. Cooper.

91st Regiment thanked for service in Amatola Mountains.

G.O., King Williamstown, 26/7/1851—

“Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough promptly despatched all the Fingoes, gallantly supported by 160 men of the 91st Regiment under Lieutenant Mainwaring.”

G.O. No. 187, 31/10/1851—

Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough, 91st, thanked by name, and the officers and soldiers generally of all regiments engaged, including 91st.

D.O., 5/3/1852, Camp, Koonap River—

The Major-General [Somerset] desires to express to Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough and the officers and troops engaged with the enemy yesterday, his high approbation of their gallant conduct.

Government Notice. Blinkwater, 12/3/1852—

"Colonel Napier accordingly placed the 91st Regiment under Major Forbes in a position to resist it (an attack on the rear); this was most effectually done after a sharp fight."

Despatch by Lieut.-Colonel J. Napier, Quantie River, 8/4/1852—

"The infantry under Major Forbes, 91st Regiment, was not engaged with the enemy, but from the judicious position the Major took up, was of great use."

G.O., No. 77, Fort Beaufort, 20/9/1852—

Mentions by name Major Forbes, 91st Regiment, and the troops generally.

### REWARDS.

May 31st, 1853. Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough gazetted C.B.

Major Forbes to be Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

### OFFICERS OF THE RESERVE BATTALION WHO SERVED IN KAFFIR WAR, 1846-7.

Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Glencairn Campbell.

Major D. Forbes.

Captain W. G. Scott.

" C. Campbell.

" E. W. C. Wright.

" J. G. Rawstorne.

" J. C. Cahill.

" J. Brown.

Lieutenant J. M. Pennington.

" E. J. Dickson.

" R. H. Howard.

Lieutenant J. Owgan.

" H. C. Metcalfe.

" G. K. Thom.

Ensign K. M'Donald.

" R. F. A. Lavers.

" A. Fitzgerald.

" J. F. Bethune.

" J. MacPherson.

Ensign and Adjutant J. Gordon.

Surgeon K. J. Power.

Assistant-Surgeon A. Barclay.

### ENGAGEMENT IN AMATOLA MOUNTAINS, APRIL 16TH-20TH, 1846.

#### *Present.*

Major Glencairn Campbell (in command).

Captain Scott.

" Ward (1st Battalion).

Lieutenant Howard.

" Owgan.

Ensign Cochrane (1st Battalion).

" Fitzgerald.

" MacPherson.

Surgeon Barclay.

200 non-commissioned officers and men.

### BATTLE OF BOEMPLAATS, AUGUST 29TH, 1848.

#### *Officers Present.*

Lieutenants Pennington, Owgan. Ensigns Mainwaring, Crampton, White. Surgeon Power.

## ACTION AT YELLOW WOODS, DECEMBER 29TH, 1850.

Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough.  
 Captain C. Campbell.  
 Lieutenant Melvin.

Lieutenant Borthwick.  
 Lieutenant and Adjutant John Gordon.

## ACTION AT WATERKLOOF, OCTOBER 14TH, 1851.

*Present.*

Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough.  
 Captain Middlemore.  
 Lieutenant Mainwaring.  
 „ Pickwick.

Lieutenant Squirrel.  
 Ensign Ricketts.  
 Lieut. and Adj. W. George Conway Gordon.  
 Assistant-Surgeon Barclay.

## OFFICERS WHO MOVED TO ALDERSHOT WITH THE DEPOT COMPANIES, APRIL 4TH, 1856.

Lieut.-Colonel Bertie Gordon.  
 Major Rawstorne.  
 „ Savage.  
 Captain Conway Gordon.  
 „ Sweeny.  
 „ Lane.  
 Lieutenant Boehmer.  
 „ Bond.

Lieutenant Hall.  
 „ Pike.  
 Ensign Burke.  
 „ Allen.  
 „ Tingcombe.  
 „ Brock.  
 Assistant-Surgeon Franks.

EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN BERTIE GORDON'S DIARY,  
DECEMBER 16, 1842.

The Garrison Orders of this evening directed a full parade of the whole garrison in the New Barrack Square at 6 o'clock on the following morning. Officers in full dress. . . . Just as we were formed, Sir George Napier, always punctual to a moment, rode into the square with his staff. . . . The prisoners amounted to 19. They outnumbered the guard, and 16 of them dressed in the dirty, ragged, ill-assorted clothing in which they had been captured, looked like anything but soldiers. There were 19 Courts Martial to be read, which duty was performed by Colonel Cloeté. Of these three contained sentences of corporal punishment, for which the triangles, planted at one side of the hollow square, stood in preparation. . . . As each prisoner stepped forward to hear his Court Martial, the General asked Major Ducat from what regiment he had volunteered. And when the first one, and then another stepped out, and the answer for each was "From the 52nd, sir," we could observe the frown gather on the brow of our General, who in his younger days so gallantly fought his way to distinction in the ranks of that regiment. . . . Of the 19 culprits, it was some consolation that only 4 had belonged to the 91st from the commencement of their service. But the real satisfaction and encouragement for the Argylls remained in the closing scene, . . . when Sir George addressed us in one of those forcible speeches which tell upon the ranks of armed men. . . . He first alluded to the scene we had just witnessed as a rare one in the British Army. He then addressed himself particularly to the deserters, and called on them to reflect on the position in which they stood and the disgrace they had brought on their regiment. . . . He then appealed to the battalion as an important half of the 91st.

"91st, I appeal to you, officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, to check this

disgraceful crime. I know you have the will and the power—use it. . . . You are a young battalion. The greater proportion, I am aware, is formed from volunteers from other regiments. Only one-third belong to the old 91st. But, men, you must remember that you now belong to the 91st Regiment—and let me tell you that I have known the 91st long. I have known them in quarters, and I have seen them in action, and I have never known or seen a better.”

Having made this speech, which, if it thrilled to the heart of every 91st man there as it thrilled mine, must have left an ineffaceable impression, he mounted his horse and departed.

‘REGIMENTAL NEWS,’ JUNE 1885.

EXTRACT FROM LETTERS WRITTEN BY MR A. JAMIESON, LATE 91ST.

I may mention, with regard to Boemplaats, that after leaving Willman’s Pass mentioned in the Records (Robley’s book) at page 32, the expedition proceeded on till Bloemfontein was reached, where it remained one or two days and constructed a fort named the “Queen’s Fort,” and as rumours were at that time prevalent among some of the Kaffir tribes that the English troops had been worsted by the Dutch rebels under command of the arch-rebel Pretorius, Sir Harry Smith, to show such was not the case, ordered the expedition on to Winburg to interview Moshesh, then a powerful chief. Previous to our leaving Bloemfontein the two rebels captured on our march up were shot, having been sentenced to death by a General Court Martial the previous afternoon.

On our arrival at Winburg the chief, Moshesh, appeared with about 1000 of his followers, half of whom were mounted and all armed. We encamped there for some days, and during our stay had a field-day, on which occasion Sir Harry Smith did not fail to show the old chief a sample of the cheer and charge with fixed bayonets made by the gallant 91st at Boemplaats, which Sir Harry said was the turning-point in the battle and gained the victory, completely routing and putting to flight the Boers. Sir Harry’s word of command to the 91st was “Charge and cheer.” Old Moshesh was astonished and surprised at our movements, and repeatedly burst out with “Inkosi Inkuli” (*i.e.*, Great Chief), for so they used to style Sir Harry.

The expedition after remaining at Winburg five or six days turned their faces towards their different stations: the two companies of the 45th and artillery were left to garrison Bloemfontein, the Rifle Brigade to King Williamstown, and the 91st proceeded to Grahamstown, after a march of over 1100 miles in 11 weeks.

(Signed) A. JAMIESON, *late 91st Regiment.*

‘REGIMENTAL NEWS,’ MARCH 1891.

At the end of the Kaffir War, 1853, the Reserve Battalion 91st was quartered at Fort Fordyce. . . . At the time the circumstances about to be related took place the weather was cold, and Sergeant-Major William Grant, a Highlander born and bred, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Peter Murray, also a Highlander, had been sitting one evening in the former’s quarters enjoying a “crack” over a good fire. When it was time to separate for the night . . . Sergeant-Major Grant accompanied him (the Quartermaster-Sergeant) to the gate and wished him good-night. On returning to his quarters the Sergeant-Major went to bed, but not feeling inclined to sleep lay awake gazing at the fire which burned brightly, thinking over home and the subjects of his recent conversation with his friend the Quartermaster-Sergeant. He had not been long thus occupied when the door opened, and to his intense surprise and alarm he saw one of his brothers enter the room. He felt perfectly certain his brother could not be anywhere near Fort Fordyce, as he believed he was then in Scotland, so when he saw him enter the room he became awestruck and could neither speak nor move. The brother walked up to his bedside, where he stopped, and looking down at him said slowly and deliberately, “Your father has just died,” and immediately after quitted the room. Quickly recovering his self-control he threw on his clothes and rushed out into the square of the fort; the moon was shining brightly and all was still, not a soul moved about except the sentry, pacing



up and down exactly opposite his hut-door some thirty yards away, and who assured him he had seen nobody since he, the Sergeant-Major himself, passed into his hut or quarters less than an hour before. On questioning the sentry at the Fort gate—the only gate—he received the reply, “No, sir, no one has passed in or out of the Fort since I let the Quartermaster-Sergeant out.” The next morning he took the earliest opportunity of consulting the Quartermaster-Sergeant concerning the strange apparition. . . . Quartermaster-Sergeant Murray was much struck on hearing what had happened, and said he had a strong presentiment it was an omen or portent which would prove true, and suggested that they should record the circumstance, specially noting the date and hour on which it occurred. Letters to and from the Cape took longer in those days than now, therefore Sergeant-Major Grant had to wait for nearly three months, when he received a letter from the brother himself, announcing the father’s death, and giving full particulars. On comparing the date and hour of death with the note taken at the time, they found—allowing for the difference in Cape and Greenwich time—that the father’s death must have taken place a few minutes before the apparition informed Sergeant-Major Grant of it. His father’s death was remarkably sudden, for though an old man he was hale and active. Like his son far off in Fort Fordyce, he too had a friend spending the evening with him, and again like his son had conducted his friend to the gate, when he shook hands with him, saying, “God bless you, old friend, I shall never see you again in this life.” He then went into his house and lay down on his bed as he was, without undressing, saying he felt very ill; the wife became alarmed, called on her son, the one before mentioned, who happened to be staying with his parents at the time; he ran to the bedside only in time to see his father breathe his last, and it was he who afterwards remarked to his mother that his brother William would be the last to hear the sad news, as it would take so long to reach the Cape.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sergeant-Major Grant gained his commission in the regiment, and left it as Major in 1874. This story was inserted in the ‘Regimental News’ by his permission. Quartermaster-Sergeant Peter

Murray gained a commission as Quartermaster in the 91st, and subsequently exchanged into the 72nd. On retiring as Hon. Captain he settled at Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

## CHAPTER V.

SERVICE AT HOME, IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND  
IN INDIA, 1848-1868.

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Portsmouth, 1848-1850.

THE total number of non-commissioned officers and men who returned with the colours from South Africa was only 220, but they were met by 447 old soldiers and recruits from the depot. During the year 121 old soldiers were discharged, and the total from deaths, discharges, desertion, and transfers was no less than 239 men. During this same period the net gain from recruits was 281. The result was that by the beginning of 1849 the battalion had lost nearly all the old soldiers who had seen service in South Africa,<sup>1</sup> and contained practically nothing but recruits. Many of the officers keen on active service had been transferred to the Reserve Battalion. In fact, of the old battalion only some few of the senior officers and the older non-commissioned officers remained.

A great change had come over the regiment, and recruiting was now no longer confined to Scotland; thus it came about as Surgeon Munro wrote: "The corps still appeared in the Army List under the designation of the Argyllshire Regiment, and, though there were two Argyllshire Campbells amongst the officers, there was not a single Argyllshire man in the ranks, and not one-fifth were Scotch. Thus the 91st had become a regiment without nationality, and while retaining its Scotch designation, with the emblem of Scotland (the thistle) embroidered on its colours and displayed on the appointments of both officers and men, its ranks were filled chiefly by Irishmen."<sup>2</sup>

It was a critical period in the history of the regiment. "What was required for a corps, circumstanced as the 91st Regiment at that time, was

<sup>1</sup> Munro, vol. i. pp. 220, 221.<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 211.

a commanding officer of conciliatory temper, sound judgment, and practical knowledge, who understood the regiment, and who possessed such disciplinary powers as to be able to rule strictly and impartially, and, by exercise of tact and prudence, keep alive a regimental harmony which was threatened with disruption."<sup>1</sup> Unfortunately Colonel Lindsay was not the man for the situation: during the summer of 1848 the discipline of the regiment deteriorated, and the 91st was in a worse state than it has ever been during all its history. When Lord Frederic Fitzclarence made his inspection, "he spoke freely and sharply to both the colonel and the adjutant, and declared that they must set about it at once and put matters right."<sup>2</sup>

Shortly after this the adjutant, Lieutenant Jennings, died suddenly, and Colonel Lindsay retired and was succeeded by Lieut. - Colonel Glencairn Campbell, who had been commanding the Reserve Battalion. Colonel Campbell at once began to take measures to restore the good name of the regiment. In this he was heartily backed up by Major Bertie Gordon, who had rejoined from Staff employment as second in command. Both Campbell and Gordon were masterful men, and though they bore little goodwill to each other they buried private animosities for the time being and worked hard to regenerate the regiment.<sup>3</sup> To revive the old associations of the regiment they re-established the corps of pipers, and brought out the old banners and pipes from the place of retirement in the Quartermaster's stores.<sup>4</sup> "Soon a pipe-major and five ordinary pipers dressed in green tunics,<sup>5</sup> tartan trews, and shoulder-plaids, appeared at the head of the regiment."<sup>6</sup> Every effort was made to try and restore to the regiment its old association with Scotland and the Highlands, and to teach the recruits the customs and traditions of the corps. Attention also was paid to the health and welfare of the men, with the result that when the cholera broke out in Portsmouth in 1849 the 91st escaped the visitation;<sup>7</sup> although other troops, especially the 77th, suffered severely.

It was no wonder that diseases of all sorts were common among the

<sup>1</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 219.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 222, 223.

<sup>3</sup> Colonel Bertie Gordon's Letters, *passim*.

<sup>4</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 228.

<sup>5</sup> The custom of dressing pipers in green doublets was borrowed by all corps from the 79th, who dressed their pipers in green because green was the colour of their regimental facings.

<sup>6</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 229.

<sup>7</sup> "We were very watchful, as far as our lights (in those days) enabled us to be, over the sanitary conditions of our barracks, and we established regimental games and amusements for the men, so as to keep them as much as possible away from the insanitary purlicus of Portsmouth, and

from the public-houses and the temptations of the other places of evening resort.

"The officers, too, mindful of their own health and pleasure, bought an eight-oared gig, which, pulled by a strong crew dressed in regular rowing trim, made a good appearance amongst the many other rowing boats, and occasionally attracted a little attention from the fair promenaders on Southsea. The crew was generally composed of the following officers: Colonel Campbell, Major Gordon, Captains Wright and Patterson, Lieutenant the Hon. E. Sinclair, Ensigns M'Kenzie and Pickwick, and myself, with Horsburgh (the lightest weight in the regiment) as coxswain."—Munro, vol. i. p. 236: "Cholera at Portsmouth."

men, and that ophthalmia, dysentery, and enteric fever were the constant scourge of the Army in those days. Surgeon Munro, writing of that period, says: "When I entered the service very little care was bestowed on the building of barracks, ventilation was scarcely ever thought of, and men were often crowded together in small rooms. The only means of ablution within reach of the soldier was the pump in the barrack square, round which, before morning parade (which was looked upon as the most important, and was often the only duty of the day), the men might be seen by dozens, half dressed, washing their hands and faces, and using their mess-tins as basins, nothing else being available. Such a thing as a bath was beyond the power of a soldier to obtain, except in garrison towns near the sea. In these stations a regiment, in the summer time, was marched down to the beach, under the officers, to bathe. This was required by the Queen's Regulations, and a doctor had always to be present."<sup>1</sup>

### **Inspection by a Peninsular Veteran, August 1849.**

To impress on the young soldiers the honour entrusted to them of carrying on the traditions of the regiment, a special parade was held on August 17th, 1849, the anniversary of the battle of Roleia. Four days later, on the anniversary of Vimiero, Major Gordon, who was then in command, invited Major-General Milman, late of the Coldstream Guards, to attend the celebration.<sup>2</sup> The Major-General had been Brigade Major to Catlin Craufurd of the 91st, who had commanded the Brigade in which the 91st served at Roleia and Vimiero, and he gladly accepted Major Gordon's invitation. In a spirited speech General Milman addressed the young soldiers of the battalion, recalling how his seeing them "reminded him of the old regiment as it stood upon the fields when he had served with it—Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna—and that in those days the conduct of the 91st regiment in camp, or quarters, or in the field, was never surpassed." The two years spent at Portsmouth in quietly drilling and moulding the young soldiers were uneventful. Occasionally there was a big review or field-day, as when in August 1849 their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. On this occasion the whole garrison, composed of Royal Artillery, the 4th, 77th, and 91st Regiments, were reviewed, and were exercised in manning the defences and in night operations. In spite of many reprimands, and a certain amount of hustling,

<sup>1</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 210.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

which in the opinion of many of the officers was not so necessary, the 91st owed a great deal to Lord Frederic Fitzclarence.<sup>1</sup>

When the time of departure arrived his lordship was able, after recounting the difficulties of practically constructing a new battalion, to congratulate Colonel Campbell "on commanding so good a corps," telling the men that "during the time that you have been in this command you have laboured under many disadvantages for so young a regiment, but owing to the perseverance of your officers and your own willing efforts, the regiment has obtained a high degree of discipline."

### Dover, 1850. The Loss of the Bagpipes.

Early in April 1850 the battalion left Portsmouth for Dover, where it was stationed for eight months until January 1851. While there it suffered a loss which might well have gone far to destroy the effort to rebuild the old *esprit-de-corps*. On July 8th Major-General Brown, C.B., K.H., Adjutant to the Forces, inspected the battalion on the Western Heights. With that lack of discrimination which unfortunately is not unknown even in our own day, he at once ordered the abolition of the regimental bagpipes, "which," as the 'Digest of Service' says, "had been clung to as the last relic that remained of the origin, the history, and the nationality of the corps. They had been handed down from the period of its formation without objection, but Major-General Brown ordained their immediate abolition, and they were abolished." So for the time being the bagpipes disappeared on parade, and the old pipe banners, dating back to early times, were once again carefully stored away.<sup>2</sup> But this cruel treatment only inspired the officers of the 91st with the determination to regain for their corps its old Highland designation and dress. Colonel Campbell refused himself to move in the matter,<sup>3</sup> but he authorised Major Gordon to do what was possible. Major Gordon's efforts, though generously backed up by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, on that occasion came to nought, but they were never subsequently abandoned, and in 1863 they were at last successful.

### Ireland, 1847.

Leaving Dover early in 1851 the regiment was, for the next few months, stationed at Manchester, with a wing at Liverpool, and later at Preston. But in July it was moved over to Ireland, where it was quartered till April 1852 at Belfast. There the officers and men made many warm friends amongst

<sup>1</sup> Munro, vol. i. pp. 223-233.

<sup>2</sup> Bertie Gordon's Letters.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

the inhabitants. A subscription, opened in the regiment, for the Belfast General Hospital brought in £32, while the regimental theatrical club, headed by its President, Sergeant-Major Robinson, presented a donation of £40, 1s. 9d. to the same institution. The good feeling which had been established between the 91st and the citizens of Belfast was most strikingly displayed on the departure of the regiment, when an address was presented to the battalion by the Worshipful the Mayor, the Earl of Belfast, and about 200 of the magistrates, bankers, merchants, and professional men and inhabitants of Belfast and the neighbourhood.<sup>1</sup>

From Belfast the regiment moved in April 1853 to Enniskillen, finding detachments at Cavan and Charlemont. During July detachments were sent to aid the civil force at Ballyconnell and at Monaghan, owing to the excitement caused by the Parliamentary elections. At Monaghan things looked so threatening that troops were called for from all sides, and a detachment of 110 men of the 91st had to start at 3 A.M. on the morning of July 23rd under Major Gordon, and march 40 miles in 14 hours to the scene of the disturbance, leaving a party at Clowes, where the magistrates were in a state of distraction. At Monaghan a force of 17 officers, 521 non-commissioned officers and men, 64 horses and 2 guns, were assembled and placed under command of Major Bertie Gordon of the 91st. This force was made up of detachments of the 16th Royal Artillery, the 17th, 63rd, 71st, 81st, and 91st Regiments. During the 23rd and 24th the troops were under arms nearly the whole day, for on the morning of the 23rd "great masses of peasantry came pouring into the town from an early hour: they were marshalled in ranks and all carried heavy bludgeons, and were under command. The numbers were estimated at 7000."<sup>2</sup> But owing to the stern look of the troops they were completely cowed and kept under control, and on the 26th the force was gradually dispersed.

One result of the forced march to Monaghan was that a good deal of discussion arose about the convenience of the soldiers' kits, and their suitability for marching, and several bets were made.<sup>3</sup> The result of which was that on

<sup>1</sup> Extract of letter address:—

TO LIEUT.-COLONEL CAMPBELL AND THE  
OFFICERS OF THE 91ST REGIMENT.

We, the undersigned Magistrates, Bankers, Merchants, Professional men, and others residing in Belfast, cannot permit the gallant 91st Regiment to take their departure from among us without expressing the unfeigned regret with which we regard that separation.

Since we have been honoured with their presence, one unanimous sentiment alone has prevailed respecting them—namely, that the officers, one and all, have displayed that high-toned gentlemanly bearing which so much distinguishes

the noble service to which they belong, while the readiness with which they always joined our citizens to promote the public good and add to popular enjoyment, calls for our gratitude and esteem. That the non-commissioned officers and privates have conducted themselves in a soldier-like and most exemplary manner, and have thus justly earned the respect of the whole community, while the exertions of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates generally, in the cause of charity, shall remain here (as elsewhere) an enduring record of the benevolent and Christian spirit which actuated the entire corps.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

August 6th, Lieutenant Norman, without training, clothed and accoutred as an infantry soldier, walked from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon,  $27\frac{3}{4}$  miles, in seven hours and forty-five minutes, winning his match with fifteen minutes to spare. A month later Major Bertie Gordon walked from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon and back,  $55\frac{1}{2}$  miles, in eleven hours and thirty-three minutes, thus winning his match with twenty-seven minutes to spare.

On September 14th, the Duke of Wellington died, and, according to Army Orders, on the 27th, the regiment went into mourning for him. The 91st, along with other corps, had the honour of sending a detachment to attend the funeral at London. On November 17th, this detachment, composed of Major Gordon, Captain Cochrane, Lieutenant Bruce, Colour-Sergeant M'Kay, Corporal Smith, and Privates James Murphy and James Hunter, marched past the body of the late Commander-in-Chief, which was lying in state in Chelsea Hospital. On the following day they followed the remains of the late Duke from the Horse Guards to their resting-place at St Paul's Cathedral. It is worth recording that when Wellington College was founded in 1852-53 the officers of the 91st sent such a large donation that they stood third on the list of subscribers for the whole Army.<sup>1</sup>

### Dublin, 1853-1854.

At the end of March 1853, Headquarters and outlying detachments were moved from Enniskillen to Richmond Barracks, Dublin, much to the delight of all concerned with the welfare of the regiment, for the constant call for detachments was not good for the discipline of the young soldier.

At the end of August Her Majesty Queen Victoria visited the Irish capital, and the regiment had the honour of attending the Royal Review in Phoenix Park. But unfortunately the ceremony was to a certain extent spoiled by heavy rain. During the autumn it became evident that war with Russia was probable, and the 91st hoped it would be chosen. The men were armed with the new rifle (the first consignment of which they had received as early as December 4th of the previous year), and reported on as highly improved and very satisfactory.<sup>2</sup> But it was not to be, and instead of going to the seat of war the regiment was called upon for volunteers for the Highland Brigade. By the middle of June it had sent 79 men to the 42nd, 90 to the 79th, and 18 to the 93rd. It also contributed a party to the 50th, thus losing in all 206 men from its strength. Recruiting, however, was brisk; from April 1853 to December 1854 no less than 417 recruits joined the colours.

<sup>1</sup> Bertie Gordon's Letters.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

**Mediterranean Service, 1854-1858.**

After just a year at Dublin, at the end of April 1854, the regiment proceeded to Cork, with detachments at Spike Island and Haulbowline. At the end of November came news that it was to move to the Mediterranean. A depot company was formed and sent to Chatham, and on December 15th the regiment embarked, 674 strong, on board the three-decker line-of-battle-ship *St George*. The Digest notes the interesting fact, that out of the 563 names borne on the ship's books, only 26 were able-bodied seamen,<sup>1</sup> which shows how dangerously weak were the arrangements in those days for manning the navy for war. After nearly drifting ashore in a calm near the Teres Light on the African coast, the *St George* reached Malta on January 11th. The 91st went into garrison in the lower St Elmo Barracks, but their time there was short, for in March came orders that they were to proceed to the Piræus. Greece, hating the Turk, had proclaimed its intention of aiding the Russians, and to prevent this France and England decided on a peaceful occupation of the country. The 91st were sent to relieve The Buffs, who with two battalions of French Marine Infantry formed the Army of Occupation.

**Piræus, 1855-1857.**

The 91st landed at the Piræus on March 23rd, and on the following day took over from The Buffs "the miserable warehouses which formed the barracks of the British soldier."<sup>2</sup> They consisted principally of corn stores and faced the harbour; they were very defective in every detail which is deemed necessary for the permanent barrack accommodation of British soldiers.<sup>3</sup> It was accordingly found expedient to relieve the congestion in these barracks by sending a detachment of two companies to Salamis Bay, some three miles distant. Major Bertie Gordon was sent in charge of this detachment,<sup>4</sup> and that indefatigable officer kept his men busy and in good health by throwing up field-works round the camp, building a small landing-pier, opening up roads from Salamis Bay to the Piræus and to Athens, distant one and a half miles, in addition to constructing the necessary kitchens, offices, &c. In the camp, he provided a skittle ground for his men. A detachment was kept at Salamis Bay practically all the time the regiment was in Greece, the companies on detachment being relieved every few months from Headquarters, as the camp was found much more healthy than the Piræus.

<sup>1</sup> Digest.<sup>2</sup> Ibid.<sup>3</sup> Ibid.<sup>4</sup> Digest; Bertie Gordon's Letters.



In June, Major Gordon assumed command of the regiment,<sup>1</sup> as Colonel Campbell was acting as Commandant of the British Forces in Greece, under the French Admiral Le Barbier-de-Tinan, who commanded the Allied Forces of Occupation.

The routine of garrison duty was broken by field-days, in which the French Marine Infantry co-operated with the regiment; and by route marches and occasional bivouacs at the Pass of Daphne and on Mount Pentelicus.

On September 14th, the fall of Sebastopol was celebrated at the Piræus. The troops of the British and French Contingent Forces were formed in line along the quays. The companies of the 91st at Headquarters, in review order, with the colours, were on the left of the 2nd Regiment of French Marine Infantry. "Major Gordon had previously read to the battalion the Order of the day, announcing the fall of Sebastopol on September 8th, the total destruction of all that remained of the Russian fleet, and the retirement of the enemy to the northern side of the harbour. At 12 o'clock the ships in the harbour . . . dressed colours and fired a royal salute of 21 guns, during which the regiment at open order presented arms: after which three cheers were given in line at a signal from the Colonel Commanding. The half battery of field-pieces of the French Marine Infantry, formed on the extreme right, fired a salute of 101 guns. The celebration of the great event was terminated by the Lieutenant-Colonel Superieur de Vassoin marching at the head of his regiment past the 91st, which retained its formation in line with shouldered arms, each half company of the French cheering as it passed in front of the line."

The concord between the French and British forces in Greece was perfect among all ranks. In September, the "Sous Officiers" of the French flag-ship, the steam frigate *Gomez*, were entertained by the sergeants' mess of the regiment, and they in turn entertained Sergeant-Major Stewart and 31 sergeants of the 91st. The band of the regiment "played in" the French Marine Infantry when it returned from a camp at Daphne. On October 5th came the news that a French officer, Captain Bertrand, had been carried off by brigands. Two companies of the 91st, under Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, joined the French forces sent in pursuit of the miscreants, and a most laborious day was spent searching the woods of Munychiurn.<sup>2</sup> The search party, which left camp about 9 A.M. in the morning, did not return home till 2 A.M. the following day. The brigands completely escaped, and the French officer only regained his liberty after the Greek Treasury had paid a ransom of one thousand pounds, which the brigands stipulated must be paid in English gold. Owing to the apprehension of further acts of brigandage the outlying piquets were stationed in future about a mile from the town on the old and

<sup>1</sup> Digest; Bertie Gordon's Letters.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

new roads to Athens. They were composed of one officer and fifty rank and file at each post, and were relieved monthly by the English and French troops alternately.

During the winter, route marches, field-days, and bivouacs were held from time to time, and amusement was provided for the men by the establishment of a reading-room and a theatrical club. On one occasion, after a brigade field-day with the French troops on the plains below the Acropolis, the opportunity was taken of showing the men some of the remains of the old world, and Lieut.-Colonel Gordon and Captain Patterson lectured to an interested audience on the history of the Parthenon and the Acropolis.<sup>1</sup> The men were especially interested in Mars Hill, where Saint Paul had addressed the Court of Areopagus. Further employment was found for the men in extending the battalion parade-ground near the quay. In November came the news that the Reserve Battalion which had returned to England from the Cape had been merged into six depot companies, and had ceased to exist as a separate unit.

Owing to intense friction between Colonel Campbell and Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, the latter was recalled home in January 1856.<sup>2</sup>

The year 1856 passed uneventfully. The regiment was occupied, as in the previous year, drilling, constructing useful works, and in field operations, either by itself or with its comrades of the French Marine Infantry. On one occasion, in June, a set piece was tried. The French Rear-Admiral, Count E. Bouët Willaumez, K.C.B., furnished a plan of the battle of Isly fought in Algeria, and the combined French and English forces went through the different phases of the battle. During the summer the camp at Salamis Bay was re-established, and companies were sent there in rotation, much to the benefit of their health.

In the beginning of 1857 news came that the Force of Occupation would soon be withdrawn, and on February 16th a farewell parade of the Allied Forces was held at the Piræus. The French Admiral, Count Bouët Willaumez, addressed the regiment at the end of the parade—

“Officers and soldiers of the 91st, the time is near when we must part, and I now offer you my sincere thanks for your most admirable discipline and for your hearty support. In Greece, just as in the Black Sea, or before Sebastopol, English and French troops have proved the genuineness of their alliance in the midst of circumstances of the gravest nature. A cheer, then, for the united flags of France and of old England.”

Ten days later the Right Honourable Thomas Wyse, C.B., H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, was pleased to review the regiment. After witness-

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Bertie Gordon's Letters.

ing some manœuvres, he rode into the square formed for his reception, and thus addressed the regiment:—

“Officers and men of the 91st, I have witnessed your evolutions to-day with the satisfaction which every one must feel in seeing the exercises of British troops, amongst whom, I need not say, your regiment holds a distinguished place for efficiency and discipline. But you have other claims to praise of a special character. A British force has now occupied, in conjunction with French allies, this country for nearly three years, not invited and yet not in the territory of an enemy—a difficult and often a very delicate position, requiring much firmness and circumspection. Both these qualities you have equally exhibited. You, and the regiments which have preceded you, have successfully accomplished the task for which you were sent here, and you have accomplished it in a manner in which brave men would naturally have accomplished it. Whatever may have been the misapprehensions with which you were received, you have vanquished them, and have won, by pure force of good conduct and respect for others, the esteem and regard of the most reluctant. You have met from the inhabitants many acts of kindness and goodwill, and in return, I am proud as yourselves to say, that not a single complaint of wrong done to person or property has reached me, or of any act which between you and the inhabitants would produce dissensions or disturbance. To this praise, high and deserved as it is, I have to add another. You were landed here not alone, you came with your French allies by your side: with them I need not say you have lived, as well as those before you, as brothers. Your remembrance of the time you have passed together must be one of continual harmony and mutual good feeling, without a word or deed for a single day to interrupt it. In a word, the occupation of Greece stands, I believe, unexampled in the history of occupations. It is an instructive example and lesson to all within its influence.

“But, as we are now soon about to part, I cannot take leave of you without pain as well as pleasure. I have only to add my sincere wishes that you may continue to add to the honours you have already acquired, and maintain everywhere, as here, the highest boast of the British soldier—respect for law and consideration for others. May you ever be united, as you now are (Admiral Willaumez, M. Mercier, and others of the French military and naval service and the French Legation were present), and as you have been all this time, but one camp, as we of the civil service have been one legation. May you keep for years to come the union, so fortunate for all, indissoluble. You came here arm-in-arm, and arm-in-arm I am glad to see both officers and men, men and officers, now departing. Expressing anew my own personal acknowledgments, and, I may venture to add, those of our Governments, I wish each and all, with all my

heart, a happy journey to your new destination, and all manner of prosperity."

On February 28th the 91st embarked on H.M.S. *Majestic* and *Cressy*, after handing over to the care of the Greek authorities the graves of those who had died during the occupation. The cemetery was situated in the plains just outside the town of Piræus. Amongst those who died in Greece was Captain Dalrymple, the Paymaster, who was killed in bed by his house falling down owing to an earthquake.<sup>1</sup>

### Ionian Islands, 1857-1858.

On arriving at Corfu, Headquarters went into garrison at the Citadel, while two companies were sent to the fortress island of Vido, which guarded the entrance to the Bay. The Ionian Islands were regarded as one of the pleasantest foreign stations in the service. The climate is on the whole good in Corfu; there was plenty of society, and good sport could be obtained on some of the islands and on the mainland of Albania. The islands had been handed over to England in 1814, at the time of the Congress of Vienna. A garrison of four infantry regiments and considerable detachments of Garrison Artillery was maintained, and Corfu was heavily fortified. But by 1857 there was a strong desire among many of the islanders for union with Greece. At times, feeling was so strong that the troops had to be turned out to assist the Government. At the moment the 91st arrived at Corfu elections had just taken place for the Parliament which declared unanimously for union with Greece.

In April, a draft, under Brevet Major Savage, of 6 officers, 8 sergeants, and 129 rank and file arrived from home. In July the Grenadiers, No. 6, and the Light Company, under the command of this officer, were sent on detachment to Zante, while No. 4 Company went to Ithaca. In August, Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., inspected the battalion, and, after complimenting the men on their conduct, said "that he had selected the 91st for service in the Southern islands, partly because it was a more formed regiment, a finer body of men, better drilled than the others, but that he regretted to part with it."<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, early in September the regiment sailed to Cephalonia to relieve the 68th Regiment.

Cephalonia was not such a popular station as Corfu, there was less society and but little sport. Headquarters, consisting of three companies, was stationed at Argostoli, the chief town of the island, while half a company was sent across the bay to Lixuri, a town of 5000 inhabitants, distant about 45 minutes' row by

<sup>1</sup> Munro, vol. ii. p. 148.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

sea, but 20 miles by land. Another half company garrisoned Fort George in the interior,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Argostoli. This fort was an ancient Venetian fortress, on a lofty isolated hill, with a small old-world town below its walls.

During most of the time that the regiment was in the Ionian Islands, Colonel Campbell was on leave of absence, and the command devolved on Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bertie Gordon, who as usual kept the men well occupied. Under his supervision the regiment constructed two skittle alleys at Vido, and an access from the esplanade at Argostoli, in the shape of steps on a large scale, formed from the materials of a disused five-gun battery; which work was described by the President of Cephalonia "as a great public improvement," and obtained with his authority the appellation of the "Argyll Steps." The detachment at Zante had also been kept busy, and during the twelve months that it was there it constructed two rifle-ranges, one on the shore near the city of Zante, and the other about three miles off on the shore facing Cephalonia. It also renovated the burial-ground of the garrison, repaired all roads within the castle, and made two skittle alleys.

Early in 1858 the establishment of the regiment was changed from six service and six depot companies, to ten service and two depot companies, and in pursuance of this plan two drafts of 82 and 50 non-commissioned officers and men, most of whom had seen service in South Africa, arrived from home.

### Journey to India.

During the summer news came that the 91st was to proceed to India to help to stamp out the embers of the Mutiny. Accordingly, by July, the regiment was reassembled at Corfu under command of Colonel Campbell, who had rejoined in January. On August 23rd Sir George Buller made his farewell inspection of the regiment, and "expressed his high satisfaction with its appearance and the conduct of the men since it has been under his command."<sup>1</sup> On September 4th the regiment embarked, 31 officers, 42 sergeants, and 743 rank and file, under Colonel Glencairn Campbell, C.B., on board H.M.S. *Perseverance*. Alexandria was reached on the evening of the 8th, but it was not till ten days later that the men disembarked. Meanwhile arrangements were made to transport the regiment across the Peninsula to Suez. It was long before the days of the canal, and the railway was not yet finished. The Nile had to be crossed by steamers and flats at Kaffa-*ez-Tayat*. The regiment was sent off from Alexandria by wings. The Headquarters and right wing started at 6.30 P.M. on the afternoon of the 18th, the left wing under Major Patterson at the same time on the following day. The rail head, ten miles beyond No. 13 station, was reached about

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

4 A.M. in the morning. "Here donkeys were in readiness to convey the troops across the seventeen miles of desert to Suez. They had been drawn up, as had been arranged by the Headquarter Staff, in sections of 30, rank entire. As each section was mounted it was caused to move off, leaving an interval of about 30 yards between sections, and a further interval between companies of 100 yards. In this order the march proceeded at a steady pace of about four miles an hour, halting twice at the post stations. The sick were conveyed in passengers' vans, four of which followed the column, one carrying a small medicine chest and a skin of water."<sup>1</sup> The men thoroughly enjoyed the novel experience, as is seen by the following lines from a topical song current in the corps at the time :—

"Number seven was the troop of all others made the show,  
With gallant Baillie at their head, how they make their donkeys go!"<sup>2</sup>

The Khedive, in giving leave for troops to pass through Egypt, had expressly stipulated that they should go through the country merely as private individuals. Accordingly, the arms and accoutrements had been packed in boxes at Alexandria, and the colours were conveyed under the charge of two officers in a closed horse-van. All baggage had been sent on ahead on camel-back. Consequently, the men, dressed in white duck trousers and forage caps, crossed the desert in the greatest comfort. The two wings embarked on separate transports at Suez and at once sailed for Bombay, so that the regiment was not reunited until October 11th, when the left wing reached Poona.

### India, 1858-1868.

At Poona, a halt was made for three weeks before starting the up-country march to Kamptee. Meanwhile, on October 21st, Colonel Campbell was appointed to command a brigade at Tonghoo in Burmah.

On November 3rd, the regiment under command of Major Patterson started for Kamptee. Kamptee is a station in the Central Provinces on the extreme north frontier of the Madras Presidency, near to Nagpore. In those days it was extremely difficult to get at, as there were no railways beyond Poona. Colonel Gordon, in one of his vehement letters, called it "the most barbarous, the most inaccessible, the most neglected, and the most forgotten station in British India."<sup>3</sup> The disgraceful state of the barracks, and the want of proper sanitary and hospital accommodation, seem to have justified these strictures. There had been no alteration made in the barracks since they had been occupied by the 21st Fusiliers, fourteen years previously. The authorities themselves seem to have had but little idea of how to reach the station, for as often as not they sent the drafts round to Madras

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Goff, p. 234.

<sup>3</sup> Bertie Gordon's Letters.

instead of Bombay.<sup>1</sup> When they did so, it used often to take them six months, owing to the monsoons, to march from Madras to Kamptee.

It took the regiment three weeks<sup>2</sup> to march from Poona to Kamptee. On the way a telegraphic message from the Commander-in-Chief was received at Jaffarabad, on the 21st, to leave a wing at Jaulna. So the left wing under Major Savage returned there, while Headquarters continued their march, and arrived at Kamptee on December 12th.

### Operations against the Rebels.

The left wing, which had been sent back to Jaulna, was at once broken into two detachments and sent to co-operate with other troops which were engaged in hunting down the insurgent Rohillas. Major Savage with 200 men co-operated with a field force under Brigadier-General Hill which was operating from Hyderabad. The other detachment under Captain Bond was mounted on ponies and attached to a force under the command of Sir Hugh Rose. Both detachments made several long and trying marches, without however being engaged with the enemy. Ultimately the wing was reunited and sent off to Kamptee, where it arrived on February 25th, 1859.

On March 9th, No. 5 Company under Captain Battiscombe was sent out on a column with some Madras Artillery and native cavalry and infantry in the direction of the towns of Mooltye and Baitool, on the Hoshungabad road, as reports had been received that Tantia Topee, whose sudden raids and incursions were the terror of the Nerbudda Valley, was in the neighbourhood. On the 27th Major Patterson was despatched to take command of this column, with Lieutenant Hollway as his staff officer. After being out about five weeks without getting in touch with the rebels, the column rejoined Headquarters on April 18th.

On April 22nd a similar column under Major Savage, with Lieutenant Perkins as his staff officer, and No. 2 Company under Lieutenant D'Eye, proceeded to the same district, but with similar fortune, and after a month in the field rejoined Headquarters on May 18th.

### Kamptee, December 1858 to February 1863.

The four years spent in garrison at Kamptee were on the whole uneventful. On March 7th, 1859, Lieut.-Colonel Bertie Gordon arrived from England and

<sup>1</sup> Bertie Gordon's Letters.

<sup>2</sup> The country was very disturbed: on November 5th a letter was received at Seroor, from the Commissioner of Nagpore, asking the commanding officer to push on to Kamptee as fast as possible. But a

delay was caused by a telegraphic despatch received on the 18th from the Commander-in-Chief of Madras ordering the regiment to take a more northerly route to co-operate with a force advancing from Baitool.

took command, as in the previous October Colonel Glencairn Campbell<sup>1</sup> had been given the command of a brigade in Burmah. Colonel Gordon found the whole regiment concentrated at Kamptee, with the exception of one company which was on detachment at Chindwarrah, a village some eighty-four miles north of Kamptee. The detachment at Chindwarrah was relieved every four months. Its use was proved in November, when No. 1 Company on being relieved was despatched to join some irregular forces employed in dispersing a band of marauders whose headquarters lay in the hills between Chindwarrah and the Nerbudda River. Meanwhile at Kamptee garrison duty was the order of the day, relieved by an occasional inspection, or by the arrival of a draft or the departure of time-expired men. Discipline was good, and in October the inspecting officer, Brigadier Carthew, complimented the men on the small amount of crime of every description, also on the fact that the Cantonment Magistrate "had reported to him that no soldier of the 91st regiment had been complained against in this country since the regiment arrived at Kamptee," nearly a year before.<sup>2</sup> A year later the Brigadier was again able to compliment the regiment on its excellent behaviour. This was no doubt due to a great extent to the ability and energy of its commanding officer. Colonel Gordon took endless pains to secure the wellbeing of his regiment.<sup>3</sup> He established a reading-room and coffee-room, he made every effort to encourage the soldiers to take up the gardens placed at their disposal, and he did all in his power to provide healthy recreation for their leisure hours. One notable experiment that he tried was a system of promotion of corporals and lance-corporals based on competitive examination. This new idea he introduced in September 1860.<sup>4</sup> The method of procedure was that a certain number of marks were given for each year of good service, and a certain number for physical fitness, and the rest for knowledge as the result of a written examination. Only half the vacancies in the non-commissioned ranks were thus filled, the other half being filled, as before, by seniority. Colonel Gordon claimed for his system that it encouraged zeal and study. He found that the ambitious young soldiers, owing to this system, preferred

<sup>1</sup> The following letter, addressed to Colonel Campbell on his promotion to the rank of Brevet Colonel, is the best commentary on his soldier-like capacity and powers of command :—

"AIX-LA-CHAPELLE,  
11th August 1854.

"MY DEAR COLONEL,—Your letter of the 7th inst. reached me here yesterday, and I think the best way of testifying my opinion of your services will be by authorising you to make whatever use you can of this letter. Your activity and gallantry in the different Kaffir affairs were made known to me before I assumed the command of the Troops on the Frontier, and for that reason I appointed you

to the command at Fort Beaufort, and subsequently selected you to lead one of the three columns directed to attack the fastnesses of the Amatola Mountains. The General Orders issued will show how highly I appreciated the gallantry of the troops and the skill with which they were led, leading ultimately to the capture of the Gaika chief Sandilla, and the successful termination of the war.

"The battalion under your command was in very high order, and also one of the best Bush-ranger Corps I ever met with.—I remain, &c.,

"G. H. F. BERKELEY, *General*."

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 203.

<sup>4</sup> Appendix, p. 202.



to remain in the regiment instead of applying to be sent to the colleges established to train men for civil employment under the Government. Of those promoted by merit very few, if any, were afterwards reduced, the proportion indeed being absurdly small as compared with that of those promoted by seniority, while the demand made for educational books at the canteen was astonishingly great. But, as Colonel Gordon wrote in reporting on the experiment, "to be successful, it requires the constant vigilance of the commanding officer, and his hearty zeal and goodwill in carrying it out, and it requires also undeviating strictness and impartiality. It will fail under an indolent commanding officer."

During 1861, carpenters', shoemakers', and tentmakers' shops were opened in barracks, and a large dancing-floor was laid down in the gardens, while once a-week during the hot weather the regiment was marched out before sunrise without arms and accoutrements, to high ground, where coffee was served and sports were enjoyed, so that "every soldier is compelled to breathe a different stratum of air once a-week."<sup>1</sup> Later in the year, thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Gordon's measures, two excellent gymnasias were established, one for the sergeants, the other for the rank and file.

Not only should the commanding officer pay attention to the present needs of his corps, but it is his duty to see that the historical records of the regiment are carefully preserved. It is to Colonel Bertie Gordon that the regiment owes the present handsome volume containing the Digest of Service. The preface to this volume relates how, "For many years Colonel Bertie Gordon, who assumed the permanent command of the regiment in March 1859, and who had previously held temporary command for longer or shorter periods, since October 1848, had noticed with pain and shame the negligent manner in which the Record of Service of his regiment had been kept. The volume which contained the Record was a common folio, such as a petty tradesman would use in his business. The entries were, ordinarily speaking, left to the Orderly-room clerks for the time being, to whose keeping the book was consigned. Years full of eventful circumstances in the career of a regiment were chronicled by a few meagre details, and bad grammar and incorrect spelling distinguished its pages.

"The original volume which Lieut.-Colonel Robert Anderson handed on to his successors in command in 1844, and which might have been valuable for its age, seems to have disappeared since 1850, or about that period, when the Adjutant rewrote the Record himself, in such a volume as is described above, and with repetitions of, and additions to, its errors."

The new volume was beautifully written up to date between August and November 1861 by Private Haslington of the regiment, but unfortunately some important information is missing, for by that year the Appendix of the

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

original volume, which had been in existence and seen by Colonel Gordon soon after he joined the service, could no longer be traced.

Colonel Gordon also rediscovered, among a mass of papers in the Orderly Room, in August 1861, the old Waterloo Roll of the regiment. It had been saved from destruction by Sergeant Hirst in 1848, when a quantity of old books and papers had been ordered to be burnt. Colonel Gordon now sent it to London to be carefully restored and bound. When the volume returned, he had included in the same cover a duplicate roll engrossed on vellum by Private Haslington. This volume is now most carefully preserved in the Officers' Mess, along with the Roll of Deceased Soldiers,<sup>1</sup> dating from 1812. But unfortunately the Roll of Deceased Soldiers was never properly kept, as will be seen by the great discrepancies between the number of deaths recorded in it and those recorded by the Digest of Service, in Peninsular times. In October 1861 Colonel Gordon was able to announce to the regiment that the daughters of the late Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay had presented to him the old colours of the regiment, formerly in their father's possession, and that he had sent them to his own home, Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire, where they still remain.<sup>2</sup>

To turn to other events, in 1860, Lieutenant Obbard died of cholera at Omerapore, while taking down a batch of time-expired men to Poona. In August Lieut.-Colonel Gordon received the brevet rank of Colonel. In 1861 Lieutenant Roberts met his death in a very sad manner. When he left the mess about 10.45 on August 28th, the night was very dark and stormy. He lost his way, wandered off the road in the grounds of a bungalow, and fell down an unguarded well and was drowned.

In November 1859, Sergeant Peter Walsh, No. 8 Company, Corporal James Copland of the same company, and Privates Robert Loydall and Arthur Keeffe of No. 9 Company, distinguished themselves by seizing a mad soldier who was rushing about with a loaded rifle.

In February 1861 Privates John Yorke and Robert Carson, two young soldiers, were brought to the notice of the commanding officer by Captain Gregg, who commanded the draft to which they belonged. "Private Yorke devoted himself with unremitting attention as a hospital orderly to the numerous cholera patients of the draft, when it was attacked by sickness at Masulipatam. Night and day he was to be found at his post. Private Robert Carson also attended the sick at the same time, and devoted himself to his sick and dying comrades so closely that the surgeon told him that he would have to send him away unless he took some rest."<sup>3</sup>

In May 1861 Private William Griffin of No. 9 Company gallantly attempted to save the life of a volunteer from the 64th Regiment who was

<sup>1</sup> Bound and presented to the regiment by Col. Robley.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 339.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

seized by cramp whilst bathing in a piece of water near the village of Maiker. The man sank and disappeared. Private Griffin swam to his rescue, and after diving three or four times found him and brought him to the surface, but unfortunately the man expired before he could be brought to land.

In April 1862 Colonel Gordon proceeded to Europe, and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Savage assumed temporary command of the regiment, till relieved by Colonel Patterson in December. The 91st continued to receive the most flattering reports at the periodical inspections.<sup>1</sup> At the beginning of 1863 came orders to prepare for a move, and in February the regiment left Kamptee and marched to Jubbulpore, thus leaving the Madras command and entering that of Bengal. At its new station the 91st retained its old tradition of strict discipline, and in December the inspecting officer was able to announce that he was informed by the Civil Authorities that not a complaint had been made against a man of the regiment since its arrival at Jubbulpore, and added that "Such excellent conduct redounds not only to the credit of the regiment itself, but also to the service at large."<sup>2</sup>

### Restoration of Nationality to the 91st.

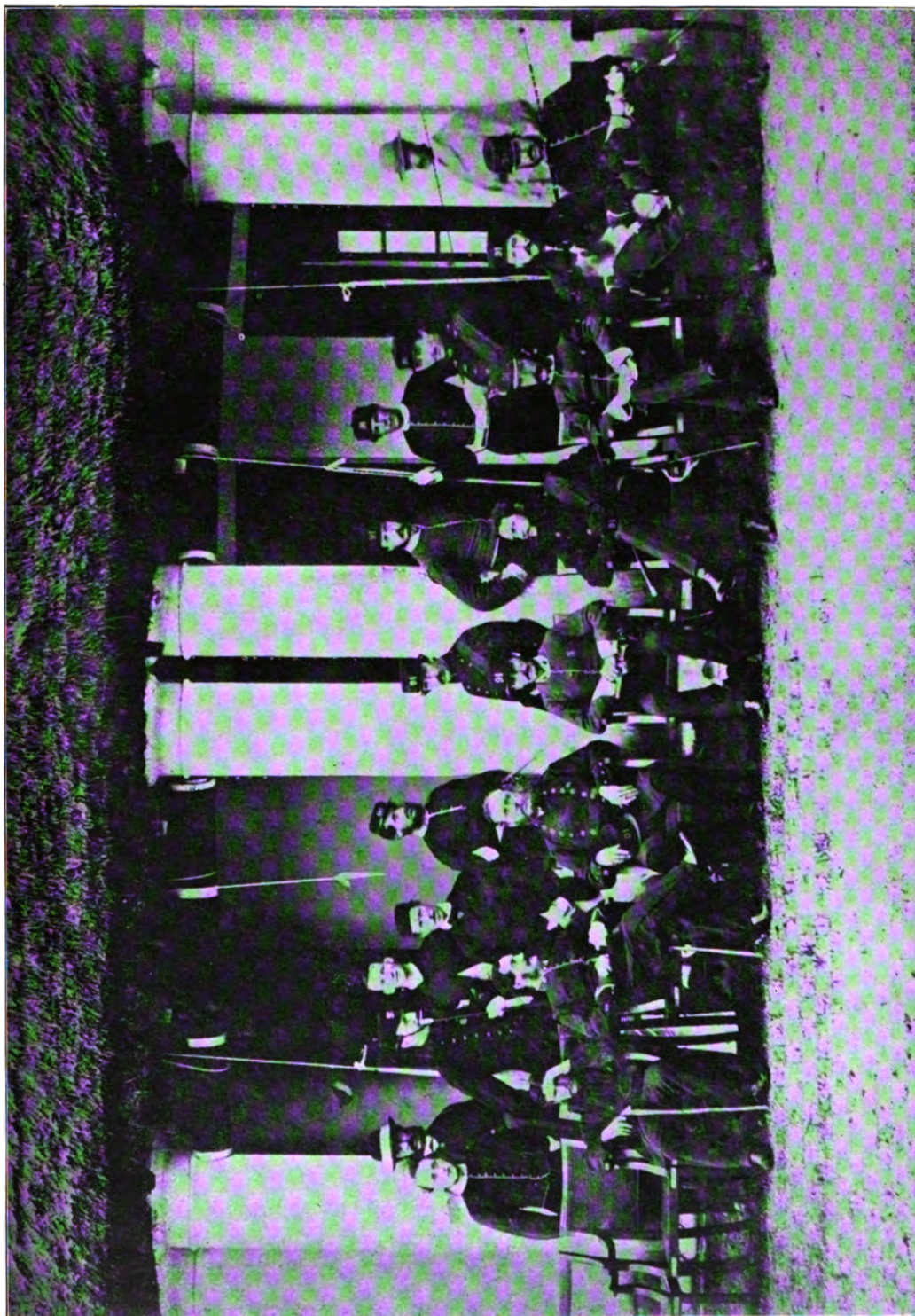
From the day on which Major-General Brown had ordered the abolition of the bagpipes, Colonel, or as he then was, Major Gordon, had worked for the restoration to the corps of its old Highland designation and dress. Immediately on assuming command, in 1859, he had increased his efforts. But letters and memoranda to the Horse Guards were of no avail. However, when at home on leave in 1863, Colonel Gordon determined to gain as an ally the Duke of Argyll, who was naturally interested in the corps raised by his ancestor, and had great influence at Court owing to his intimate friendship with Her Majesty the Queen. Meanwhile, Colonel Gordon had been most carefully providing statistics of the number of Scots in the corps:<sup>3</sup> the percentage of crime among Scotsmen, Englishmen, and Irishmen, and also among Presbyterians, Church of England, and Roman Catholics. At the moment the regiment was composed of 241 Scots, 501 Englishmen, and 323 Irishmen.<sup>4</sup> But, as Colonel Gordon pointed out, the question at issue was not the proportion of Scots in the ranks—that could easily be altered by authority to recruit only in Scotland. The point was whether the regiment was originally raised and recruited as a purely Scottish and Highland corps. "I repeat," he wrote, "that, English although we are at present by a great majority, it was not so in former days, and has only been since 1842, when, in order to fill up the ranks of the 42nd and 71st, the 91st was called upon to send nearly 200 soldiers, Scotsmen, to those corps, and to receive volunteers

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> Bertie Gordon's Letters.

<sup>4</sup> Colonel Gordon's Letters.



# OFFICERS OF THE 91ST ARGYLLSHIRE REGIMENT.

KAMPTEE, 1863.

*Back Row (left to right).—*Captain Bond. Captain Kysh. Captain Wood. Dr Henry. Dr Murphy. Lieutenant Wade. Captain Burton. Captain Bruce.  
Lieutenant Harvey. Lieutenant Rolfe. Lieutenant Rogers.

*Front Row (left to right).—*Lieutenant Hamilton. Lieutenant Tingcombe. Major Battiscombe. Lieutenant-Colonel Savage. Captain Gurney.  
Lieutenant Butler. Lieutenant Hamilton. Lieutenant Caudwell.





from English regiments. That in 1854 the 91st was again called upon to give up its Scotsmen to the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd. That I have in my possession the old Waterloo Roll of the 91st Regiment, showing that the 800 who in that day stood under its colours were almost all Scotsmen, and that now so great is the desire in the regiment to receive the regimental dress which it once wore, that its restoration is a matter of the deepest interest amongst us." Officers and men alike were keenly interested in the question. During 1859 the company officers spent no less than £86 in providing bagpipes for their companies,<sup>1</sup> for in spite of the order of 1850, as soon as it arrived in India, the corps had once again reorganised its pipe band. It was due to the great exertions and careful training of Corporal William W. Cameron of No. 8 Company that the regiment soon found itself possessed of a body of excellent pipers. When the pipe band was officially recognised by the War Office in 1865, Corporal Cameron was promoted sergeant and appointed Pipe Major.

Thanks to the intervention of the Duke of Argyll, the Commander-in-Chief so far relented as to promise, in December 1863, to grant to the 91st a Highland uniform in all respects the same as the other non-kilted Highland regiments. This was officially announced in May 1864, when the following Order appeared:—

"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 91st Foot resuming the appellation of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, and being clothed and equipped as a non-kilted Highland corps. Tunic, as worn in all Highland regiments. Trews, of the Campbell tartan. Chaco, blue cloth with diced band and black braid. Forage cap, Kilmarnock, with diced band. The officers to wear plaids and claymores. The alteration of the dress is to take place from April 1st, 1865.<sup>2</sup> The white waistcoat with sleeves, issued to other Highland regiments, will not be worn by the 91st Foot."

Meanwhile a most extraordinary argument arose as to the tartan in which the 91st had been raised.<sup>3</sup> It originated in the following manner. The Duke wrote to Colonel Gordon saying that he assumed that the dress of the regiment would be the "dark green and blue tartan of the Campbells." Colonel Gordon, however, objected to this as being too like the tartan of the 42nd and 93rd. Moreover, when examining different setts of tartan he became persuaded by some tailors in London that the original 91st sett had a red stripe in it. Being an east country man, he was no doubt accustomed to seeing the Cawdor Campbells wearing a tartan with a red stripe. Accordingly, setting aside the evidence of the Digest, which he had so often before quoted (and not being in possession of evidence from contemporary pictures and documents which we now possess), he became convinced that the original tartan of the regiment had a red stripe. The Duke of Argyll acknowledged that the dark green and blue tartan was

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 344.

<sup>3</sup> Appendix, pp. 199-201.

very like that of the 42nd and 93rd, but he did not care for the red stripe, as he had never been accustomed to it, and thought it too much like that of his ancestral foes, the Atholes. He suggested at first that, as each chief of each clan distinguished his own setting by adding a white stripe, the 91st should assume the ducal tartan with the white stripe. Meanwhile, he consulted Colonel Campbell of Skipness, whom he considered a great authority on tartans. Colonel Campbell unfortunately maintained that he was always accustomed to wear a tartan with a red stripe, and insisted that the Argyll sett ought to have a red stripe. The Duke, however, although he had given up the idea of the white stripe as being too like the Lamont tartan, suggested that a new tartan might be invented for the regiment, called the Ninety-First Argyll tartan, in which both the red and the white stripe should be introduced. But he ended by agreeing that if this new tartan was too expensive, or could not be prepared in time, that he thought that the tartan with the red stripe should be adopted, because in his opinion the evidence of Colonel Gordon and Colonel Campbell of Skipness proved that it was the original tartan of the regiment. It was found impossible to get ready in the time proposed a tartan with the red and the white stripe; accordingly the 91st, a west country regiment, found itself clothed in an east country tartan. Very soon evidence was produced which showed that the red-striped Campbell tartan was not worn in Argyllshire at the end of the 18th century. The consequence was that people came to think that no one knew in what tartan the regiment was raised. The myth grew,<sup>1</sup> and about the year 1881 a long correspondence appeared on the subject in 'The Scotsman' and elsewhere, and for some time it was held that the original<sup>2</sup> tartan had a white stripe in it. But the contemporary pictures of Captain Murdoch of Gartincaber and of Colonel William Douglas conclusively prove that the 'Digest of Service' is correct, and that the regiment was raised "in the dark green tartan with the black stripe." While the newly discovered Lochnell MS. distinctly says the tartan was that of Clan Campbell.

### The Regimental Dinner.

In 1864, to celebrate the restoration of its Highland designation and uniform, a regimental dinner took place at the Albion Tavern under General Hay. It was subsequently decided to make the dinner an annual institution. A club was formed for this purpose, open to past and present officers. The subscription was a guinea. The title of the club was originally the 91st Highlanders'

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Appendix to Lord Archibald Campbell's 'Argyll.'

<sup>2</sup> Lochnell and Ardslnish, cadets of Argyll, used to wear a setting with the white stripe. The picture of General Duncan in possession of Barbreck shows this. Dunstaffnage has a piece of the

cloak worn by Ardslnish; this also has the white stripe. But uniform regulations in old times were not strictly adhered to, and officers, on service and at other times, often adopted articles of dress which pleased their own individual fancies.

Annual Dinner and Benevolent Club, as the surplus funds were used for charitable purposes connected with the regiment. The institution flourished, and the club continued in existence for twenty-four years, until in June 1888 it was amalgamated with the 93rd Dinner Club, as the "Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders' Dinner Club."

### Jubbulpore, 1863-1865.

The regiment remained at Jubbulpore till 1865,<sup>1</sup> having a detachment of three companies under the second in command at Nagoda. In January 1865 Colonel Gordon returned from England and assumed command,<sup>2</sup> and Lieut.-Colonel Patterson went to Nagoda. The Nagoda detachment had the misfortune to be visited by an attack of cholera in June, and two of the best sergeants of the regiment, Sergeants Hinks and Avery, were carried off by it. At Jubbulpore the companies there suffered greatly from the bad barrack accommodation and the heat. The regiment had now been stationed six years in the plains of India. In August there was an outbreak of epidemic fever, and three companies had to be sent away under canvas. Meanwhile, Colonel Gordon raged<sup>3</sup> in vain against the want of proper sanitary conveniences and arrangements. In November<sup>4</sup> came orders that the regiment should proceed to Dum Dum early in December. The first stage of the journey was made by march route to Mirzapore, which was reached on January 5th, 1866. Thence the journey was continued by train, but the railway company's arrangements were so bad<sup>5</sup> that the journey to Calcutta took forty-eight hours, during the whole of which time the men were cooped up in the carriages, except for two halts, during which food was cooked.

<sup>1</sup> Extract from the 'Regimental News,' April 1889, taken from 'All the Year Round':—

"A few years ago, in the military cantonment at Jubbulpore in the East Indies, five officers of Her Majesty's 91st Foot were assembled, four playing at whist and one looking on. A brief narrative was written of the names of, and signed by, all five officers—comprising the lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and two ensigns of the regiment, and transmitted to the editor of a London weekly newspaper. The cards used on this occasion had been played with before, and were shuffled and dealt in the usual way: when all the fifty-two cards had been dealt out and the hands were looked at, the combinations were such as might well astonish the players. The dealer was found to have all the thirteen trumps (spades). His partner had eleven clubs; his antagonists on the left hand had twelve hearts, and he on the right had twelve diamonds."

<sup>2</sup> Extract from letter of Colonel Bertie Gordon to Station Staff Officer, Jubbulpore, April 1865:—

. . . "A very great nuisance is reported and complained of by Ensign Parker, 91st Highlanders, in the shape of a native shrine which is at the compound under a tree. It is frequented by natives, and on this tree are hung up heads of dead fowls and sheep. This appears to me to be a barbarism too intolerable to be permitted under any system. But in reply to my remonstrances I have been informed that the occupiers of that bungalow would not be supported in any effort to remove the offensive nuisance."

March 1866. Central Indian Exhibition.

Private G. Jongens, K Coy., 91st, prize for model of weighing-machine.

Private A. Samuell, H Coy., 91st, prize for picture-frames.

<sup>3</sup> Bertie Gordon's Letters.

<sup>4</sup> In January 1858 the terms Grenadier and Light Companies were done away, and all companies were numbered. This was changed in November 1865 to lettering, as at present.

<sup>5</sup> Digest. Bertie Gordon's Letters.



**Calcutta.**

The detachment from Nagoda had meanwhile come south, and, under Lieut.-Colonel Patterson, was at first quartered at Fort William, as there was not sufficient room at Dum Dum. The regiment, on arriving at Calcutta, had received 93 volunteers from the 72nd,<sup>1</sup> and as recruiting was now confined to Scotland, the proportion of Scots in the ranks very quickly rose. In February three companies were sent to Barrackpore to help to test the Whitworth Rifles. In March the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, paid a surprise visit to the regiment, and was very pleased with all he saw. In October Colonel Gordon was invalided home and Major Battiscombe assumed command, as Lieut.-Colonel Patterson was on leave of absence. During the year two privates of the regiment were brutally murdered just outside the lines at Dum Dum.<sup>2</sup>

After just a year in garrison at Dum Dum, the regiment proceeded, at the end of January 1867, to Hazareebagh, where it remained till December 1st, on which day it started on its march to its old quarters at Kamptee under Lieut.-Colonel Patterson, who had rejoined and assumed command a few days previously. It halted for a fortnight at Allahabad owing to congestion on the road, caused by the massing of troops destined for Abyssinia, so that Kamptee was not reached till January 26th, 1868. By now the regiment's term of service in the East was drawing to a close, and on October 8th Headquarters started for Bombay, where the regiment embarked on the *Malabar*. After crossing from Suez to Alexandria by rail, the 91st re-embarked on the *Crocodile* and arrived at Portsmouth on November 13th, having been absent from home fourteen years. During all this time it had only lost fourteen men by desertion.

<sup>1</sup> COLONEL BERTIE GORDON TO THE  
FORT ADJUTANT.

FORT WILLIAM,  
9th February 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to submit to the Brigadier-General Commanding the following state of matters as regards a point of uniformity of appearance in the regiment under my command.

During the period of my former service in India in the Madras Presidency, it was ruled by the Commander-in-Chief that the system of shaving by officers and private soldiers should be similar.

1. No beards were to be worn excepting by the pioneers.
2. The chin was to be kept shaved from the corners of the mouth downwards, and I carried out the orders strictly.

On resuming the command of my regiment in January 1865, I found that some of the officers and a few of the other ranks had adopted the practice of wearing beards, and since the addition of the 72nd volunteers to the ranks of the regiment the number of bearded men has much increased.

I shall be obliged if the Brigadier-General will be pleased to direct me as to the system I am now to practise in the 91st Highlanders as regards this point.

*Answer.*

Colonel Gordon can act as he pleases in this matter. Beards are not objected to by the Commander-in-Chief in Bengal.

(Signed) ERRINGTON, B.G.

<sup>2</sup> Bertie Gordon's Letters.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER V.

## ANNALS, 1848-1868.

## 1848.

- May 8. Inspection by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.
- May 11. Battalion completed at Gosport by arrival of Captain Savage's detachment.
- Oct. 13. Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay retired : succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Glencairn Campbell.
- Nov. 28. No. 4 Company under Lieutenant Melvin proceeded to Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth.

## 1849.

- Jan. 1. Strength—39 sergeants, 13 drummers, 784 rank and file.  
Lieut.-Colonel Glencairn Campbell joined and took command.
- Feb. 5. Lieutenant Melvin, Ensign Manners, 3 sergeants, and 47 privates, embarked at Woolwich as a draft for the Reserve Battalion.
- May 14. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.
- May 27. Draft of 1 sergeant and 50 rank and file embarked to join Reserve Battalion.
- Aug. 15. Review of Portsmouth Brigade (4th, 7th, and 91st Regiments) by T.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, followed by a night attack.
- Aug. 16. Complimentary order by the Major-General Commanding on success of night attack.
- Aug. 17. Celebration of anniversary of Roleia : regiment paraded in review order.
- Aug. 21. Celebration of anniversary of Vimiero attended by Major-General Milman, Brigade Major to Catlin Craufurd on that occasion.
- Sept. 26. Fast-day appointed by Bishop of Winchester because of cholera. £8, 8s. subscribed by regiment for widows and orphans of those stricken by the disease.

## 1850.

- Jan. 1. Strength—36 sergeants, 13 drummers, 663 rank and file.
- April 1. Inspection by Major-General Lord F. Fitzclarence : "Pleasure and gratification to report favourably."
- April 4, 6, and 9. Battalion proceeded in 3 divisions to Dover, to occupy the Heights Barracks.
- April 8. Complimentary order by Major-General Lord F. Fitzclarence : "Good and excellent conduct."
- April 10. No. 3 Company, Captain Bayley, moved to Castle Barracks.
- July 8. Inspection by Major-General George Brown, C.B. and K.H., who ordered abolition of bagpipes.

- Oct. 14. Inspection by Major-General Brown.
- Oct. 16. No. 4 and Light Companies, under Captain Wright, Lieutenant Stanton, and Ensign Mackenzie, proceed to Hythe.
- Dec. 27. No. 4 and Light Companies rejoined Headquarters.  
Grenadier Company, Captain Bayley, started for Isle of Man.
- Dec. 30. Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, under Captain Wright, started for Manchester.
- Dec. 31. Headquarters, Nos. 1 and 2, and Light Companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, started for Preston.

## 1851.

- Jan. 1. Strength—38 sergeants, 13 drummers, 687 rank and file.
- Jan. 8. Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Manchester to Liverpool.
- Jan. 10. Headquarters, Nos. 1, 2, and Light Companies, Preston to Liverpool.
- Mar. 17. Draft under Captain Middlemore and Ensign Pickwick, of 2 sergeants, 100 rank and file, started for Reserve Battalion at Cape.
- May 19. Half-yearly inspection by Lieut.-General Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.: "Entire approbation."
- June 26. Draft under Lieutenant Mackenzie, 1 sergeant, 50 rank and file, proceeded to Cork on way to join Reserve Battalion at Cape.
- July 5. Headquarters, No. 4, and Light Companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, proceeded to Manchester. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Companies, under Major Gordon, to Preston.
- July 22. Preston detachment trained to Fleetwood and embarked for Belfast.
- July 24. Headquarters left Manchester for Fleetwood and arrived at Belfast on the next day.
- Oct. 21. Inspection by Major-General P. Bainbrigge, C.B.
- Dec. 26. Draft of 1 sergeant, 60 rank and file, under Captain Wright, proceeded to Cork to embark on *Birkenhead* to join Reserve Battalion.

## 1852.

- Jan. 1. Strength—38 sergeants, 13 drummers, 549 rank and file.
- April 17. Thanks of Committee of Belfast Hospital for donation of £32 sent by regiment.
- April 20. The Mayor of Belfast, the Earl of Belfast, and 200 principal inhabitants, presented an address to the 91st on leaving the city.
- April 21. Regimental Theatre Committee presented Belfast Hospital with £40, 1s. 9d., proceeds of theatricals.
- April 26. Detachment of 44 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieutenant Norman, proceeded to Cavan.
- April 27. No. 3 Company, under Brevet Major Scott, to Enniskillen.  
No. 1 Company, under Lieutenant Ussher, to Charlemont.
- April 28, 29, and 30. The battalion proceeded in three detachments to Enniskillen.
- May 3. No. 4 Company, under Captain Lloyd, proceeded by route march from Carrickfergus, arrived Enniskillen on the 10th.
- May 19. Inspection by Major-General H. Thomas, C.B.
- July 16 and 17. Detachments sent to aid civil power at Ballyconnell: returned to Enniskillen on 21st.
- July 22. 110 rank and file, under Major Gordon, marched 40 miles in 14 hours to assist civil power at Monaghan: the detachment returned to Enniskillen on the 28th.
- Aug. 31. 10 men marched to Cork *en route* to join Reserve Battalion.
- Sept. 2. Ballyshannon detachment relieved by a party under Brevet Major Scott.
- Oct. 8. Captain Wright gazetted to a pension of £100 a-year, for "meritorious service" at the loss of the *Birkenhead*.
- Oct. 18. Inspection by Major-General H. Thomas, C.B.
- Oct. 27. The Charlemont detachment relieved by a fresh detachment.  
Detachment of 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, and 43 rank and file, sent to Omagh: rejoined Headquarters on the 29th.

- Nov. 18. Major Gordon, Captain Cochrane, Lieutenant Bruce, Colour-Sergeant Mackay, Corporal Smith, Privates James Murphy and James Hunter, attended at St Paul's Cathedral, London, as representing the regiment at funeral of Duke of Wellington.
- Dec. 4. 100 stands of new Minnie rifle issued for instruction to regiment.
- Dec. 11. No. 4 Company, Lieutenant Smyth, relieved Brevet Major Scott's detachment at Ballyshannon.

## 1853.

- Jan. 1. Strength—39 sergeants, 13 drummers, 555 rank and file.
- March 19, 21, 23, 24, 29, 30. Battalion marched in detachments from Enniskillen and outstations to Richmond Barracks, Dublin: the last detachment arriving there on April 6th.
- May 19. Major-General K. G. Cochrane inspected battalion.
- May 31. Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough gazetted C.B., and Major Forbes granted brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel for service in Kaffir Wars.
- Aug. 29. Battalion lined streets of Dublin for the Queen.
- Aug. 31. The Queen reviewed the troops in Phoenix Park.
- Oct. 8. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General K. G. Cochrane: "The highly improved state of this battalion is very satisfactory to the General Commanding-in-Chief."
- Oct. 10. 613 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men subscribe £11, 1s. 7d. for monument to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier in London.

## 1854.

- Jan. 1. Strength—39 sergeants, 13 drummers, 682 rank and file.
- Mar. 25. 30 volunteers given to the 79th Highlanders for Crimean War.
- April 8. Grenadier, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, sent to the Royal Barracks, Dublin.
- April 20. Light Company, Captain Cochrane, proceeded to Haulbowline.
- April 26. Grenadier Company (Captain Mackenzie), No. 1 Company (Captain Patterson), No. 3 Company (Brevet Major Scott), proceeded to Spike Island, arriving there on the 27th.
- April 27. 8 more volunteers sent to 79th Highlanders.
- May 1. Headquarters and remainder of battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, proceeded to Cork.
- May 11. No. 2 Company, Captain Howard, proceeded to Fort Carlisle, arriving there on the 12th.
- May 16. Establishment altered to 8 service and 4 depot companies: strength—60 sergeants, 25 drummers, 1200 rank and file.
- May 27. Half-yearly inspection at Cork by Major-General R. C. Mansel, K.H.
- June 10. 130 more volunteers called for, for 42nd, 79th, 93rd Highlanders, and 50th Foot.
- Sept. 25. Haulbowline detachment rejoined Headquarters at Cork.
- Oct. 13. Half-yearly inspection by Major-General R. C. Mansel, K.H.
- Nov. 20. No. 4 Company relieved Grenadiers at Spike Island.
- Dec. 1. Depot company of 3 sergeants, 85 rank and file, formed under Lieutenant Olivey and sent to Chatham.
- Dec. 2. No. 2 Company rejoined from Spike Island.
- Dec. 15. Battalion embarked on three-decker H.M.S. *Saint George*, and sailed on 16th for Malta.

## 1855.

- Jan. 1. Strength—36 sergeants, 13 drummers, 600 rank and file.
- Jan. 11. Battalion disembarked at Malta, and occupied Lower Saint Elmo Barracks.
- Feb. 19. Transferred to the detached barracks called Castille.
- March 2. Embarked for Greece, but disembarked as steamer was required to take artillery on to Crimea.
- March 11. Light Company under Lieut. Wood sent to Fort Manoel.

- March 20. Battalion embarked on s.s. *Emen* for the Piræus.  
 March 23. Disembarked at Piræus, in boats of H.M.S. *Fury* and of the First Squadron, relieving the Buffs.  
 April 4. No. 1 and Grenadier Companies under Major Gordon marched to Salamis Bay and formed camp there.  
 May 4. Nos. 2 and 3 Companies relieved companies at Salamis Bay.  
 June 15. No. 4 and the Light Company formed a camp on Mount Pentelicus.  
 July 16. Right wing, under Major Scott, composed of Grenadier, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, relieved detachment at Pentelicus.  
 Aug. 21 and 22. No. 3 Company from Piræus relieved No. 1 Company from Pentelicus.  
 Sept. 14. Troops of British and French Contingents paraded on quays to celebrate Fall of Sebastopol.  
 Sept. 17. Pentelicus detachment recalled.  
 Sept. 26. Sergeant-Major Stewart and 31 sergeants of the 91st entertained by the "sous officiers" of French frigate *Gomez*.  
 Oct. 5. 4 companies under Lieut.-Colonel Gordon went in pursuit of brigands who had captured a French officer.  
 Nov. 10. Reserve Battalion became "depot companies."  
 Dec. 7. 91st brigaded with 1st and 3rd Battalions of French Marine Infantry for operations near the Acropolis. Thereafter the battalion visited the ruin on the Acropolis and also Mars Hill.

## 1856.

- Jan. 1. Strength—37 sergeants, 13 drummers, 579 rank and file.  
 June Two companies sent to Phalerum Bay.  
 June 17. 91st again brigaded with two French Marine battalions for manœuvres.  
 July Phalerum Bay detachment relieved by two other companies.  
 Aug. Phalerum Bay detachment relieved by two other companies.  
 Sept. Phalerum Bay detachment relieved by two other companies.  
 Oct. Phalerum Bay detachment relieved by two other companies.  
 Dec. 29. Establishment to be 6 service, 6 depot companies,—total 67 sergeants, 25 drummers, 48 corporals, 952 rank and file.

## 1857.

- Jan. 1. Strength—37 sergeants, 13 drummers, 565 rank and file.  
 Feb. 16. General parade of Allied Forces at Piræus, under Admiral Count Bouët Willaumez and Colonel Campbell (91st). Thereafter the regiment was thanked by the Right Honourable Thomas Wyse, C.B., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, for its excellent conduct throughout the Occupation of Greece.  
 Feb. 28. Right wing, under Colonel Campbell, embarked on H.M.S. *Majestic*. Left wing, under Major Patterson, on H.M.S. *Cressy*.  
 March 5. Arrived at Corfu: Headquarters in the Citadel; two companies under Major Bruce at Vido.  
 April 6. Draft, under Brevet Major Savage, of two companies—strength: 1 major, 5 subalterns, 9 sergeants, 8 drummers, and 121 rank and file—arrived from depot. Four companies stationed at Vido under Major Savage.  
 April 28. Inspection of regiment by Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B.: four companies from Vido brought over for the day.  
 July 24. Brevet Major Savage and 283 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men sent to Zante to relieve detachment of 68th.  
     A subaltern and 48 non-commissioned officers and men sent to Ithaca.  
     No. 2 Company, Lieutenant D'Eye, brought to Headquarters from Vido.  
 Aug. 4. No. 1 Company, Lieutenant Crampton, brought to Headquarters from Vido.  
 Aug. 11. Nos. 3 and 5 Companies, under Captain Bruce, brought to Headquarters from Vido.

- Aug. 17. Inspection of Headquarters companies by Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B. : "The conduct of the regiment had been good."
- Sept. 5. Headquarters and four companies embarked for Argostoli, Cephalonia, arriving there the next day, providing half-company detachments at Lixuri and Fort Saint George.
- Dec. A sum of £61 sent by the regiment for relief of the widows and orphans of those killed in the Indian Mutiny.
- Dec. 2. Draft of 1 subaltern, 82 rank and file, arrived from the depot : nearly all old soldiers of Kaffir Wars.

**1858.**

- Jan. 1. Strength—44 sergeants, 21 drummers, 737 rank and file.
- Jan. 29. Establishment changed to 10 service and 2 depot companies : total—56 sergeants, 25 drummers, 1000 rank and file.
- Feb. 9. Draft arrived from depot of 2 sergeants, 48 rank and file, also composed of old soldiers of Kaffir Wars.
- May 7. Inspection of Headquarters at Cephalonia by Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B. : "High satisfaction."
- June 26. Orders received to proceed to India.
- July 7. Detachments from Zante and Ithaca proceeded to Corfu.
- July 9. Headquarters left Cephalonia for Corfu.
- Aug. 23. Regiment inspected by Sir George Buller : "High satisfaction."
- Sept. 4. 29 officers, 785 non-commissioned officers and men, under Colonel Campbell, embarked on H.M.S. *Perseverance*.
- Sept. 8. Arrived at Alexandria.
- Sept. 18 and 19. Regiment proceeded partly by boat, partly by rail, and part of way on donkeys, in two detachments, across to Suez, arriving there on the 19th and 20th.
- Sept. 20. Right wing, under Colonel Campbell, embarked on frigate *Ferooz*, arriving Bombay Oct. 7th.
- Sept. 21. Left wing, under Major Patterson, embarked on frigate *Zenobia*, arriving Bombay Oct. 9th.
- Oct. 11. Left wing rejoined right wing at Poonah.
- Oct. 28. Colonel Campbell left regiment to command a brigade in Burmah.
- Nov. 3. Regiment started to march to Kamptee.
- Nov. 5. At Seroor orders arrived to expedite march.
- Nov. 7. Regiment arrived at Ahmednugger and halted there one day.
- Nov. 16. Regiment arrived at Jaulna and halted there one day.
- Nov. 18. Orders received at Sowergaum to co-operate with a force marching from Baitool.
- Nov. 20. Orders received at Jaffarabad to leave a wing at Jaulna. Major Savage and left wing sent there.
- Dec. 12. Right wing under Major Patterson reached Kamptee.

**1859.**

- Jan. 1. Strength—43 sergeants, 20 drummers, 721 rank and file.
- Feb. 25. Left wing, under Major Savage, after operations against insurgent Rohillas, rejoined Headquarters at Kamptee.
- March 9. Lieuts. Gurney and Armstrong and 43 non-commissioned officers and men of No. 1 Company sent to Chindwarra.
- No. 5 Company, under Captain Battiscombe, despatched for operations round Baitool with a small mixed force.
- April 18. No. 5 Company, with Major Patterson, who had been sent to command mixed force, rejoined Headquarters.
- April 22. Major Savage sent in command of a small column, part of which was No. 5 Company, Lieutenant D'Eye, proceeded to Baitool.
- May 18. Major Savage's detachment rejoined Headquarters.

- Oct. 17, 18, and 19. Inspection by Brigadier Carthew : "Entire satisfaction."  
 Nov. 7. No. 4 Company, Captain Dewell, marched and relieved No. 1 Company at Chindwarra.  
 Nov. 17. No. 1 Company joined an irregular force directed against some marauders on the hills near Chindwarra.  
 Nov. 19. Ensign Elkington and a draft of 2 sergeants and 69 rank and file arrived from depot.  
 Dec. 31. Sergeant Peter Walsh, Corporal James Copland, Privates Robert Loydall and Arthur Keeffe, mentioned in regimental orders for gallantly seizing and capturing a mad soldier who had a loaded rifle in his hand.

## 1860.

- Jan. 1. Strength—54 sergeants, 21 drummers, 766 rank and file.  
 Jan. 3. No. 1 Company, Captain Lane, rejoined Headquarters.  
 Feb. Draft from England of 87 rank and file.  
 March 5, 7, and 12. Inspection by Brigadier Carthew : "Entire satisfaction." "Its interior economy . . . quite perfect."  
 April 24. Lieut. Obbard died of cholera.  
 Sept. Lieut.-Colonel Gordon inaugurated scheme of competitive examinations for promotion and rank of corporal and lance-corporal.  
 Oct. 16. Half-yearly inspection by Brigadier C. A. Browne : "Admirable order throughout."  
 Nov. Draft arrived from England of 273 rank and file.

## 1861.

- Jan. 1. Strength—56 sergeants, 19 drummers, 1022 rank and file.  
 Jan. 7 and 8. Rifle Meeting at Kamptee, out of 17 prizes offered 91st won 14.  
 Jan. 31. Draft of 360 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men arrived from depot at Chatham under Captain Gregg.  
 Feb. 7. Privates John Yorke and Robert Carson especially mentioned in regimental orders for attention to sick at Masulipatam.  
 April 6. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men began a course of gun drill under Captain Baird, Madras Artillery. Carpenters', shoemakers', and tentmakers' shops started.  
 May 3. Establishment changed to 10 service and 2 depot companies : total—39 officers, 7 staff, 57 sergeants, 25 drummers, 950 rank and file.  
 May 16. Private William Griffin specially mentioned in regimental orders for gallantly attempting to rescue a volunteer from the 64th Regiment.  
 June 1. A schoolmaster was added to the establishment.  
 Aug. 27. The Waterloo Roll discovered among the Orderly-room papers.  
 Aug. 28. Ensign Roberts killed by falling down a well.  
 Sept. Colonel Bertie Gordon reissued the standing orders.  
 Oct. 16. Colonel Lindsay's daughters present the old colours of regiment to Colonel Gordon, who sent them to Ellon Castle.  
 Oct. 26. Half-yearly inspection by Brigadier Browne : "Regiment in a highly satisfactory state."  
 Oct. Gymnasia established for non-commissioned officers and privates.  
 Nov. 27. No. 8 Company under Captain Bond returned from Chindwarra.  
 £48, 4s. od. subscribed for upkeep of burial-grounds.  
 £84, 16s. 3d. subscribed to aid children of the late Private Adam Porter.

## 1862.

- Jan. 1. Strength—53 sergeants, 21 drummers, 969 rank and file.  
 Jan. 22. Regiment went into mourning for Prince Consort.  
 Jan. 30. A regimental children's home opened.

- April 2. Half-yearly inspection by Brigadier M'Leod.  
 Oct. 15, 16, 17, and 20. Half-yearly inspection by Brigadier M'Leod : "Report favourably of the discipline and the general steady conduct."  
 Dec. 27. Inspection in review order by Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency.

**1863.**

- Jan. 1. Strength—47 sergeants, 22 drummers, 907 rank and file.  
 Feb. 1. Regiment marched out of Kamptee for Jubbulpore, arriving there on the 19th.  
 Feb. 20. Occupied barracks at Jubbulpore.  
 Feb. 24. Nos. 3, 7, and 10 Companies, under Major Battiscombe, started for Nagoda.  
 March 4. Inspection by Brigadier J. Travers, V.C.  
 March 20. Draft of 1 schoolmaster, 1 drummer, and 24 privates, arrived from depot under Ensign Parker.  
 Aug. 6. Ensign H. R. Rolfe died of fever.  
 Sept. Regiment was 4th in musketry returns of preceding year in Bengal. Best company, No. 6; best shot, Private Pat. Cullen.  
 Dec. 12. Half-yearly inspection by Brigadier J. Travers, V.C. : "Great satisfaction."  
 Dec. 26. Regimental order informing regiment of restoration of part of Highland dress and title of Argyllshire Highlanders.

**1864.**

- Jan. 1. Strength—45 sergeants, 21 drummers, 826 rank and file.  
 May 3. War office notification of restoration of Highland appellation and dress.  
 June 7. First 91st Annual Dinner : President, Lieut.-General Charles Murray Hay, Colonel 91st Highlanders.  
 Dec. Draft from depot, 26 non-commissioned officers and privates.  
 Dec. 14. Inspection by Brigadier J. Travers, V.C. : "Great satisfaction."

**1865.**

- Jan. 1. Strength—47 sergeants, 21 drummers, 803 rank and file.  
 March Inspection by Brigadier Travers, V.C.  
 May Regiment subscribed £30 to help an old 91st man, Pensioner Michael Cronin.  
 Nov. 15. Lettering takes the place of numbering for the companies.  
 Nov. Inspection by Brigadier Travers, V.C.  
 2 companies under Colonel Patterson, joined by 3 companies from Nagoda, started for Dum Dum.  
 Dec. 5. Headquarters and remaining 5 companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, started for Dum Dum, arriving Mirzapore Jan. 6th, 1866.

**1866.**

- Jan. 1. Strength—46 sergeants, 20 drummers, 848 rank and file.  
 Jan. 11. Colonel Gordon's command entrained at Mirzapore, arrived Dum Dum the 11th.  
 5 companies under Colonel Patterson sent to Fort William.  
 Feb. 16. Colonel Patterson's detachment rejoined Headquarters.  
 2 companies under Captain Hollway at Barrackpore testing Whitworth Rifles, rejoined Headquarters Jan. 27th, 1867.



- March 6. Inspection by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of India : "Approval."  
 March 10. Four days' inspection by Major-General Welchman.  
 July. 32 corporals, 62 lance-corporals, entered for competitive examination for promotion.  
 Nov. Draft of 40 recruits from depot.

## 1867.

- Jan. 1. Strength—49 sergeants, 24 drummers, 754 rank and file.  
 Jan. 28. Started by march route and rail for Hazareebagh, arriving there Feb. 13th.  
 May 2, 3, and 4. Inspection by Major-General Welchman : "Satisfied with the appearance, drill, and discipline."  
 Nov. 18 and 19. Inspection by Major-General Fordyce : "Highly satisfied."  
 Dec. 1. Commenced march for Kamptee.  
 Dec. 12. Arrived at Barrackpore.  
 Dec. 14 and 15. By rail in two divisions to Allahabad, arriving there 17th and 18th. Halted there because of Abyssinian Expedition.

## 1868.

- Jan. 1. Strength—51 sergeants, 25 drummers, 718 rank and file.  
 Jan. 3. Entrained for Jubbulpore.  
 Jan. 11. Left Jubbulpore by march route for Kamptee, arriving there Jan. 26th.  
 Feb. 24. Inspection by Brigadier Brice, C.B. : "Satisfaction."  
 May 4. Establishment fixed at 12 companies of 736 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.  
 Aug. Colonel Bertie Gordon granted special reward of £100 per annum for "distinguished service."  
 Sept. Guard of honour from depot of 91st at Fort George proceeded to Ballater, under Captain Fry.  
 Oct. 7. Detachment of 183 men, under Captain Bruce, despatched to load heavy baggage on *Malabar* at Bombay.  
 Oct. 8. Headquarters, under Major Battiscombe, started for Bombay, embarking there on the 12th.  
 Oct. 29. Disembarked at Suez, and proceeded by rail to Alexandria, embarking on 30th on *Crocodile*.  
 Nov. Guard of honour returned from Ballater to Fort George.  
 Nov. 15. Disembarked at Portsmouth, and proceeded by rail to Dover.  
 Strength—27 officers, 45 sergeants, 29 corporals, 17 drummers, 5 pipers, 487 privates.

## OFFICERS WHO SAILED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, DECEMBER 1854.

|                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Colonel J. F. Glencairn Campbell. | Ensign W. R. D'Eye.          |
| Major Bertie E. M. Gordon.        | " G. B. Blackall.            |
| Brevet Major W. G. Scott.         | " W. P. Gurney.              |
| Captain W. T. Laird Patterson.    | " W. C. Wade.                |
| " R. H. Howard.                   | " H. E. Glass.               |
| " A. W. Mackenzie.                | " J. E. Burton.              |
| " W. B. Battiscombe.              | " T. Green.                  |
| Lieutenant J. C. Sweny.           | Adjutant F. Boehmer.         |
| " M. P. Macqueen.                 | Paymaster G. H. Dalrymple.   |
| " C. G. Dewell.                   | Quartermaster W. Blackburne. |
| " A. C. Bruce.                    | Surgeon M. W. Murphy.        |
| " H. Wood.                        | Assistant-Surgeon R. Watson. |
| " J. H. Dobie.                    |                              |

## OFFICERS WHO LANDED WITH 91ST IN INDIA, OCTOBER 1858.

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Colonel J. F. Glencairn Campbell, C.B. | Lieutenant J. M. Tingcombe.         |
| Major W. T. L. Patterson.              | „ E. K. Obbard.                     |
| „ J. H. Savage.                        | „ R. P. Jones.                      |
| Captain W. B. Battiscombe.             | Ensign C. Hollway.                  |
| „ E. J. S. Rae.                        | „ J. E. Buller.                     |
| „ T. T. Lane.                          | „ W. H. Baillie.                    |
| „ W. Squirrel.                         | „ H. Hamilton.                      |
| „ H. A. Bond.                          | „ H. R. Spearman.                   |
| „ L. H. Thomas.                        | „ W. Grant.                         |
| Lieutenant T. E. Hall.                 | Lieutenant and Adjutant W. C. Wade. |
| „ W. P. Gurney.                        | Paymaster J. A. Kysh.               |
| „ F. Pike.                             | Assistant-Surgeon J. O'Nial.        |
| „ A. F. Perkins.                       | „ R. Watson.                        |
| „ E. Armstrong.                        | Quartermaster J. Paterson.          |
| „ H. P. Burke.                         |                                     |

## OFFICERS WHO SAILED FROM INDIA, OCTOBER 1868.

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Laird Patterson. | Lieutenant C. J. Thorburn.             |
| Major W. G. Battiscombe.              | „ W. S. Mills.                         |
| „ J. Penton.                          | „ C. J. Marshall.                      |
| Captain W. Squirrel.                  | Ensign A. P. Mules.                    |
| „ A. C. Bruce.                        | „ W. Chater.                           |
| „ H. W. Gregg.                        | „ C. Lloyd.                            |
| „ W. R. D'Eye.                        | „ F. P. Gurney.                        |
| „ S. H. Bruce.                        | „ W. Prevost.                          |
| „ W. T. Goldsworthy.                  | Lieutenant and Adjutant William Grant. |
| Lieutenant J. M. Tingcombe.           | Paymaster J. Fitzgerald.               |
| „ H. C. Kemm.                         | Quartermaster Munro.                   |
| „ J. T. Rogers.                       | Surgeon J. M. Beatty.                  |
| „ W. C. Hinton.                       | Assistant-Surgeon C. J. Alison.        |
| „ C. Ware.                            |  |

CORRESPONDENCE SHOWING HOW THE MISTAKE ABOUT  
THE 91ST TARTAN AROSE.

## COLONEL BERTIE GORDON TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, HORSE GUARDS.

KAMPTEE, 3rd August 1861.

SIR,—I trust that H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief will permit me to reopen the subject of the nationality of the 91st Regiment, and to express my respectful request that, if the report which has reached me from England of an intention to review the question of regimental nationalities has any foundation, the claim of the regiment which I have the honour to command, to retain a portion of its Highland distinctions, may be deemed worthy of H.R.H. notice.

The requests which I would most respectfully propose in connection with this subject are—

1. That the recruiting of the regiment may be limited to Scotland.
2. That the tartan formerly worn by the regiment, viz., green with black stripe, may be restored.

3. That a jacket and cap conformable to Highland uniform may be approved of for the regiment.
4. That the appointments worn by the officers of Highland corps may be sanctioned in the 91st Regiment.
5. That the regiment may be authorised to have on its muster roll a Pipe-Major and the usual number of Pipers.

## DUKE OF ARGYLL to LIEUT.-COLONEL BERTIE GORDON.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—Before fixing on, or expressing an opinion of, the proposed band for the bonnet of the corps, I should like to know whether it is to be the *only* mark of Scotch Nationality in the uniform, or whether the tartan trouser is to be given. Because if tartan is to appear at all in the uniform, it probably would be the Campbell tartan, which is dark green and blue; in which case probably the bonnet band ought to be in harmony. The simple red-and-white chequer is pretty in itself, but is perhaps a little too showy.—Yours very truly,

ARGYLL.

## DUKE OF ARGYLL to COLONEL BERTIE GORDON.

ERSKINE, Dec. 16, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—There is no doubt that the tartans called Campbell and Sutherland have become so confounded as to be nearly identical. I believe that it used to be considered a rule that the chief of each clan added a *white stripe* to his ordinary clan tartan. I have written for patterns to Meyer & Mortimer, and I shall send them to you when I have examined them.—Yours truly,

ARGYLL.

## DUKE OF ARGYLL to COLONEL BERTIE GORDON.

ROSENEATH, Dec. 22, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—Since I wrote to you the other day, I have consulted several people whom I consider authorities more or less. I enclose a note from Colonel Campbell (of Skipness) who commands the West of Scotland Pensioners. You will see that he holds by the tartan which seems undoubtedly to have been worn by the 91st when first raised—viz., the Campbell tartan, with a *red stripe*.

I have never been accustomed to consider those colours as Campbell, and I am pretty sure that it is now called the Athole tartan. But undoubtedly the tartan is a handsome one, and with the addition of a narrow *white stripe* would be very peculiar and very handsome too.

The whole subject of tartans has got into hopeless confusion; if indeed (which I doubt) it was ever anything else but a very uncertain and varying custom.

I think there is much to be said in favour of wearing the tartan which the *regiment first bore*; and in recollection of the part I have had pleasure in taking in restoring the national uniform, the addition of a white stripe, as mine, might not be inappropriate. The tartan might at least be called with certainty "The Ninety-First Argyll Tartan."

I enclose the specimen sent to me from London. The people who sent it (by your desire) give strong evidence that this really was the tartan first worn by the regiment. I fear it is now identical with the Athole. But the addition of a white stripe would make it very pretty and quite singular.

ARGYLL.

COLONEL WALTER CAMPBELL OF SKIPNESS, ARGYLLSHIRE, to  
THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

CAMYLE, Dec. 21, 1863.

MY DEAR DUKE,—With reference to your note of the 19th, I have known the Campbell tartan with the red stripe for many years, and always wear it. I believe it to be the proper *Argyll* tartan; that of the Breadalbane Campbells having a yellow, instead of a red stripe. I believe all tartans have, or ought to have, a distinguishing stripe; and that the 42nd tartan (which I am aware is claimed and worn by many Campbells), is not a clan tartan at all. I am told the origin of it was this. When the Black Watch, now the 42nd, was just raised, it was formed of clans all wearing dark tartan with a groundwork of black, blue, and green, but each having its distinguishing stripe; and that for the sake of uniformity the distinguishing stripe of each clan was omitted in the regimental tartan; and so the 42nd tartan was produced. The chief should have a white stripe *in addition* to the distinguishing stripe of his clan.

The 42nd tartan, which has no distinguishing stripe, with the chief's stripe introduced, would, as you remark, be almost identical with the Lamont tartan; but with the proper distinguishing stripe of the Campbell it would not be so. A proof, I think, that the distinguishing stripe is necessary.

I am glad to learn that the gallant old 91st are to resume the Highland dress; and, as you ask my opinion, with regard to the tartan, I am clear for what I believe to be that of the Argylls, with the distinguishing narrow red stripe.—Ever yours sincerely,

WALTER CAMPBELL.

## THE DUKE OF ARGYLL to COLONEL BERTIE GORDON.

ROSENEATH, Dec. 24, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just received your letter of the 21st. I fully admit the objection that either three regiments or two regiments will have the same tartan, if my first suggestion (the dark green and blue tartan) was adopted.

The letter I wrote to you two days ago will have reached you in the meantime, and you will see that my objection to the Red Stripe is by no means insurmountable; on the contrary, the fact of the regiment having been raised in it is a reason in itself.

I *have* a strong objection to the yellow stripe. I think it ugly, and I never wore it. The Breadalbane Campbells assumed it. I now, therefore, give my vote in favour of either—

- (1) The original red striped tartan of the regiment, with the addition of a white stripe.
- (2) Or, if the white stripe cannot be easily got, the red stripe tartan, simply as it was worn at first by the 91st.

For the reasons given in my last letter, I prefer that the white stripe should be added to the red. I believe the red stripe is now the Athole Tartan,—so called at least. But it may not be easy to get ready in time a tartan with the red and white stripes. In that case I think the regiment had better take back its original tartan.—Yours very truly,

ARGYLL.

## REGIMENTAL DINNER.

On June 8th, 1864, a committee of officers serving and who had served in the XCI Argyllshire Highlanders met at 61 Jermyn Street, London, under the sanction of Lieut.-General Charles Murray Hay, the Colonel of the Regiment, who subsequently approved of the Resolutions drawn up by the Provisional Committee, which was composed as follows:—

Inspector-General of Hospitals J. R. Jameson, late Surgeon XCI.

Colonel Bertie E. M. Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel Commanding XCI Highlanders.

Captain Malcolm P. MacQueen, late XCI.

Resolution I.—That an annual dinner shall in future be held in London, on any day between the Epsom Derby and the Ascot Cup Races, to be called the “XCI Highlanders Dinner Club.”

Resolution IV.—The title to be assumed shall be the “XCI Highlanders Annual Dinner and Benevolent Club.” [This title, after a few years, was abbreviated to XCI Highlanders Dinner Club.]

Regulation VII. fixed the annual subscription at one guinea, commencing with the year 1865. Mr Lewis, of Messrs Cox & Co., was requested to take charge of the accounts, &c., as Treasurer, and Captain M. P. MacQueen’s offer to act as Secretary to the Club was accepted.

The Club existed twenty-four years—from June 1864, when founded, until June 1888—when an amalgamation with the XCIII Dinner Club took place.

The First Regimental Dinner was held in 1865, at the Albion Tavern, Lieut.-General Charles Murray Hay in the chair: the last, in 1888, at the Hotel Victoria, the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., presiding. With the exception of the years 1878-79, the dinner took place annually.

At the time of amalgamation a cheque for £78, 10s. 9d. was handed over to the New Dinner Club called the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Dinner Club; the XCIII Dinner Club paid in a like amount. The last Honorary Secretary of the old Club was Lieut.-Colonel Charles Hollway.

During years 1881-89 the sum of £232, 16s. was spent in helping old soldiers, their wives and children, and in other charities. The founding of the Club was really the work of Lieut.-Col. Bertie E. M. Gordon. H.R.H. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were handsome subscribers to the Club.

#### EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF LIEUT.-COLONEL BERTIE GORDON TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL ON THE QUESTION OF PROMO- TION BY EXAMINATION, DATED KAMPTEE, JULY 1861.

. . . I have now the honour to request that I may be permitted to lay before H.R.H. the working of this new system in my regiment. . . . The examinations extended over a period of four months, beginning in September 1860 and ending in January 1861; the temperature of this climate, and the difficulty of commanding the attendance of the candidates, rendering it impossible to have examinations on continuous days, with a due regard to other duties, or to extend each examination beyond two or three days.

Seventy corporals and lance-corporals were examined during the period. . . . Two causes operated to open an unusual number of vacancies in the non-commissioned rank. First, the arrival of a draft of over 280 of all ranks enabled me to enlarge proportionately the number of sergeants and corporals. Second, the departure of sergeants and corporals for Europe between Nov. 1860 and Feb. 1861. Fifty-three promotions in fact took place at about the period I have named, of which 25 were given to seniority, 3 to special services, and 25 to merit.

Of those who obtained promotion by merit not one has lost his rank since; of those who obtained it by seniority six have been reduced. Seniority having been the almost invariable rule of promotion in this regiment—so much so that an N.C.O. thought he had a right to complain if he was passed over—the adoption of a new system so entirely different might have been thought likely to lead to difficulty. But as I did not fear the contingency, so I have experienced none whatever in carrying out the system. It was clearly intimated to the regiment that the promotion of N.C.O.’s would be regulated in future by three rules: (1) The Rule of Seniority, (2) The Rule of Special Service, (3) The Rule of Merit; and it was further made known that the cause of any promotion would be distinctly stated in regimental orders. This principle has been strictly pursued, and with the very best results.

I would now desire to state under what detailed arrangements the Competition Examinations are carried out in the regiment.

- (1) A Board assembles in the schoolroom, consisting of a captain as president, and two subaltern officers as members, and it is aided by the schoolmaster in distributing the questions, in collecting the answers, and in carrying them for the examination of the higher Board.

- (2) A certain time is given to the candidates to write their answers in the presence of the Board, and a letter and number is given to each which he has to write at the bottom of his papers.
- (3) The President of the Board sends the answers to the Board of Majors, who know the writers only by their assumed signatures.
- (4) The Board of Majors decide on the figure of merit, or the number of points which each paper deserves, and they record their decision thereon.
- (5) The Examinations for the season being completed, a third and final Board assembles. It consists of the Commanding Officer and Majors, with the papers of answers before them. The Board ascertains the total number of points carried by each candidate, and the figure of merit obtained thus is published in regimental orders.
- (6) At the commencement of the examinations the proportionate number of vacancies which the C.O. intends to assign to the highest names on the Merit Roll is clearly announced.

The question papers . . . are prepared by myself. . . . It will be observed that the claim to seniority finds acknowledgment even in the trials of the Competitive Examinations. For . . . 100 marks are allotted for every year of good service as an N.C.O. Thus a Lce.-Cpl., with three years' good service as such, receives 300 marks. A Corporal, with a total service as Lce.-Cpl. and Corporal of five years, would claim 500 marks.

The term good service is used with reference to a book kept by the Adjutant for the guidance of the C.O., in which book are carefully recorded all cases of misdemeanour or neglect of duty, for which an N.C.O. has been placed under arrest, but not brought to trial by Court Martial. For every record of this nature, under date of any particular year, a deduction is made from the 100 marks otherwise due to that year.

It will also be observed that 500 marks are obtainable by the candidate for physical qualifications under the term of endurance.

*Rule I.*—I have established a system in the regiment by which the comparative powers of endurance of the soldiers of every rank are recorded. Every commander of any party of whatsoever strength which the regiment is ordered to furnish to march to any point, is required to send in to the orderly room a nominal return of all men who have been unable to keep up during any day's march. . . . The system is pursued whenever the regiment marches into the country, in combination with the late Sir R. Craufurd's orders, addressed to the Light Division of the Army of Spain, by which I have ordered the marches of the 91st Regiment to be guided. The system I have described operates beneficially in helping to keep the men in the ranks, as no soldier likes to be recorded in the roll mentioned above. Of course no soldier is entered in this roll who was compelled to fall out owing to an attack of sickness.

*Rule II.* Any candidate who can produce good evidence, or other proof, of any feat of activity achieved by him, would obtain a proportionate number of the 500 marks allowed for endurance.

*Rule III.*—The surgeon's report upon each candidate, as extracted from the Hospital Records, guides the C.O. in adjudging the marks obtainable under this head.

The duty of adjudging the marks obtainable under the heads of the three Divisions is performed by the C.O.

#### EXTRACTS FROM COLONEL BERTIE GORDON'S LETTER TO LADY HATHERTON COMMENTING ON MISS NIGHTINGALE'S STRICTURES ON THE INTERIOR ECONOMY OF BRITISH REGIMENTS IN INDIA, DATED NOVEMBER 7TH, 1863.

I left two spacious and most excellent skittle alleys within the XCI barracks. A fine Ball court was in the Artillery lines, and another was to be soon built for the British Infantry Regiment.

The XCI had these schools in full and successful operation: 1st, an Adult School; 2nd, a Boys' and Girls' School; 3rd, an Infant School; 4th, a daily class in the school-room for teaching Hindustani, . . . with an attendance of about 25.

There was a fairly well supplied garrison library close to the XCI barrack gate, and within barracks a large regimental library, and one or two companies had libraries. . . .

Under the roof of the Regimental Institution, which, hating as I do all modern affectations of names which are now in fashion, I called by the simple honest English designation of "The Soldiers Coffee-Room, Reading-Room, and Shop," was comprised : (1) a comfortable and spacious Reading-Room ; (2) a convenient Coffee-Room ; (3) a shop containing everything that officer, soldier, or soldier's wife could want ; (4) a small kitchen ; (5) a branch post-office ; (6) a spacious games' room ; (7) a neatly kept flower and vegetable garden. . . .

The 91st Argyllshire Regiment had a piece of rough barren ground of about 6 acres given up to the corps for soldiers' gardens. This was a desert in 1860. When I left in 1863 it was a pretty scene. . . . My soldiers' gardens were a fair sight by day ; but a still prettier one once a-week at night. Every Thursday, public orders notified the day before that "The soldiers' gardens would be open for music and recreation at 6 o'clock P.M." I had built a stand for the band, and one for the drummers and pipers. A nice shed under which a Restauration—Cigars, Coffee, Tea, Sodas, Lemonades, Oranges, Cakes, etc. Also a spacious round Dancing Floor. Standard lamps on each side of the broad walks. Large numbers of soldiers and their wives and children, officers and their wives present. Glees and choruses sung after the band ceased playing. Dancing got up. The women never joined, but the men danced Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Polkas to the music of a Quadrille band, and Reels to that of the bagpipes. This weekly fete obtained the name of "Colonel Gordon's Cremorne." . . .

The 91st Regiment had or have, armourers', tailors', shoemakers', carpenters', watchmakers', tin-plate workers', bookbinders', tent makers', and saddlers' shops. . . . At Kamptee the XCI had an excellent theatrical company among the officers. . . . Besides this there were four other theatrical companies in the regiment—one maintained by the band, and three by three separate companies. . . . The 91st had an officers' and soldiers' cricket club for years. . . . When I was at Kamptee every company had its footballs and quoits. . . . The last report of the regimental savings bank shows a sum under £3000. Usually the deposits amount to between £3000 and £4000. . . .

. . . Kamptee, with one of the most evil reputations for sickness in all India—the 5th furnace of the world, according to Baron Humboldt—was occupied by the 91st Regiment for four years and four months, during the whole of that period our highest annual death-rate was 29, in which 16 were cholera. . . . During the four years the 91st Regiment occupied Kamptee, the death-rate had averaged 21.4 per 1000. . . . Upon this subject I should like to quote from Surgeon Murphy's report : "I enclose a return showing the dates, stations, average strength, and mortality since we embarked for Foreign Service in 1854. From this you will see how much below the average of the army that of the regiment has been ; and even including three cholera years in India, we have not reached more than one-third of the mortality of the British Corps in India, as reported by the Commission. It cannot be said that we have been favoured by stations or locality, as you know well we found everything to do at Kamptee, as far as sanitary measures were concerned ; and you know too in what a state we found matters on our arrival in Greece."

#### PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS OF THE 91ST.

William Grant from Sergeant-Major to Ensign, 13/8/1858.

Charles Ware from Sergeant-Major to Ensign, 21/10/1862.

## CHAPTER VI.

1868-1881.

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Dover, 1868-1870.

THE regiment disembarked at Portsmouth on November 15th, and proceeded by rail to Dover,<sup>1</sup> where they were met at the station by Colonel Bertie Gordon, who at once resumed command. Colonel Gordon had benefited in health by his year at home: and had, in August, been granted a reward of £100 a-year for distinguished service. Owing to want of proper accommodation, the regiment was at first split into detachments, which were stationed at the South Front, the Citadel, and the Main Shaft Barracks. It was not till May of the following year that it was once again reunited, when it relieved the 4th King's Own at the Citadel Barracks. Shortly after the regiment arrived at Dover it was joined by the depot, which, since the regiment had regained its nationality, had been transferred from Chatham to Fort George. The depot had had the distinction of finding the Guard of Honour at Ballater, just before coming south to Dover, and this guard, under Captain Fry, had been greatly complimented for its smartness and good conduct.<sup>2</sup>

On December 15th, the 91st furnished a Guard of Honour for the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and on June 10th of the following year a similar guard for the Viceroy of Egypt.

In July 1869, "The regiment sent ten of its best marksmen amongst the officers to shoot a friendly match against ten of the officers of the London Scottish Volunteers at their camp at Wimbledon. The 91st

<sup>1</sup> The following extract from a speech by Major-General Russell bears high testimony to the good state in which the 91st returned from India: "He had been told by people who had been longer in the garrison than himself, that there had not been a regiment landed in England from

India that had behaved so well as the 91st. On their arrival at Dover they had less men picked up in the streets than any other regiment that had ever been here. Their general behaviour in character also had been remarked by everybody."

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Gordon's Letter-Book.



Highlanders lost the match by four points only. They were the guests of the London Scottish Volunteers, the officers of which regiment had been their guests at the time of the Easter Volunteer Review, in March, at Dover."<sup>1</sup>

### New Colours.

The colours carried by the 91st on their return home had been presented to the regiment in South Africa on November 25th, 1845, by Colonel Hare, commanding the frontier. They had been carried through the War of the Axe in 1846-1848, and by now they were much worn, and it was felt that it was time that the regiment had new ones. The Duchess of Argyll was asked to present these new colours to the regiment: unfortunately, she could not attend at the date which had been fixed, so she asked Mrs Bertie Gordon to perform the ceremony on her behalf.

The parade took place on August 24th, 1869, on the glaxis of the Western Heights. When the regiment was formed in open square, Colonel Gordon began the proceedings by reading a letter from the Duke of Argyll, thanking him for the gift of the old colours, and promising them a safe and honourable home. The Consecration Service was then read, thereafter His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury laid his hands on the new colours, and offered up a prayer composed for the occasion by the Rev. John Puckle, Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and Vicar of St Mary's, Dover. Thereafter the letter of deputation from the Duke of Argyll to Mrs Bertie Gordon was read. The colours were then received by Mrs Gordon from Major Penton and Major Sprot, and she entrusted them to Ensigns Lloyd and Gurney, with these words: "Colonel Gordon, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders—Proud as I am to-day to present to you your new colours, I would fain have had my place better filled by Her Grace the Duchess of Argyll. Soldiers, your new colours have been well earned: not alone in the protracted struggle of three Kaffir campaigns, but also by long service in tropical climes under a burning sun. I know you will receive them as a sacred trust. Guard them carefully, fight manfully round them when called upon. Be foremost, as you always have been, in serving your Queen and country, and be the pride, as you now are, of your commanding officer."

When the cheering which followed this speech had died away, Colonel Gordon returned thanks to Mrs Gordon for presenting the colours. After

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

gracefully alluding to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and to her own interest in the regiment, he ended by saying, "Be assured, madam, that never was guerdon of woman's faith in man's devotion and loyalty committed to more true or to more resolute hearts, or to hands more strong to defend, than have been these colours which the Most Gracious Queen now commits to the safe-keeping of the Argyllshire Highlanders through your fair hands, and in the few graceful words you have spoken."

The Archbishop, Dr Tait, then addressed the regiment. He alluded to the coincidence that he had been at school with Colonel Gordon, and to the fact that the regiment wore the tartan of the clan to which he belonged: and ended by pronouncing the benediction. Thereafter the line was re-formed, the regiment presented arms to the new colours, and then marched past Major-General Brownrigg; and so the ceremony ended.

It was not till October 12th that the old colours left for their new home at Inveraray. Lieutenant Grant, who had served as private, sergeant, and sergeant-major in the regiment, and had gained his commission in it, was selected to command the colour party. With him went Ensign Reginald Craufurd. Ensign Gurney and four colour-sergeants escorted the party as far as King's Cross, and at Edinburgh and Glasgow stations guards of honour were mounted by the 42nd Highlanders and the 5th Fusiliers. On Inveraray quay detachments from the Argyllshire corps of the Reserve forces met the party and escorted the colours to the Castle, where it was hoped they would long remain.<sup>1</sup> But unfortunately they were destroyed, with many heirlooms, when the Castle was gutted by fire in 1877.

### Colonel Bertie Gordon Resigns Command.

In January 1870 Colonel Bertie Gordon's long tenure of command came to an end. He had for some time past been in indifferent health. His departure forms an epoch in the history of the regiment. As he pointed out in his farewell order,<sup>2</sup> "Colonel Gordon's services in the 91st Highlanders

<sup>1</sup> A stand of colours of the 91st is at present housed in the rebuilt castle at Inveraray. These colours are those of the 2nd Battalion (1804-1816). (For details cp. Appendix, p. 340.)

<sup>2</sup> FAREWELL REGIMENTAL ORDER BY COLONEL BERTIE GORDON, 91ST ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS.

ELLON CASTLE, FILLON,  
29th Jan. 1870.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having been pleased to grant compliance

with the request prepared by Colonel Bertie Gordon to be permitted to retire on the half pay of the army, Colonel Gordon bids farewell to the noble regiment in which he has served for more than seven-and-thirty years, and in which he has held command ever since April 1855. Colonel Gordon's services in the 91st Highlanders comprise exactly one-half the period of its existence as a corps, and he has held command in his regiment during a fifth part of its history.

Years have gone by since every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier with

comprise exactly one-half of the period of its existence as a corps, and he has held command during a fifth part of its history." Colonel Gordon was born at Auchlurries, Aberdeenshire, on December 17th, 1813. He was a son of Alexander Gordon of Auchlurries, later of Ellon Castle, and of Albinia, daughter of Lady Albinia Cumberland. Educated at Rainham, Kent, and the Edinburgh Academy, he entered the 91st in 1832. A keen soldier and strict disciplinarian, he made his influence felt at an early age, and from the time of the raising of the Reserve Battalion in 1842 he was a powerful factor in moulding the history of the regiment. By nature an autocrat, with a strong sense of his own importance, and a firm belief in doing that which he considered his duty, he ruled his regiment with an iron hand. Fortunately he possessed a great fund of common-sense, and being a master of detail and a good organiser, his long period of command, coming as it did at a time when great changes were passing over the army, was extremely beneficial to the regiment. It is difficult now to realise the lack of soldierly instinct and the ignorance of their profession which too often characterised the regimental officers of the middle of the nineteenth century. The soldier of the present day looks upon his canteen, his regimental shop, and his reading and recreation rooms as part of the natural order of things. But fifty years ago most of the beneficent organisations which now contribute to the private soldier's comfort did not exist. The 91st owe a deep debt of gratitude to Colonel Gordon, not only for regaining for it its old Highland association, but for placing it once and for all in the forefront, amongst those regiments whose discipline and interior economy are able to stand the shock of any circumstance. The whole of Colonel Gordon's aspirations were centred in his regiment. It was the desire of his life that it might ever retain the high qualities which, as he recalled in his farewell order, had caused Sir George Napier to exclaim,

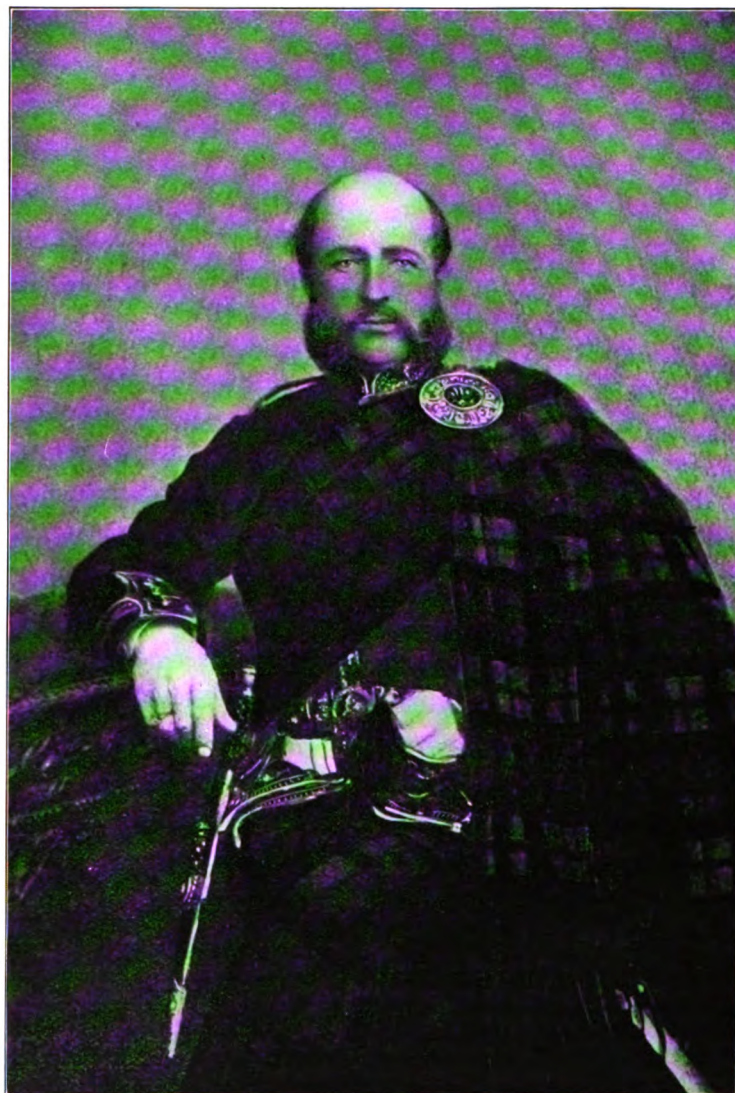
whom he stood in those noble ranks when he commenced his career in the army, have passed away. For twelve years Colonel Gordon has been the very last of the eight hundred who formed the Argyllshire Regiment in 1832; and in its ranks of the present day he leaves behind him but one soldier (Lieutenant Grant) who shared with him those horrors of impending death, when he commanded the Reserve Battalion of the regiment in 1842,—cast away on the shores of Africa in that dark night of tempest, when its discipline and devotion came forth from the shattered wreck, unbroken and undiminished by that sorest trial.

Colonel Gordon calls to mind that he has served under three stands of colours presented to the regiment, and that at the recommendation of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief he was permitted by the favour of Her Most Gracious Majesty to announce to his old regiment some years ago the restoration of its

nationality in its designation and uniform, under which it was embodied by its ducal chieftain in the last century.

Colonel Gordon believes that the time has come to retire from the regiment he loved, and to leave its fortunes to younger and stronger hands. But, although severed from its noble ranks, Colonel Gordon will still feel that the words of his Regimental Order of the 30th December 1863 must ever prove true: "The Argyllshire Regiment has ever served their Sovereign and their country steadily." While he calls upon all ranks to remember those which the late Lieut.-General Sir George Napier addressed to the Reserve Battalion in 1842: "Ninety-First, I have known you in camp and in quarters, and I have seen you in action, and I have never known or seen a better."

BERTIE GORDON,  
*Col., 91st Highlanders.*



COLONEL BERTIE EDWARD MURRAY GORDON (1832-1870).



"Ninety-First, I have known you in camp and in quarters, and I have seen you in action, and I have never known or seen a better."

Colonel Gordon was succeeded in command by Lieut.-Colonel Sprot of Riddell, Roxburghshire, whose son is at present serving in the battalion; he had joined the 91st as second in command on July 31st, 1869. The regiment was once again fortunate in its commanding officer, for Colonel Sprot, who had passed most of his service in the 83rd, was a stern disciplinarian<sup>1</sup> and a distinguished tactician. Even before the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 it had been clear that most of the military schools of Europe had been teaching lessons that were by now antiquated. Under Colonel Sprot's able tuition the 91st became as efficient in the new tactics of the battlefield as it was sound in discipline and interior economy. During the spring of 1870 the regiment was busily engaged in practising new battle formations and new drill, for General Russell, who commanded at Dover, was President of the Board engaged on drawing up the new Drill Book.

### Aldershot, 1870-1871.

At the end of June the regiment left Dover by route march for Aldershot, after receiving a most flattering report from General Russell. The hot weather made the march exceedingly trying, but thanks to the excellent arrangements of the commanding officer, the marching was such that attention was called to it by letters in 'The Times,' 'The Standard,' and 'The Broad Arrow.'

During the remainder of the summer the 91st was under canvas at Aldershot, and took its share in the manœuvres in August on a flying column round Sandhurst, going into G, H, and D Lines, North Camp, for the winter.

### Marriage of the Princess Louise.

In October 1870, the news was made public that H.R.H. the Princess Louise was going to marry the Marquis of Lorne. Colonel Sprot at once wrote to the Duke of Argyll expressing the hope "that the Argyllshire Regiment of Highlanders, which was raised by your Grace's grandfather, may be permitted to form a guard of honour at the wedding."<sup>2</sup> The Duke used his influence

<sup>1</sup> Extract from Regimental Orders:—

ALDERSHOT, *May 19th, 1870.*

No non-commissioned officer or private of the regiment will receive permission to marry the domestic servant of any officer of the garrison in

which the regiment or himself may have been quartered, or any person who has been the domestic servant of any officer, within eighteen months of the time of making the application.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

with Her Majesty, and in March permission was granted to send a guard of honour and the band and pipers to Windsor for the ceremony.

The guard of honour, band and pipers, under Captain Gregg, with Lieutenant H. Gordon Fallowfield, marched from Aldershot for Windsor on Saturday, March 18th, where they were met by Lieutenant Grant, who had gone ahead the day before to make arrangements. On Monday Colonel Sprot rode over to Windsor, and at 3 P.M., with Captain Gregg, Lieutenant Grant, Acting Sergeant-Major Fasinidge, and Pipe-Major M'Dugal, he was received by Her Majesty and the Princess Louise in the private apartments of the Castle. There he presented the wedding present subscribed for by the officers and men of the regiment.

"The gift of the officers consisted of a Scotch brooch, the facsimile of that worn by them to fasten their plaids, but in pure gold with a very handsome cairngorm stone, set transparently, together with a miniature of the regimental dirk, in Scotch pebble, suited for a shawl pin. On the back of the brooch was engraved the names of all officers then serving."

The gift from the soldiers, to which they unanimously subscribed, was a silver biscuit box in the shape of their own drums, with the honours of the regiment engraved on the side, and the following inscription on the head—

FROM THE SOLDIERS OF THE  
91ST ARGYLLSHIRE REGIMENT  
PRESENTED BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY TO  
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE  
ON HER MARRIAGE  
21ST MARCH 1871.

It was mounted on a stand of Scotch bog oak with silver corners and feet.

Colonel Sprot presented to the Princess the gift of the officers, hoping "that all happiness may follow in the path of her married life."

The gift of the men was not ready in time to be presented on this occasion. The idea had sprung entirely from them, without any suggestion from the officers, and every soldier in the regiment had subscribed towards it.

On the next day, Tuesday, 21st of March, at 11.30 A.M., the officers and the 100 rank and file of the guard of honour marched to the Castle, headed by the band playing "Bonnie Mary of Argyll." There they were met by Colonel Sprot, who was in command of all the troops stationed at St George's Chapel. The guard was drawn up facing the west entrance of the chapel, while the pipers were drawn up in a circle close to the chapel door, where they played until the wedding *cortège* arrived.

The officers of the guard attended the luncheon party in the Castle; while the pipes and drums of the 91st played alternately with the band of the Grenadiers

in the courtyard. In the evening, after the ceremony in the chapel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Sprot, Major Kirk, Major Wood, and the officers of the guard attended the state concert in the Castle.

In August, the silver drum subscribed for by the men was sent to the Princess at Inveraray, at the time of the wedding festivities there. Unfortunately Colonel Sprot was prevented by a severe illness from being present at Inveraray on the occasion, but the regiment was represented at these rejoicings by the pipe-major and three pipers.

On August 3rd the regiment was inspected at Aldershot by Lieut.-General J. R. Craufurd, its Honorary Colonel, the son of Colonel Catlin Craufurd, its old commanding officer before the days of the Peninsular War. General Craufurd expressed himself extremely gratified "with all he had seen of the corps—their steadiness under arms and their upright military bearing. But he had formed his opinion of the corps that had been so long under the command of his father, not alone from what he had seen, but also from what he had heard. All spoke alike of their good behaviour in quarters, their smart appearance when out walking, and accuracy of their movements when at drill, and he felt proud of being the Colonel of the 91st Highlanders."<sup>1</sup>

### Service in Scotland, 1871-1874.

After the Aldershot autumn manœuvres, in which 30,000 men took part, the 91st received orders to proceed by sea to Fort George. The regiment left the camp with the highest reputation for soldierly qualities, and the local newspaper in its farewell notice stated: "We do not remember seeing a man of this corps in an ambulance or as a prisoner before a police magistrate. We do not wonder such a splendid corps being applied for by the people of Scotland." On arriving in Scotland in two detachments, after a rough passage from London to Aberdeen, Headquarters and six companies were stationed at Fort George, and four companies, under Major Wood, were left on detachment at Aberdeen. The move to Scotland was thoroughly appreciated by all ranks, for since the day the 91st, then the 98th, had sailed from Leith for England in 1794, the regiment had only been quartered in its native country for a bare six months, when it was at Glasgow just before it was sent to Jamaica.

Early in 1872 Her Majesty desired to confer some mark on the regiment to commemorate the part it had taken at the wedding of the Princess Louise. She had already, on August 4th,<sup>2</sup> granted the regiment the privilege of always

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> R.O., Aldershot, 4/8/1871: H.M. the Queen having directed that the regiment should on all

occasions march past to the pipers, this will take effect from this date. When marching past the pipers will fall in in front of the band.



marching past to the pipes. Colonel Sprot, after consulting with his officers, at once suggested the restoration of the kilt. Her Majesty readily acquiesced, but the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War raised objections, "on the ground of the difficulty of recruiting for kilted corps, and on account of the increased expense of the dress (about one shilling per man)."<sup>1</sup> Thereon Colonel Sprot said that the regiment would like to be designated "The Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders," and bear on its colours the Boar's Head, the crest of the Argyll family. Accordingly on April 2nd, 1872, an army order appeared: "Her Majesty has graciously been pleased to approve of the 91st Regiment (the Argyllshire Highlanders) being in future styled the 'Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders,' and of its being permitted to bear on its Regimental Colours the Boar's Head (the Campbell's crest) as a device, surmounted with the motto 'Ne obliviscaris,' with the Princess Louise's coronet and cypher in the three corners."<sup>2</sup>

In May Captain Stevenson's company, with Lieutenants Fallowfield and Schank, proceeded as a guard of honour to Ballater, where they remained while the Queen was in residence for the spring at Balmoral; when Her Majesty returned north again in August a fresh guard of honour under Captain Alison, with Lieutenants Craufurd and Fallowfield, was sent to Ballater.

Meanwhile the regiment continued to live up to its high reputation, and Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., after inspecting it, was pleased to say, "Perfection of course does not exist, but although I have inspected very many regiments, I have never seen one so near perfection as the 91st is at present."<sup>3</sup>

In May 1873 Headquarters from Fort George and the detachment from Aberdeen were transferred by sea to Edinburgh, where the regiment went into garrison at the Castle. While stationed there, under Colonel Sprot's tuition, it was practised in field manœuvres to an extent never before attempted by a regiment in garrison. Route marching was performed every day during the winter, and in many other ways the training of the 91st anticipated the system of the present day. The regiment took its share in the usual functions, such as the opening of the General Assembly by the Lord High Commissioner. During the winter the officers, who had a good deal of talent and whose acting powers had been recognised at Dover, gave, in March 1874, some amateur theatricals at the Royal Theatre. They were extremely successful, and a sum of £50 was sent to the Royal Infirmary, and £50 to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children. During the winter 1873-4 the band and pipers played once a-week in the Assembly Music Rooms, a charge of sixpence a-head being made for entrance, with the

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Army Order.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

result that at the end of the winter £42 had been collected. This sum, with additional subscriptions from the officers, was used to erect a very handsome drinking fountain on the Castle Esplanade.

It was while the 91st were stationed at Edinburgh that Stirling became its depot. The new depot system<sup>1</sup> was inaugurated in July 1873. Stirling was made the Headquarters of the 58th sub-district brigade depot. The 91st and 72nd had their joint depot there, of two companies each, and the regiments were so far linked that when necessary the one might be called upon to supply the other with drafts.

### Ireland, 1874 to 1879.

The 91st left Edinburgh on July 29th, 1874, and proceeded by sea, *via* the Pentland Firth, to Ireland, where Headquarters were stationed for the winter at Newry, with detachments at Armagh and Monaghan. From Newry the 91st sent, in January 1875, a detachment of 63 men to the 72nd in India; the regiment itself left that station in March and proceeded to the Curragh, whence it sent in November a second draft of 89 men to the 72nd.

In January 1876 Colonel Sprot<sup>2</sup> retired on half pay, awaiting appointment as a Staff Officer for Scotland, and was succeeded in command of the regiment by Lieut. - Colonel Kirk, whose son after twenty years' service in the 91st has just been promoted into the 93rd. In June Headquarters moved from the Curragh to Enniskillen, with a detachment at Londonderry. While at Enniskillen the regiment gave several concerts and mixed entertainments,

<sup>1</sup> Depots attached to the 91st from other corps :—

- Depot of 74th, from March 31st, 1870, to Oct. 31st, 1871, at Dover.
- Depot of 71st, from Oct. 31st, 1870, to March 31st, 1873, at Fort George.
- Depot of 72nd, from Oct. 18th, 1871, to July 28th, 1873, at Fort George.
- Depot of 92nd, from Nov. 19th, 1872, to April 1st, 1873, at Fort George.
- Depot of 73rd, from May 12th, 1873, to Sept. 1873, at Edinburgh.
- Depot of 83rd, from July 4th, 1874, to March 22nd, 1875, at Newry.

<sup>2</sup> Extract from the Digest—

"Colonel Sprot, who left the 91st Highlanders for the purpose of receiving preferment in his position in the army, took leave of it with very great regret. During the six years which he served with it as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, he received the staunch support of all ranks—officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers. All contributed to attain that end which was uppermost in his mind—the improvement and advance-

ment of the regiment. The success of this mutual effort admits of no doubt, by those who have had the opportunity of comparing the Confidential Reports of those years and of the six which preceded them. Colonel Sprot left the 91st in as high state of discipline and efficiency as any regiment in the service; and it is not too much to say that in 'training' as soldiers (which may be considered a much higher step than mere drill) few corps, if any, could excel it. Colonel Sprot was a strong advocate for short service, publicly giving this his opinion from so early a date as 1862; and he was in favour of large reserves since 1871. He recommended a very short service (two to three years) with a very complete system of training, for which he considered this time amply sufficient. He advised the enlistment of boys between sixteen and seventeen capable of bearing arms, being of opinion that youth was no bar, provided they came up to the fixed standard, and he was opposed to taking any man (knowingly) whose age exceeded twenty-two years."

the proceeds of which were given to aid the various good causes in that town. The cordial feeling between the town and garrison was such that the Presbyterians of Enniskillen entertained the Presbyterians of the 91st before the regiment left for Belfast in May 1877. In August the regiment was employed in the uncongenial duty of assisting the civil power. "A procession of Home Rulers marched through the streets of Belfast into the country, by way of celebrating the centenary of O'Connell. The troops were in position along the route of the procession, and the day may be considered to have passed peacefully. Slight skirmishes took place, however, towards evening, and were renewed from time to time, which the magistrates thought justified them in calling out the military."<sup>1</sup>

At Belfast, as at Enniskillen, the regiment, by concerts and otherwise, contributed towards the charitable institutions of the town, and the same cordial feeling existed between the 91st and the citizens as had been felt at the time the regiment was in garrison there in 1852.<sup>2</sup> The congregation of St Enoch's Presbyterian Church entertained the Presbyterian soldiers in January 1878.

In April the regiment moved to Dublin, and while there was brought up to war strength by the calling out of the Reserves, owing to the aggressive action of the Russians before Constantinople. In all, 415 reservists joined the regiment, drawn from the Highland Borderers, the Royal Renfrew Militia, the 1st class Army Reserve, and the Militia Reserve. Towards the end of July, the war scare being past, the reservists were sent back to their homes. "Thus ended the experiment of recalling the Reserve to the Colours. It may be pronounced to be in every respect a success. The absentees were very few, and during the time they were embodied the conduct of the men as a body was exemplary. The men of the Army Reserve had not forgotten their drill, and were perfectly efficient from the day of joining. The men of the Militia Reserve had of course a great deal to learn, and some not very soldierly habits to unlearn, but they were attentive and made satisfactory progress in essentials. The physique of all was good, and they made a very fine battalion."<sup>3</sup>

### Aldershot, 1879.

On the first days of 1879 the regiment moved from Dublin to Aldershot, where it went into quarters in the Permanent Barracks. A month later came the tidings of Isandhlwana, and the great news that the 91st was selected to form part of the reinforcements which were to be sent out to South Africa. Unfortunately the regiment was rather weak, as only a couple of months

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. p. 173.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.





previously, in the beginning of December, it had sent a draft of 156 non-commissioned officers and men to the 72nd, which regiment was then engaged in the Afghan War. Orders for active service were received on February 12th, and by the time the regiment left Aldershot on the 19th, volunteers from different corps had been raised to the number of 374.<sup>1</sup> The Duke of Cambridge inspected the regiment on the 18th, the day before it embarked at Southampton, and congratulated officers and men on having been selected for active service. Unfortunately Colonel Kirk was unable to accompany the regiment, as a cancerous tumour had appeared in his right foot, from which he died in the next year. Accordingly the regiment embarked in the *Pretoria* under Major A. C. Bruce: 23 officers, 43 sergeants, 21 drummers, and 832 rank and file.

### Zulu War, 1879.

During the voyage the regiment was kept busy getting the volunteers properly equipped and accustomed to their new officers, non-commissioned officers, and comrades, so that when the men disembarked at Durban the regiment had regained its uniform appearance and instilled its traditions into the newcomers.

Except for the 57th, which had arrived two days previously from Ceylon, the 91st were the first of the reinforcements to arrive in the colony. They were greeted most cordially by all the colonists, and the Scotchmen resident in the country presented them with an address.<sup>2</sup> The regiment remained in camp outside Durban for two days prior to starting for the front.

<sup>1</sup> The following volunteers were received from different corps:—

|               |     |       |   |    |
|---------------|-----|-------|---|----|
| 2nd Battalion | 5th | .     | . | 20 |
| 1st           | "   | 8th   | . | 61 |
| 1st           | "   | 10th  | . | 28 |
| 2nd           | "   | 19th  | . | 7  |
| 2nd           | "   | 20th  | . | 98 |
|               |     | 26th  | . | 30 |
|               |     | 32nd  | . | 39 |
|               |     | 41st  | . | 40 |
|               |     | 55th  | . | 15 |
|               |     | 84th  | . | 20 |
|               |     | 108th | . | 16 |

—  
Total 374

non-commissioned officers, and men, a very hearty welcome to the colony. It affords us the utmost gratification to see among us, for the first time in the history of our colony, the tartans of our Highland soldiers, and to hear the familiar accent of our countrymen once more, reviving as they do the associations of our native land, which we cherish as our most precious heritage. Our little colony yields to none of Her Majesty's dependencies in loyalty to our Queen, and we welcome therefore at all times her uniform; but on this auspicious occasion we feel justified in doing more in extending to our countrymen of your regiment a particularly hearty greeting, which we beg you will convey in our name to all your ranks. We are confident that, if your services are brought into requisition in the field, that traditions of the 91st will be gallantly sustained by the officers and men under your command, and that in Zululand another laurel will be added to your colours."

Attached were the signatures of over seventy of the leading Scots of Durban.

<sup>2</sup> Address presented by Mr Jameson on behalf of the Scotsmen living in Natal, 18th March 1879:—

"To MAJOR BRUCE, commanding 91st Highlanders.

"SIR,—The undersigned Scotchmen, residents of Durban, beg to tender to you and your officers,

The story of the campaign had best be told mainly in the words of Colonel Goff, who went through it with the regiment.

The weather during the two days which the 91st spent at Durban was wretched, and gave them an idea of how it could pour in Natal. Before leaving for the front, the band had been broken up and the men told off to act as hospital-bearers and orderlies, under the orders of Surgeon-Major Edge, who had accompanied the regiment in the *Pretoria*, and was placed in medical charge on arrival in Natal. The boys, 17 in number, were left in camp under Bandmaster Kelly, with a sufficiency of musical instruments for their instruction. Nine pipers and a small corps of drums and fifes accompanied the regiment into the field.

The 91st left Durban on the 19th of March for the front, to form part of a column with which Lord Chelmsford determined to start as soon as possible, for the purpose of relieving the force under Colonel Pearson, then shut up in Eskowe, whose provisions were nearly exhausted and who were surrounded by a body of Zulus variously estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000. The regiment reached the base camp on the Tugela River on the 25th, and on the 26th Lord Chelmsford inspected it and made a speech to the men.

The force collected at this place to move up to the relief of Eskowe was divided into two divisions. The first division, under Colonel Law, R.A., was composed of the 91st, and of a battalion made up of detachments of the Buffs and 99th, the Naval Brigade of the *Shah* and *Tenados*, who had with them two nine-pounders, two twenty-four pounder rocket-tubes, and a gatling gun, the mounted infantry under Major Barrow, and one battalion of Natal Native Contingent.

The 2nd Division, under Colonel Pemberton of the 3/60th Rifles, was composed of the 57th Regiment, the 3/60th Rifles, the Naval Brigade of the *Boadicea*, and a portion of the Marines of the *Shah* and *Boadicea* with one gatling gun and two twenty-four pounder rocket-tubes, and one battalion Natal Native Contingent: the whole force being under the immediate command of Lord Chelmsford. The orders were to proceed without tents and in the lightest possible marching order, men to carry seventy rounds of ammunition and thirty rounds per man to be carried on pack-mules, two of which mules followed in the rear of each company, with 1500 rounds in canvas waterproof bags.

The troops had a very bad time of it during the following night, as it rained as it knows how to do in Zululand, and having no tents, and in fact nothing but a waterproof sheet per man to cover them, the ingenuity of every one was exercised as to how he should keep himself comparatively dry: as a matter of fact it was impossible to manage this last detail, and in consequence a most miserable night was spent.

On Monday 31st, the Amatikulu River was crossed: this was a very long

and wet operation, the river reaching over the men's waists, which necessitated their carrying their ammunition on their shoulders. It took all day to get the waggons over, so that the laager formed in the evening was only a mile and a half from the one used the previous night. Major Bruce here received a telegram, addressed to Captain Chater, from H.R.H. Princess Louise, which ran as follows: "Convey to the 91st my regrets at not seeing them before their departure, also the interest I take in their welfare, wishing them every success, with God-speed and a safe return."

The following day the 91st formed the rearguard, and the enemy was seen for the first time. The laager in the evening was formed at Ginginhlovo. The day had been oppressively hot, and after the trenches had been dug a heavy thunderstorm came on which nearly filled them. A most miserable night was passed by every one, as there was not a dry spot to lie down on, and all the ground had got into such a fearfully dirty state that even walking was difficult.

### **Battle of Ginginhlovo.**

When morning broke it was found that the country was too heavy to move the waggons: the Zulus also were observed to be advancing in considerable numbers from the direction of a hill beyond the Inyezane. The camp, which was square in shape, having sides about 130 yards long, had its waggons in the centre; the 60th were in line on the front face, the 57th on the right, and the 91st on rear face, except two companies of the regiment, which, together with the Buffs and 99th detachment, held the left face: two gatlings and two nine-pounders were distributed at the corners in charge of the Naval Brigade. Behind the 91st was a battalion of the Natal Native Contingent.

A little before six o'clock native scouts, who had as usual gone out to scour the country at daybreak, were seen to be falling back, firing while doing so, and directly after large columns of the enemy were observed coming down the Inyezane hills, and also from the Amatikulu bush. When they had come within range, the gatling and nine-pounders opened fire, as also did the rockets; the first attack was made on the front of the laager, which was met by a heavy fire from the 60th. The Zulus then continued their usual mode of attack, which is to advance in the shape of a pair of horns, so as to envelop their opponents, and then finally rush them in rear. The shining of bayonets in the rear face appears to have led them to believe that the Native Contingent was there, and that the weakest point in the camp would probably be found in that direction: and a most determined attack was accordingly made there on the 91st, which lasted about twenty minutes,



when the Zulus wavered and then fled, leaving many of their number within a few yards of the trenches. When it was noticed that they were breaking, the mounted troops, under Major Barrow, together with the Native Contingent, were sent in pursuit, and terrible execution they did. By half-past seven the engagement was over.

The 91st's loss was one man killed, while eight were wounded.<sup>1</sup> The Adjutant, Lieutenant St Clair, had a narrow escape, a bullet having gone through his helmet within an inch of his head. The total casualties of the force were one officer and four men killed, while five officers and thirty-nine men were wounded. The strength of the regiment present at this action was 22 officers and 801 non-commissioned officers and men. The colours<sup>2</sup> were in charge of Second Lieutenants Fraser and C. J. Richardson.

The enemy's loss on this occasion has been variously estimated, but it must have been considerable, as nearly five hundred bodies were counted within a radius of 400 yards of the laager, and the route taken by the flying enemy was strewn with corpses cut down by the Mounted Infantry and Native Contingent.

### Relief of Eskowe.

The morning after the action a flying column, composed of six companies of the 57th, 60th, and 91st, with about a hundred of the Naval Brigade, John Dunn's Scouts, and some mounted men, started early with the object of reaching Eskowe in one day's march, the 91st forming the rearguard.

Colonel Pearson, who was in command at Eskowe, and had been regularly communicated with by means of the heliograph, received orders to hold his force in readiness to evacuate the fort the day after the arrival of the relieving force. The garrison at Eskowe had been a witness of the action of the 2nd of April, as the fort stands on hills which overlook the plain over which Lord Chelmsford's column had marched, and the battlefield was at the foot of the hill. The march of the relieving column commenced at daybreak, and at half-past six the rearguard had moved off. When the sun got up the day became excessively hot, and the march, especially for the rearguard, was most tedious, numerous halts having to be made to allow the waggons to be got through the marshy places on the road. To show how the column straggled, the advance-guard, which was formed by the 60th, arrived at Eskowe at half-past six, while the rearguard did not arrive until midnight. The 91st only got their dinners at one o'clock in the morning. The men on this occasion marched splendidly, when it is taken into consideration that they had been seventeen

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 229.

<sup>2</sup> This is the last time the colours of the 91st have been in action.

hours and a half on the move, yet when they passed the fort, headed by their pipers, there was not one man out of the ranks.

The next day, the 4th of April, it was decided to rest the relieving force, while those relieved marched out on their way to the Tugela, which they reached eventually without seeing any signs of the enemy.

The flying column left Eskowe on the 5th, and the following morning an unfortunate accident happened. It was caused by a piquet of the 91st, under command of Captain Prevost, who, thinking they saw Zulus creeping in the bushes in front of them, fired; this raised an alarm in the camp, and made the scouts and piquets run in. They were fired on by the 60th trench party, who mistook them for the enemy in the darkness. Fifteen were wounded in this unfortunate business. On the 8th a force composed of the 57th, 60th, 91st, and a portion of the Naval Brigade, with a regiment of Native Contingent and some mounted men, the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke of the 57th Regiment, was left at Ginginhlovo.

### **Operations in Zululand.**

After seventeen days spent at Ginginhlovo, it was decided to evacuate that camp and advance to a new position about four miles off on the Inyezane River, where a fort was commenced (afterwards called Fort Chelmsford). The construction of another fort was also undertaken in the beginning of May, on the Amatikulu River, on the line of communication, about half-way to Tugela. This was named Fort Crealock.

The troops at this time were employed on convoy duty, each convoy being escorted by one British regiment, a battalion of natives, two guns R.A., and a few mounted scouts. The three regiments under command of Brigadier-General Clarke took it in turns to furnish the escort. Sick-ness was now rapidly increasing. On the 5th of May the empty convoy on its return to the Tugela took one hundred and fifty sick from various corps.

On the 10th of May the regiment was moved to Fort Crealock to garrison it, and also to complete the earthworks. The troops there, which were all under command of Major Bruce, were composed of the 91st, half a company of Royal Engineers, two guns R.A., sixteen mounted men, and a battalion of Native Contingent: they remained there a month.

On the 15th of June the 91st moved forward with the force under command of General Clarke. No enemy was met with, but every precaution was taken against surprise. On the 27th the Umlatazi River was crossed, and the next day Port Durnford was reached. Here it had been arranged that a fresh

landing-place should be opened, as the naval authorities had ascertained that it could be effected, and accordingly the General in command proposed to make the place a fresh base of operations, where a depot would be formed for supplies.

On the 24th of July the 91st changed its quarters to a post on the Umhlatoosi River, which was established to assist in maintaining the line of communication between Port Durnford, St Paul's, and Ulundi: two hundred of Nettleton's Native Contingent, and some mounted volunteers, forming part of the garrison.

On the 27th, Captain Mills' company proceeded to Fort Napoleon, which lay between Fort Chelmsford and Port Durnford, with the object of holding it as a post to maintain communications.

Shortly afterwards Captain Craufurd's company made a small fort with the same object, later known as Fort Inveraray, as a half-way post to St Paul's. At the same time Captains Stevenson's and O'Sullivan's companies were sent down to garrison the fort at Port Durnford, which was the headquarters of Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, R.E., the A.A.Q.M.G. on the lines of communication.

On the 17th of August a party of mounted men under command of Captain Yeatman Biggs, R.A., was ordered to proceed in the direction of St Lucia Bay, in pursuit of Cetewayo, the Zulu king, who was supposed to be in hiding in that part of the country. Captain O'Sullivan and Lieutenants Macdonald and Goff accompanied this party, which was composed of some ten officers and fifty mounted men, together with about a hundred Native Contingent under Commandant Nettleton. This party was out about a fortnight, traversing a large extent of wild country seldom before visited by white men. At Ulundi the expedition heard that Cetewayo had been captured by Major Marter of the King's Dragoon Guards: he was brought in the following day. From Ulundi, Cetewayo and the women who were with him were sent to Port Durnford, at which place they arrived under a strong escort on the 5th of September, and were at once taken down to the sea-shore to be embarked on the s.s. *Natal* for Capetown. The guard on the beach was composed of Captain Stevenson's company of the 91st, and an escort was sent on board with Cetewayo, of a sergeant (Keene) and six men of the regiment, who afterwards gave a graphic account of the abject state of the deposed monarch when he first felt the effects of the very choppy seas, which he encountered in the surf-boat taking him out to the steamer. He was accompanied by three female attendants, who seemed to feel more comfortable than he did, and who were apparently vastly amused at the discomfiture of their royal master. The story is that his escort, who were all men picked on account of their being good sailors, were themselves nearly as unhappy as their prisoners.

### Garrison Duty, 1879-1881.

The capture of the king brought the termination of the war, and on the 13th of September orders were received for the regiment to proceed to Durban : Headquarters left the next day, followed by the detached companies. Nothing of importance happened on the return march, and Verulam, the terminus of the railway from Durban, was reached on the 22nd of the month. There the 91st remained until the 28th. Orders had in the meantime arrived that a detachment of three companies should go to Mauritius, and one company to St Helena, while Headquarters were to proceed to Capetown. The Mauritius detachment was composed of F, G, and H Companies, under command of Major Gurney, and the company selected for St Helena was that of Captain Mills.

The Headquarters and remaining companies, on arrival at Durban, were embarked on the 30th on the s.s. *City of Venice* ; they were composed of 16 officers and 588 non-commissioned officers and men. The transport sailed the next day, and anchored in Table Bay, after a rough passage, on Sunday the 5th of October. The following day the regiment disembarked and went into the main barracks at Capetown, with the exception of B and D Companies, who were sent on to camp at Wynberg, there being no room for them in Capetown, as part of the barracks was occupied by a detachment of the 88th Regiment.

In November 1879, Lieut.-Colonel Bruce was appointed a "Companion of the Bath,"—he had been gazetted Lieut.-Colonel on the 21st of June.

The detachment of three companies which were detailed for Mauritius embarked at Durban on board H.M.S. *Crocodile* on the 8th of October, and arrived at Port Louis on the 15th. On the 27th of January, Major W. P. Gurney died of fever, contracted in the field during the Zulu campaign. The detachment lost heavily. "Mauritius fever" attacks every one living on the low land, and as the barracks are situated in the unhealthy part, the 91st suffered considerably, which necessitated frequent drafts being sent up to the Cureppe in the hills for change of air.

On the 22nd of April 1881 the Zulu War medals were presented to those of this detachment who had served in Zululand.

Nothing of any public interest happened to these companies during the remainder of their stay on the island : they simply spent their time in passing through hospital and sanatorium, so that when they arrived at Capetown, under command of Major Robley, to rejoin Headquarters on the 26th of May 1881, they presented a most sickly appearance, and the non-commissioned officers and men had to be kept off duty for a month after their arrival.

The detachment which had gone to St Helena under command of Captain

Mills, in January 1880, remained at that out-of-the-way spot twenty-two months. During their stay there the island was visited by the ex-Empress Eugenie, who landed to pay a visit to the place where Napoleon I.'s body had so long lain. She was then on her way out to visit the spot where the Prince Imperial had met his death. On landing, she was received by a guard of honour composed of the detachment of the 91st.

In March 1881 Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., touched at St Helena on his way out to the Transvaal, to take command of the troops in succession to General Colley, so the opportunity was taken to get him to present the officers and men with the South African War medal, which had just arrived to be distributed to those who had taken part in the Zulu War.

The medals for the Zulu War were presented to the Headquarters of the battalion on the 9th of March 1881 by Lieutenant-General the Honourable Leicester Smyth, C.B., on which occasion the Lieutenant-General addressed the battalion as follows:—

“I am grateful to Colonel Bruce for the pleasure he has given me in asking me to present these medals,—honourable emblems of hardships undergone, valour displayed, and victory won,—and I wish the recipients, one and all, many happy years to wear them. I am the more pleased at being here to-day, for a long time ago—how long I hardly like to say—I had the honour of campaigning in this country with the 91st Regiment, and then had many opportunities of witnessing and appreciating their gallant deeds; and as the 91st fought in those days of old, so, I feel sure, will the 91st Highlanders of the present day, should they be called upon, in stubbornly upholding the great traditions of the regiment, and do their duty to their Queen and country.”

The 91st were not called upon to take any part in the First Boer War.<sup>1</sup> On December 29th, 1880, a detachment of 100 picked men was got ready as escort to the guns which were to be landed from the *Boadicea* at Durban, but this order was countermanded.

Soon after the regiment got settled down in its new quarters in Capetown it was decided to start a pack of fox-hounds to hunt jackals in the country near the town. There had been hounds before this, during the stay of the 24th Regiment, but all remnants of the pack had disappeared, so drafts were sent for from England, and after a short time, mainly owing to the energy of Captain Cookson, a very fair lot of hounds were got together, and hunting commenced in the spring months. The jackal was to be found within a short distance of Rondebosch and Wynberg, and the Flats, as the waste ground is called there, were at this time left quite undisturbed, and only had a few

<sup>1</sup> Captain Cameron was employed on the staff at Maritzburg during the Boer War, and Lieutenant G. L. J. Goff went up to the front in April 1881 in charge of 300 horses and mules.





THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS IN 1874.

(From a *Painting in the Officers' Mess*, by ORLANDO NORIE.)



very thin sheep grazing on them ; sport therefore was fairly good. Expeditions were also made by officers to shoot antelopes, but the sport within easy distance of Capetown was indifferent.

On the 1st of June 1881, a general order of that date directed that "South Africa" should henceforth be borne on the regimental colours.

The 1st of July brought in the new scheme, in which the regiment lost its number, and being incorporated with the gallant 93rd, became known as the "Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders," becoming the 1st Battalion of this new amalgamation.



## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

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### ANNALS—HOME AND SOUTH AFRICA, 1868–1881.

#### 1868.

- Nov. 15. Dover, four companies and Headquarters at South Front Barracks; three and a half companies at Citadel, and two and a half at Main Shaft Barracks.  
 Nov. 25. 196 men of depot companies left Fort George, Oct. 15th, for Stirling: arrived at Dover, by sea, from Leith, under Captains J. E. Burton and J. W. Fry, with Lieutenants W. D. Caudwell, A. E. McCallum, and C. J. Alison.  
 Dec. 10. Guard of honour to Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia.

#### 1869.

- Jan. 1. Strength—49 sergeants, 26 drummers, 697 rank and file.  
 Jan. 5 and 9. Board on arms and accoutrements prior to issue of Snider rifle.  
 April 6. Inspection by Major-General Commanding South-Eastern District.  
 May 18 and 19. Headquarters and 10 companies relieve 4th King's Own Regiment at Citadel Barracks.  
 May 27. Twenty officers attend Regimental Dinner.  
 June 22. Guard of Honour for Viceroy of Egypt.  
 July A team of officers of 91st beaten at Wimbledon by a team of officers of London Scottish by 4 points.  
 Aug. 24. New colours presented to regiment by Mrs Bertie Gordon in absence of the Duchess of Argyll.  
 Oct. 5. Inspection by Major-General Commanding South-Eastern District.  
 Oct. 12. Old colours start under escort of Lieutenant Grant for Inveraray.  
 Oct. 14 and 15. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge inspected Brigade at Dover: "Well satisfied with all he had seen of the regiment."  
 Oct. 22. Garrison Rifle matches—Ensign Chater won officers' match; 91st won file firing and volley firing matches; also 1st prize in sergeants' and in corporals' matches.  
 Nov. 8. The sword-fish stick carried by Sergeant-Major Andrew Maclean, 91st, during the Peninsula, restored to the regiment by Colonel George Brown, C.B., late 23rd Fusiliers.

#### 1870.

- Jan. 1. Strength—49 sergeants, 27 drummers, 549 rank and file. New valise equipment issued.  
 Jan. 29. Farewell order by Colonel Bertie Gordon. Succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Sprot.  
 Mar. 23. Regiment left Citadel Barracks and occupied Main Shaft Barracks.

- Mar. 31. Depot of 74th temporarily attached to 91st at Dover.  
 May 20. Inspection by Major-General Russell, C.B.: "Highly satisfied."  
 June 18. Regiment started by route march—Canterbury, Chatham, Gravesend, Woolwich, Kingston-on-Thames, Guildford—for Aldershot.  
 June 25. Arrived at Aldershot, and went under canvas on Rushmoor Green; attached to 1st Brigade, consisting of 4th, 33rd, 42nd, and 67th under Major-General D. Lysons, C.B.  
 June 28. Inspection by Major-General D. Lysons, C.B.: "Highly pleased."  
 Aug. 24 and 26. Engaged in manoeuvres round Sandhurst. Brigaded with 1/4th, 2/9th, 101st, 3rd D.G., 2nd Bat. Artillery, under Major-General Lysons.  
 Sept. 1. Moved into G, H, and D Lines, North Camp, attached to 3rd Brigade, under Major-General G. V. Maxwell, C.B., composed of 2/9th, 2/17th, and 101st Regiments.  
 Oct. 7. Inspection by Major-General Maxwell, C.B.: "A very favourable report."

## 1871.

- Jan. 1. Strength—49 sergeants, 26 drummers, 538 rank and file.  
 Mar. 18. A guard of honour of 100 men, and pipers and band of the regiment, under Captain Gregg, Lieutenants Fallowfield and Grant, march to Windsor to attend the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne.  
 Mar. 20. Presentation to the Princess Louise of a brooch given by the officers of the regiment, and a silver biscuit box by the rank and file.  
 Mar. 21. The guard attended the wedding of the Princess Louise, being stationed opposite the west end of St George's Chapel.  
 Mar. 22. The guard returned to Aldershot.  
 May 4. Inspection by Major-General Maxwell, C.B.: "Much pleased."  
 June 26. Band and pipers play at Birmingham, in aid of a bazaar for Bishop Ryder's Ragged Schools, under the patronage of the Marquis of Lorne.  
 July 10. The Queen reviewed the Aldershot Division and sent a special complimentary message by the General Commanding the Brigade to the 91st.  
 Aug. 3. Lieut.-General J. R. Craufurd, Honorary Colonel, visited the regiment: "Extremely gratified."  
 Aug. The pipers attended the wedding festivities at Inveraray Castle.  
 Sept. 8 and 22. The 91st brigaded with the 1/4th, 46th, and 101st Regiments, and the 3rd Surrey and 1st Tower Hamlets Militia, in the 1st Brigade of the 2nd Division, for manoeuvres round Aldershot, Woking, and Cobham.  
 Sept. 27. Headquarters and six companies proceeded by train to Cannon Street, and marched to Wapping; there they embarked on the *City of London* bound for Aberdeen.  
 Sept. 29. Arrived at Aberdeen after very rough voyage, and proceeded by rail to Fort George.  
 Sept. 30. Remaining four companies under Major Wood embarked at Wapping, not reaching Aberdeen till Oct. 4th, owing to having to put into Granton because of bad weather. These four companies remained at Aberdeen in garrison.  
 Oct. 10. Inspection by Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., at Fort George, and the following day at Aberdeen: "Perfectly satisfied."

## 1872.

- Jan. 1. Strength—49 sergeants, 27 drummers, 559 rank and file.  
 April 2. Designation of regiment changed to "The 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders." The boar's head and the motto *Ne obliviscaris*, and the Princess Louise's coronet and cyphers, added to the colours.

- April 10. Inspection by Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B. : "Complimentary order."  
 May 14. Captain Stevenson, Lieutenants Fallowfield and Shank, 3 sergeants, 1 piper, and 50 rank and file, proceeded to Ballater as the Queen's Guard.  
 June 7. Captains Bruce, Burt, and Alison, and three companies, relieved the four companies at Aberdeen, being those of Captains Gregg, Gurney (W.P.), Sitwell, and Robley.  
 July 1. The Queen's Guard returned from Ballater.  
 July 3 and 4. Inspection by Sir John Douglas, K.C.B. : "I have never seen so near perfection in anything as the 91st is at present."  
 Aug. 10. A second guard of honour sent to Ballater under Captain Alison, with Lieutenants Craufurd and Fallowfield.  
 Sept. 8. The band attended at Grantown on the coming of age of Lord Seafield's eldest son, Viscount Reidhaven.  
 Oct. 12. Commendatory letter from the Duke of Cambridge : "The 91st Regiment appears to be in the highest order."

## 1873.

- Jan. 1. Strength—47 sergeants, 27 drummers, 468 rank and file.  
 May 8. 91st embarked on *Himalaya*, and sailed on the next day for Aberdeen, where the four detached companies were taken up on the 10th.  
 May 12. Disembarked at Granton, and relieved the 93rd at Edinburgh Castle. Two companies detached to Greenlaw.  
 May 22. Guard of honour formed under Captain Gregg, Lieuts. Mills and Prevost, for High Commissioner, Lord Airlie.  
 May 24. Queen's Birthday celebrations and sham fight in Queen's Park.  
 July 14. Inspection by Sir John Douglas, K.C.B. : "Great satisfaction."  
 July 27. New 58th Sub-District Brigade Depot formed at Stirling. Two companies of 91st under Major Kirk, two companies of 72nd under Captain Murray.  
 Oct. 11. Annual Regimental Highland Games at Warriston Park.

## 1874.

- Jan. 1. Strength—40 sergeants, 25 drummers, 451 rank and file.  
 Jan. 10. Horse Guards letter : "The very satisfactory report on the 91st shows that corps to be in first-rate order."  
 May 20. Ball in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, given by officers of the 91st.  
 May 26 and 27. Regimental Theatricals resulted in £50 being given to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and £50 to the Children's Hospital.  
 Guard of honour, under Captain Hollway, Lieutenant Macdonald, and Sub-Lieut. Campbell, mounted at Holyrood to receive the Lord High Commissioner, Lord Rosslyn.  
 Fountain erected on the Castle Parade Ground by the officers.  
 June 29. Regiment embarked at Granton for Belfast on the *Tamar*, arriving Belfast July 1st.  
 July 2. Headquarters, band, pipers, and G and F Companies to Newry.  
 A, B, and E, under Major Bruce, to Armagh.  
 D Company, Captain Alison, to Monaghan.  
 C and H to Newtonards to complete musketry course ; when completed returned to Newry and their place taken by F Company.  
 July 10 and 11. Inspection of detachments and Headquarters by Major-General Warre : "Highly pleased."  
 Oct. 6. Annual Regimental Highland Games.  
 Dec. 3. Officers in Newry gave a ball.  
 Dec. 16. The regiment received the experimental issue of the Martini-Henry rifle.

## 1875.

- Jan. 1. Strength—39 sergeants, 24 drummers, 536 rank and file.
- Jan. 8. Draft of 63 men sent to the linked battalion, the 72nd, in India.
- Mar. 30. Monaghan company, under Lieutenant Campbell, proceeded to the Curragh.
- Mar. 31. Headquarters and the Armagh detachment left for Curragh and took up quarters in H lines.
- April 16. Inspection by Brigadier-General Seymour, C.B.  
Regiment 21st on list of regiments at home in musketry returns.
- July 23. Inspection by Brigadier-General Seymour, C.B. : "Well satisfied."
- Aug. 1. Colonel Sprot added an addenda to the 91st Standing Orders.
- Aug. 10. Inspection by General Sir John Michel, K.C.B. : "Much satisfied."
- Nov. 13. Draft of 89 men sail to join 72nd in India.

## 1876.

- Jan. 1. Strength—38 sergeants, 23 drummers, 420 rank and file.
- Jan. 19. Colonel Sprot retired on half pay and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Kirk.
- April 11. F Company (Captain Gard) rejoined Headquarters from Trim.
- May 16. C, F, and G Companies under Major Gurney proceeded to Londonderry.
- June 23. Headquarters, band, drummers, and pipers proceeded to Enniskillen. E and H going on to Londonderry.
- July 25 and 26. Major-General Bell, V.C., C.B., inspected Headquarters and Londonderry detachment : "Satisfied with everything."
- Aug. 2. The regiment received the Martini-Henry pattern rifle.
- Nov. 1. Draft of 63 men left to join 72nd.
- Dec. 1. Entertainment given in the Protestant Hall, Enniskillen, proceeds, £13, 10s., given to the poor of the district.  
Order of Merit in Army Musketry, 26th.

## 1877.

- Jan. 1. Strength—40 sergeants, 23 drummers, 455 rank and file.
- April 3. Entertainment given in aid of the Drummond Institute, Dublin. Result—£22 sent to Treasurer of Institute.
- May 8. Presbyterians of Enniskillen entertained Presbyterian soldiers of the regiment.
- May 14. A Company from Enniskillen, B, C, and F from Londonderry, proceeded to Belfast.
- May 17. H Company (Lieutenant Tottenham) from Londonderry proceeded to Carrickfergus.
- May 18. Headquarters and remaining companies proceeded to Belfast.
- June 25 and 26. Inspection by Major-General Bell, V.C., C.B. : "Very satisfactory."
- July 23 to August 2. The regiment provided guards of honour to the Lord-Lieutenant the Duke of Marlborough.
- Aug. 6 to 10. The regiment under orders to aid Civil Power owing to "Home Rulers" celebrating centenary of O'Connell : no collision between mob and troops.
- Sept. 7. Concert in aid of Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldier's Widows. Result—£30 sent to Treasurer.
- Sept. 8. Regimental annual Highland Games held at Ormeau Cricket Ground.
- Nov. 16. Draft of 93 N.C.O.'s and men left to join 72nd at Sealkote.
- Nov. 25. Inspection by General Sir John Michel, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in Ireland :  
"Satisfied."  
Order of Merit in Musketry in Army, 31st.

## 1878.

- Jan. 1. Strength—37 sergeants, 23 drummers, 441 rank and file.  
 Jan. 31. Regiment entertained by Congregation of St Enoch's Church, Belfast. Moderator in the Chair.  
 April 15. Regiment proceeded by train to Royal Barracks, Dublin.  
 April 24. 50 Reserves from Highland Borderers, and 50 from Royal Renfrew Militia arrived, owing to threatening of war with Russia.  
 April 30. 200 1st Class Army Reserves arrived from Scotland.  
 May 2. 40 Militia Reserves arrived from Highland Borderers, and 128 from Royal Renfrew Militia.  
 May 25. Review of Garrison in Phoenix Park: Queen's Birthday.  
 June 24. Annual inspection by Major-General Elgar, C.B.  
 July 24 and 25. Army and Militia Reservists sent home.  
 Dec. 7. Draft of 156 men sent to the 72nd, engaged in 2nd Afghan War.  
 Order of Merit in Army Musketry, 26th. Best company, E.

## 1879.

- Jan. 1. Strength—41 sergeants, 22 drummers, 608 rank and file.  
 Jan. 2. Regiment embarked on H.M.S. *Assistance* for Portsmouth *en route* to Aldershot.  
 Jan. 6. Arrived by train from Portsmouth and quartered in the Permanent Barracks.  
 Jan. 7. Inspected by Major-General Cameron, C.B. (Commanding 2nd Brigade), in marching order.  
 Feb. 12. 91st detailed to reinforce Lord Chelmsford in South Africa.  
 Feb. 12 to 18. 374 volunteers received from other corps.  
 Feb. 18. Farewell inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.  
 Feb. 19. Regiment embarked at Southampton on s.s. *Pretoria*.  
 Mar. 12. *Pretoria* arrived at Capetown.  
 Mar. 16. *Pretoria* anchored in Durban Roads and regiment disembarked next day.  
 Mar. 18. Address of welcome presented by Scotchmen of Natal.  
 Mar. 19. Regiment (23 officers, 832 N.C.O.'s and men) left Durban for the Tugela River to join column for relief of Fort Eskowe.  
 Mar. 25. Arrived at Fort Pearson on lower Tugela.  
 Mar. 26. Inspected by Lord Chelmsford.  
 Mar. 28. Left Fort Pearson with column commanded by Colonel Law, R.A.  
 Mar. 31. Telegram, wishing God-speed, received from Princess Louise.  
 April 2. Battle of Ginginhlovo. 91st losses—one man killed, 8 N.C.O.'s and men wounded.  
 April 3. Flying column of six companies of 57th, 3/60th, and 91st push forward to Eskowe, arriving there that evening. Remaining two companies of the regiments (A and D companies of 91st) remain to hold laager at Ginginhlovo.  
 April 5. Eskowe evacuated and Ginginhlovo reached 8 A.M. next day.  
 April 15. Convoy from Tugela brought officers' and men's kits to camp near Ginginhlovo.  
 April 25. Evacuated Ginginhlovo camp and proceed to form new camp, Fort Chelmsford, four miles away. 91st occupied in building Fort Crealock.  
 May 10. 91st marched to Fort Crealock.  
 June 15. 91st joined in advance and relieved by Buffs at Fort Crealock.  
 June 20. 91st with 2 guns and half troop M.I. and half company R.E. and battalion Natal Native formed advance column under Major Bruce 91st.  
 June 21. Entrenched camp formed at Napoleon's Hill on Umlatazi River.  
 June 21. Major Bruce gazetted Lieut.-Colonel in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Kirk.  
 June 28. Arrived at Port Durnford on the coast.  
 July 5. Covered operations of cavalry in direction of Umgini.  
 July 24. 91st formed new connecting post on Umhlatoosi River, called Fort Argyll.  
 July 27. B Company, under Captain Mills, sent to occupy Fort Napoleon.  
 July 31. E Company, Captain Craufurd, sent to St Paul's, where he built Fort Inveraray.  
 Aug. 1. A and D Company, Captain Stevenson, occupied Port Durnford.

- Aug. 20. G Company, Captain Gurney, moved to Empangani to cut Cetewayo off from Umgoya Point.  
 Captain O'Sullivan, Lieuts. Macdonald and Goff, accompanied M.I. party under Captain Yeatman Biggs, R.A., in pursuit of Cetewayo.
- Sept. 4. Cetewayo, a prisoner, passed through Fort Argyll. At Port Durnford he was escorted to boat by company of 91st.
- Sept. 7. C and F Companies, Major Gurney, reinforced Port Durnford.
- Sept. 13. Orders received to proceed to Durban. Captain Craufurd's company rejoined Headquarters.
- Sept. 14. Headquarters commenced march to Durban.
- Sept. 18. Joined by A, B, C, D, and F Companies under Major Gurney at Tugela River.
- Sept. 22. Went into camp at Verulam.
- Sept. 30. A, B, C, D, and E Companies embarked on H.M.S. *City of Venice* for Capetown, 16 officers, 588 non-commissioned officers and men.
- Oct. 6. Disembarked at Capetown. A, C, E Companies went into barracks there, B and D proceeded by rail to Wynberg.
- Oct. 8. F, G, and H Companies, under Major Gurney, with Lieutenants Macdonald, Robinson, Fraser, and Wilson, and 250 non-commissioned officers and men, embarked at Durban on H.M.S. *Crocodile* for Mauritius.
- Oct. 15. Headquarters inspected at Capetown by Colonel Hassard, C.B., R.E.
- Nov. 27. Lieut.-Colonel Bruce gazetted C.B.

## 1880.

- Jan. 1. Strength—44 sergeants, 23 drummers, 805 rank and file.
- Jan. 6. B Company, Captain Mills, sailed for St Helena, arriving there on 13th.
- Jan. 28. Major W. P. Gurney died at Mauritius.
- April The regiment subscribed £57 for the Irish Famine Relief Fund from result of two entertainments.
- July 12. Detachment of 91st formed guard of honour for ex-Empress Eugenie at St Helena.
- Dec. 9. Mauritius detachment sent subscription to Irish Famine Fund, and were thanked by Lord Mayor of Dublin.
- Dec. 22. Draft of 66 men, under Lieutenant Goff, arrived from Brigade depot.

## 1881.

- Jan. 1. Strength—42 sergeants, 23 drummers, 757 rank and file.
- March 9. Zulu campaign medals presented to men at Headquarters by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B.
- April Sir Frederick Roberts presented medals to St Helena detachment.
- April 22. Major-General Murray presented medals to Mauritius detachment.
- June 1. General order directing words "South Africa" to be placed on colours.
- July 1. 91st and 93rd were incorporated as the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

## CASUALTIES, BATTLE OF GINGINHLOVO, APRIL 2ND, 1879.

*Killed*—Private Marshall.

*Wounded*.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Sergeant D. M'Intyre (died of wounds on | Private Mallie. |
| April 15th).                            | " Hanlon.       |
| Private Stantidge.                      | " Sutton.       |
| " Richards.                             | " Gillespie.    |
| " O'Brien.                              |                 |

R.O., BELFAST, JULY 6TH, 1877.

The Company calls on the Pipes in the 91st Highlanders are as follows :—

|               |                               |               |                            |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| A Company .   | Rob Roy MacGregor.            | F Company .   | Pride of Caledonia.        |
| B     "     . | Banks of Allan Water.         | G     "     . | O'er the Water to Charlie. |
| C     "     . | Argyll is my Name.            | H     "     . | The Laird of Cockpen.      |
| D     "     . | Bonnie Charlie's noo awa'.    | I     "     . | Jenny's Bawbie.            |
| E     "     . | Blue Bonnets over the Border. | K     "     . | Lass o' Gowrie.            |

Hot Punch will be the permanent musketry call on the pipes. Sounded by itself it warns recruits and battalion fatigue men, and any company call following denotes the company for musketry.

## OFFICERS OF 91ST WHO SAILED TO SOUTH AFRICA, FEBRUARY 1879.

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Major A. C. Bruce.            | Lieutenant F. Cookson.                  |
| " W. P. Gurney.               | " G. B. Robbins.                        |
| Captain G. N. Stevenson.      | " D. G. Fowler.                         |
| " J. I. Rodgers.              | " G. L. Goff.                           |
| " W. S. Mills.                | " G. D. Collings.                       |
| " G. L. O'Sullivan.           | " H. F. C. Johnston.                    |
| " J. Boulderson.              | 2nd Lieutenant F. Fraser.               |
| " W. Prevost.                 | " C. J. Richardson.                     |
| Lieutenant H. G. Fallowfield. | Lieutenant and Adjutant J. L. St Clair. |
| " W. R. H. Craufurd.          | Quartermaster J. Gillies.               |
| " D. J. M'G. MacDonald.       | Paymaster W. D. Caudwell.               |
| " A. E. H. Tottenham.         |   |

Sergeants 43, drummers 21, rank and file 832.

## LAST OFFICIAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE OLD 91ST, JULY 1881.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Cunningham Bruce, | Lieutenant Gerald Lionel Joseph Goff.         |
| C.B., p.s.c.                               | " Godfrey Disney Collings.                    |
| Major Horatio Gordon Robley.               | " Henry F. Campbell Johnston.                 |
| Captain George Newcome Stevenson.          | " Thomas Fraser.                              |
| " William Salmon Mills.                    | " Charles James Richardson.                   |
| " William Gostwyck Gard.                   | 2nd Lieutenant David J. Alexander Dickson.    |
| " Vernor Chater.                           | " Frederick Wyllie.                           |
| " George Lidvill O'Sullivan.               | " Stanley Paterson.                           |
| " John Boulderson.                         | " Alfred Edward John Cavendish.               |
| " William Prevost.                         | " Hugh D. M'Intyre.                           |
| " Hugh Gordon Fallowfield.                 | " Peter Laurie M'Kie.                         |
| " William Reginald Houison-Craufurd.       | " Thomas A. Scott.                            |
| " Dangan J. MacGregor MacDonald.           | " Andrew Aytoun.                              |
| " Alan Cameron.                            | " Henry d'E. Vallancey.                       |
| " James Latimer Crawshay St Clair.         | 2nd Lieutenant and Adjutant Alexander Wilson. |
| Lieutenant Arthur Ely H. Tottenham.        | Lieutenant Instructor of Musketry Donald      |
| " Freville Cookson.                        | George Mackay Fowler.                         |
| " George Blackman Robbins.                 | Paymaster William Darling Caudwell.           |
| " William Hume Middlemas.                  | Lieutenant and Quartermaster James Gillies.   |

FAREWELL SPEECH OF MAJOR-GENERAL HOPE CREALOCK, C.B.,  
TO THE 1ST DIVISION ZULULAND FIELD FORCE.

CAMP UMLUTASI, ZULULAND, JULY 22ND, 1879.

Officers, soldiers, sailors of the 1st Division, by order of H.E. the General Commanding the Forces in South Africa this column is broken up. . . . I have assembled you to express my thanks for your good conduct, your constant hard work, and ready obedience in carrying out the orders of Lord Chelmsford. . . . It is right you should know from me what those orders were, that you may have the satisfaction of feeling that you have carried them out.

The task allotted to the 1st Division was: (1) to establish a series of fortified posts along the south coast of Zululand; (2) to establish an advance depot of supplies for three months; (3) to open a new base of supplies at Port Durnford, from which to feed a force operating against Ulundi; (4) to destroy the military kraal of Emangwene; (5) to destroy the king's old military kraal of Undine; (6) to clear out the whole of this district and force submission of the Zulus.

The instructions were entirely carried out by the 6th of July, and all the great Zulu chiefs from the Tugela to St Lucia's Bay have submitted and laid down their arms to H.M. troops.

The 1st Division in this campaign has not been opposed by the Zulus in the field. But though we have not had any brilliant victory like Ulundi to record on this occasion, it must be remembered that your successful fight at the Inyezane, your advance to Eskowe, under General Pearson your stubborn defence of that isolated post for three months, the advance to Eskowe in March and its successful relief, and the brilliant victory at Ginginhlovo, under Lord Chelmsford's immediate command, have produced such a deep impression on the Zulus mind that they, having been invariably defeated in all their attacks, despaired of being able to resist you in the field.

The troops and the Naval Brigade forming the 1st Division must be content with the conviction that their gallantry in the earlier part of the war has probably diminished the opposition of the Zulus in their campaign.

You must be content with the honest conviction that by your hard work and energy under very great difficulties, and with your ranks thinned day by day with fever and sickness, you have successfully carried out the task set you by Lord Chelmsford to perform, and that, thanks to the valuable co-operation and assistance of Commodore Richards and the Naval Brigade, you have established the landing-place opened at Port Durnford which will enable further operations towards the capital to be carried out with facility should they be necessary.

Soldiers and sailors of the 1st Division, I thank you all for your good conduct and your hard work, and sympathise with you in the loss of so many comrades whose lives have been sacrificed to the climate so deadly to man and beast. We have all had great difficulties to overcome, but they have been overcome. I wish you all a hearty good-bye. I wish you success and prosperity wherever your duties to her Majesty may lead you.



## CHAPTER VII.

1ST BATTALION ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS,  
1881-1899.

---

Capetown, 1881-1883.

SINCE 1873 the 91st had been linked to the 72nd, in so far that which ever battalion was at home was expected to find drafts for the battalion abroad, but no attempt had been made to incorporate the two battalions into one regiment. Under the new scheme, however, the 91st and the 93rd formed one regiment: not only had they to supply each other with drafts when necessary, but promotion ran through the whole regiment, officers being posted to one or other of the battalions as vacancies occurred. At first, undoubtedly, there was friction: each corps had its own separate traditions and customs, but officers and men of both battalions loyally accepted the new situation created by the Government, and as the older generation passed away and interchanges between the two battalions became more frequent, it was found possible, while maintaining in each battalion most of its old traditions and customs, to find room for a genuine feeling of *esprit-de-corps* in the new unit, "The Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders."<sup>1</sup>

It was not until the following May, 1882, that the kilt and new uniform were taken into wear. The tartan was the Sutherland tartan of the 93rd,<sup>2</sup> differing from the original Campbell tartan, in which the 91st was raised, only in the number of black lines running through the dark part of the tartan. The facings of both battalions remained yellow, as they had always been. New collar ornaments and badges for officers and men were designed by H.R.H. the Princess Louise: the Campbell Boar's Head and the Sutherland Cat being linked by the Princess's cyphers. The first actual working of the scheme took place in November 1881, when a draft of 140 men from the 93rd arrived at Capetown and joined their new comrades of the 1st battalion.

<sup>1</sup> At first the title ran "Sutherland and Argyll." 1/7/1882.  
This was changed to "Argyll and Sutherland" on <sup>2</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 344.

On May 1st, 1882, to celebrate the occasion of the kilt being taken into wear, the officers gave a ball at the Exchange at Capetown, which was attended by H.E. Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, and the officers of the Flying Squadron. In July an outbreak of small-pox occurred at Capetown, and the battalion and a battery of artillery were sent under canvas for six months to Wynberg. In aid of the small-pox relief fund, the officers gave a dramatic performance in Wynberg Hall in December, and a sum of £29 was realised. The year 1882 closed sadly, for on December 13th Major Fawcett died suddenly at Seapoint, and was buried with military honours at Claremont, all the officers of the garrison and of the volunteers attending.

In February 1883, the battalion returned to Capetown, having earned golden opinions, not only from the military authorities, but also from the inhabitants of Wynberg.<sup>1</sup> In July Colonel Bruce's term of command expired, and he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Robley. At the South African Rifle Meeting<sup>2</sup> in September, the regiment gained great credit against the colonial marksmen, and Lieutenant D. Fowler carried off the Gold Medal of the Association. During the many friendly matches against colonial marksmen and volunteers shot while in garrison at Capetown, the 91st more than held its own.<sup>3</sup>

### Natal, 1883-1885.

In November 1883, the regiment's term of service at Capetown came to an end. The St Helena company had returned on the 18th of October, and on November 2nd the 1st detachment, under Major Mills, proceeded to Durban. A farewell concert for local charities on November 16th resulted in £59, 12s. On November 30th, Lieutenant-General Sir Leicester Smyth published his farewell order, in which he thanked the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders "for their excellent discipline and behaviour during the three years they have served together here."<sup>4</sup> Meanwhile an

<sup>1</sup> Letter to Lieut.-Colonel Robley, Feb. 16th, 1883:—

"The Wynberg Village Board of Management, representing the inhabitants of Wynberg, hearing that your gallant regiment are returning to their quarters at Capetown, after having been encamped at Wynberg for the last seven months, cannot allow the opportunity to pass without conveying to you their regret at your departure from amongst us, and compliment on the extreme good conduct of the troops under your command, which reflects

great credit on the discipline enforced by those over them. While regretting your departure, we wish the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders success and prosperity wherever in future they may be located, and the Board has great pleasure in recording the above in their Minutes.

"(Signed) W. FARMER, *Chairman*."

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

<sup>3</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 260.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

address had already been received from the Municipal Council of Woodstock.<sup>1</sup> On December 1st, Headquarters, 9 officers, 387 non-commissioned officers and men, embarked at Capetown, amid universal regrets, under Lieutenant-Colonel Robley, on H.M.S. *Tyne*.

On December 7th, the 91st reached their new station, Pietermaritzburg, where Headquarters and six companies were stationed, with one company at Durban and one at Fort Eskowe in Zululand. At Maritzburg D Company,<sup>2</sup> under Captain Cookson and Lieutenant C. J. Richardson, took over the equipments of a Mounted Infantry Company, and very fine they looked with their mounted piper at their head.

Meanwhile, in November, an interesting ceremony took place at St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. Major-General Alastair MacDonald (son of Sir John MacDonald, K.C.B., of Dalchnosie, who had commanded the regiment from 1824-1827) had consented to hand over to St Giles' Cathedral<sup>3</sup> the old colours of the 91st, which he had received as an heirloom from his father. Many other Highland regiments had prevailed on the owners of their old colours to bequeath them to St Giles', and the ceremony in Scotland's ancient cathedral was most impressive. Captain MacDonald and Lieutenant Goff carried the 91st colours, and Colour-Sergeants Keene and Nowell formed the escort.

### Service in Zululand, 1884.

During the beginning of 1884 there was much unrest amongst the natives of South Africa. It was found necessary to send an expedition under Sir Charles Warren to Bechuanaland, and at one time it seemed as if both battalions would be serving together, as the 93rd was under orders to join Sir Charles's expedition.<sup>4</sup> In May the 91st were hurried off in detachments to Eskowe, as certain of the Zulu leaders were proving very disobedient. Headquarters remained at Eskowe till September, but a strong detachment

<sup>1</sup> Letter to Lieut.-Colonel Robley, Oct. 29th, 1883:—

"The Municipal Council of Woodstock, district of Capetown, wish, in view of the approaching departure of the regiment, to express their sense of the high character and soldierly conduct of the regiment during a stay of nearly four years. No regiment is better known in the colony than the 91st, which has served at different periods, and always with distinction, in South Africa, during more than twenty-nine years. It was through this village, then known as Papendorp, that the regiment marched on its way to Capetown, 16th September 1795. The Council take this opportunity to express the warmest interest in the future of the regiment, feeling sure that in whatever part of the

world it may serve, it will maintain its historical renown.

"(Signed) W. E. MOORE, *Mayor*.  
W. BROMEHEAD, *Town Clerk*."

<sup>2</sup> The ponies and equipment were taken over from the 58th Regiment (2nd Northamptons); in 1885 they were handed over by the 91st to the 2nd Battalion of the Lancashire Regiment. The following served at one time or another with this company: Captain F. Cookson, Lieutenant C. J. Richardson, Captain Tottenham, and Lieutenants Aytoun, Cavendish, and C. E. Richardson.

<sup>3</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 339.

<sup>4</sup> This order was countermanded, and the 93rd did not go out to South Africa.

under Major Chater held a detached post some thirteen miles away on the range of hills, where they had built between May 23rd and 26th a redoubt, called Fort Chater. On August 7th, Major Chater with Captain Middlemas, Lieutenants M'Kie and Vallancey, left Fort Chater with a column of two squadrons of 6th Dragoons and the M.I. of the Welsh Regiment. After four days' marching without seeing any enemy, the column was broken up, but Major Chater and his detachment were left in Esunglwene, where they built a fort called Fort Yolland.<sup>1</sup> In September the authorities determined to bring matters to an issue. A forward movement was decided on, and on September 14th the battalion (14 officers and 452 non-commissioned officers and men including the M.I. company) joined at Fort Chater a force composed of two squadrons 6th Dragoon Guards, the M.I. company of the Welsh Regiment, the Natal Native Police, and 2000 native levies under Mr Galloway. General Sir Leicester Smyth accompanied the force, which proceeded towards M'Kondo, the fastness of the rebel Usutus. On the 16th, in sight of Cete-wayo's grave, the rebel leaders tendered their submission to the General. One of the 91st thus describes the scene. "On the right was the dense forest of the Inkandhla, in front the Quideni range of hills, to the left Kranz Kopf, the curiously shaped hill above the middle drift, while immediately below in a broad valley were a few kraals. In the centre of the largest of these we could see what looked like a stack of brushwood, which was the grave of the late king. After a little delay the Dragoons and M.I. came over the crest and joined us, as a party of natives were seen coming in our direction. The natives sat grouped in front of Sir Leicester Smyth, Colonel Curtis, and Mr Osborne, half-way down the hill. Just above was the escort, and above them, standing out against the sky-line, the splendid body of horsemen, who must have shown the natives that their hills and valleys were by no means impassable to our soldiers should it be necessary to act."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'Regimental News,' October 1884:—

A RIDE TO ESKOWE, BY A CORRESPONDENT OF  
'THE NATAL MERCURY.'

. . . I was anxious to see the two outposts, Fort Chater and Fort Yolland; the first named after Major Chater of the 91st, who first occupied it; and Fort Yolland, after the young engineer officer of that name. Fort Chater is distant about thirteen miles south-west from Fort Curtis, by a good road across the plain, and it is built on a commanding knoll in the Entumeni range of hills. It is garrisoned by the 91st Highlanders, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Forbes Robertson, with Captain MacDonald, Lieutenants Johnston, Robinson, Cavendish, and M'Kie, and Surgeon Lecky, so well known in Durban. The country round about is simply perfect with fair beauty—forest, hill, and stream combine their charms and leave nothing to

be desired in the landscape. . . . Colonel Forbes Robertson has been at a great deal of trouble in providing pure water for his men, and with much ingenuity has planned a catchment basin, settling bed, and series of filters with the crudest materials, ensuring an endless supply of perfect drinking-water, with the result that not a man of his force was on the sick list. The country about the Fort abounds in game, but as it is an endless succession of hills and valleys, sport is hard to work, although to ardent sportsmen like Major Martin and Captain Cookson this seems no obstacle. . . . At best Fort Yolland is an undesirable place to be stationed at for more than a few days, and the garrison do not live in clover, enduring all the rigid discipline of a campaign without its excitement and possible honours.

<sup>2</sup> 'Regimental News,' 1884.

By the 20th the battalion was back again at Eskowe, where it was inspected on the following day by General Sir Leicester Smyth, who issued the following order: "It is my duty, and with such old friends and acquaintances it is a double pleasure, to express my sense of the excellent behaviour of the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders generally, and very particularly during the hard work and hard times passed at Fort Yolland and M'Kondo."<sup>1</sup> On December 22nd, Headquarters and four companies started on their homeward march from Eskowe. "On the 24th the heat was intense on the early march; near Inyone, Usibebu, the chief who had been driven out of his lands by the Boers, came to see the regiment pass. The men gave the brave native warrior a cheer (he was one of the assailants of Ginginhlovo)."<sup>2</sup> By the 29th the Headquarters were safely home in barracks at Maritzburg. In spite of the hard work the health of the battalion all through the year was extremely good; no doubt this arose from the number of old soldiers who were in the ranks, for owing to the Egyptian War over 200 men had been retained to complete their 7th year.

The battalion was not again concentrated till April 1885, when G and D Companies arrived from Eskowe under Captain Cookson, A and B having rejoined under Major Chater in February. In May, a military rifle meeting was held for the regiments in Natal, the 41st, 82nd, and 91st; B Company of the battalion won all three of the team competitions, and in all the individual competitions a marksman of the 91st gained the first prize, except in two or three, and in these the regimental competitor was second. At football the regimental team was very successful—out of ten matches played, seven were won and two were lost. In the Natal Cup the regiment was knocked out in the semi-final by the Wasps. In addition to football, cricket, polo, and a monthly Wapenshaw provided the different amusements open to the officers and men. In July, the band, pipers, and competitors attended the Caledonian Sports at Durban: throwing the hammer, the reel, the fling, the sword-dance, and the piping all fell to the regimental competitors. On November 3rd, the end of the regiment's term of service in South Africa was marked by a presentation from the non-commissioned officers and men to their minister, the Rev. J. Gould Smith.

### Ceylon, 1885-1888.

On November 6th and 7th, the battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes Robertson (as Lieutenant-Colonel Robley was at home on leave), embarked for Ceylon on H.M.S. *Himalaya*—39 sergeants, 18

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

drummers, and 443 rank and file; 200 time-expired men being left at Capetown. Headquarters arrived at Colombo on the 23rd, and immediately two companies were despatched to Kandy, one company having been landed the previous day at Galle. Soon after a strong draft arrived from the 93rd. During the whole of the regiment's stay in Ceylon it was broken up into detachments, which were relieved periodically every six months. The 91st was at once put into white clothing on arriving at Ceylon, the kilt being only worn at early morning parade and on state occasions.<sup>1</sup>

The following description of the three stations is taken from the 'Regimental News':<sup>2</sup>—

*Colombo.*—The soldiers' quarters are very good, as good as the officers' are bad: blocks of two-storeyed barracks built in echelon on the east side of the barrack square, also one long block on the south. Nearly every block has its own cook-house, bathroom, ablution-rooms, &c.

*Duties.*—Two garrison guards, the main and Governor's guard, and the hospital guard. . . . The principal sickness is dysentery, arising from eating bad fruit and drinking the native liquors. . . . There is a good local cricket club, with a ground near the club on the Galle Face, and a cricket pitch in the barrack square. There are plenty of tennis courts. . . . There are three days' racing about the middle of August, but the sport is poor, though an excuse for a gathering. [Amongst the officers and men of the battalion, in addition to football, the sport which was almost most popular was boat-racing. The men soon got a good boat crew with half-a-dozen boats: and before the regiment left, the officers' crew became noted in the island.]

*Seasons.*—The monsoon, preceded by strong winds, generally breaks about the end of May, and there is more or less rain for three months: the storms are heavy, but they do not last long. From August to November it is fairly cool, there is usually rain about October, and off and on through the following months. The warm weather begins about Christmas, and mounts up till the monsoon breaks.

*Kandy* is four and a quarter miles by rail from Colombo, and there are two trains each way daily. The scenery about is very fine: the soldiers' quarters are indifferent: the barrack square is used for cricket, there being very little level ground elsewhere. The place generally is very pretty, but there is not much occupation. . . . The duties are rather severe, there being Pavilion (Governor's residence), commissariat, and hospital guards, in addition to the regular ones. Kandy is warm about the middle of the day, but the mornings and evenings are cooler than Colombo.

*Galle* is reached by rail of 28 miles from Colombo to Kalutara, thence about 44 miles by coach by the coast road. . . . The barracks are not very good. . . . As a rule there is less sickness at Galle than at Colombo or Kandy, though men often get their feet badly cut while bathing: and the rations are always better than at the other stations. Relays are carried out by the British India steamers calling once a fortnight. All military buildings and a great part of the town are situated in an old Dutch Fort. . . . The temperature is much the same as Colombo.

*Mount Lavinia* is the musketry station, seven and a half miles from Colombo barracks. . . . The range is not a good one: it is a sandy steep of coast between

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 345.

<sup>2</sup> 'Regimental News,' 1885.

the sea and the railway, only just broad enough for the purpose, and there are no facilities for field firing. The barracks and quarters are just sufficient for an average company. Soldiers must be careful about bathing, until the peculiarities of the climate are understood. Mount Lavinia is always cooler than Colombo.

The regiment very soon after arriving made friends, and, on St Andrew's night, the Scots of Ceylon entertained the officers to dinner, which compliment the officers returned the following year, when they had H.E. Sir Arthur Gordon and the Scots of Ceylon as their guests at Mess on November 30th.

The year 1886 passed uneventfully. The battalion was reported on in September by Major-General Sir John Macleod "As in the moral and physical trim for any service the regiment may be called upon to perform."<sup>1</sup> The various regimental clubs were in a flourishing condition. By January 1887, the Boating Club had £120 worth of boats. The Athletic Club gave a successful Assault at Arms at Colombo and Kandy. The Drummers and Pipers were in great demand at native weddings. On June 27th, 1887, Lieutenant-Colonel Robley retired on half-pay, and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Forbes Robertson. Meanwhile, the officers had hit on a scheme for making their fortunes,—they formed a Company and sent some of their representatives to the pearl fisheries at Silavativrai.<sup>2</sup> While it lasted, the scheme was fairly profitable, besides finding a good deal of occupation for the subalterns. For the pearl mud was sent for its final washing to Colombo,<sup>3</sup> and the verandah of the Mess was converted into a searching compound. But a benevolent Government stepped in and forbade the Company to proceed, not, however, before a nice little sum had been realised.

The Queen's Jubilee was celebrated at Colombo in June, when six companies of the 91st, under Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes Robertson, one company Royal Garrison Artillery under Major Nash, and five companies of the C.L.I. Volunteers under Colonel Clarke, were reviewed by General Lennox, V.C. There were present on parade of the 91st, Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes Robertson, Majors Chater and Tottenham, Captains Goff and Cavendish, Lieutenants Robinson, Henderson, Gore, and Clarke, and 420 non-commissioned officers and men. On August 15th, the Colombo Rowing Club held its Regatta, when Lieutenants Jackson and Thorburn won the Junior Pairs, and the Set Fours were won by the 91st crew—Lieutenants Robinson, Jackson, D. Henderson, Captain Stewart, with Mr R. S. Hardie as cox.

At the end of January 1888, the battalion received a strong draft from the 2nd Battalion. This draft included some fifty volunteers from the Cameron Highlanders. On May 10th, Private Connolly of C Company

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 262.

<sup>3</sup> 'Regimental News,' 1887.

was presented on parade with the Royal Humane Society's testimonial. In the previous August, while stationed at Mount Lavinia, seeing two comrades, Lyons and Henderson, being carried away by the current, he most gallantly dashed into the water, rescued Lyons, who had already sunk twice, and then went in again to look for Henderson.

At the Colombo Regatta in August, the regiment again distinguished itself. With an R.A. officer as substitute for Lieutenant D. Henderson, the 91st won the Set Fours, while Lieutenant Jackson won the Sculls, and Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Jackson the Pairs. In the Soldiers' Race the E Company boat beat the B Company one after a dead heat in the final.

On October the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, General Massey, C.B., inspected the battalion prior to its leaving the station for Hong Kong.<sup>1</sup> He said he had not a single fault to find. The general behaviour of the men was very good, and he was sorry that the battalion would so soon be leaving his command.<sup>2</sup> On November 28th, a farewell ball was given to the officers by the Colombo Club, and on December 6th the battalion embarked on H.M.S. *Himalaya*. The next day the regimental football team landed, and beat the Gordons (who had relieved the 91st) by six goals to nothing.

### Hong Kong, 1888-1892.

H.M.S. *Himalaya* sailed from Colombo on the 8th, and on the 10th stopped at Trincomalee to pick up a company which had been on detachment there for the last few months. Hong Kong was reached on December 22nd, and the battalion was sent under canvas to Kowloon, until the 2nd Battalion Northampton Regiment had evacuated the barracks at Hong Kong. Two days before arriving at Hong Kong it had suddenly become cold, and the men, accustomed to the heat of Ceylon, had to put aside their white clothing, and in spite of serge and kilt they shivered under canvas.

The climate of Hong Kong is very trying: for a great part of the year the island is like a vapour bath, but at times it can be moderately cold. The island stands in the track of the typhoon, and those terrible storms are a regular scourge. The infantry barracks were fairly comfortable,

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> General Orders by Major-General D. Massey, C.B. :—

COLOMBO, Dec. 5th, 1888.

The Major-General Commanding, on the occasion of the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders leaving his command, desires to accord his appreciation of the good and soldier-like quali-

ties of the regiment, and of their generally satisfactory conduct.

The greater portion of the men have, during their stay in the island, displayed all the qualities of good and efficient soldiers, and he trusts that they will maintain their reputation up to the last and at their embarkation.



and comprised three blocks, called Murray, Victoria, and M'Gregor Barracks. The infantry battalion had to find most of the guards for the magazines and posts of the dockyards. There were also constant guards of honour, when foreign admirals and princes arrived; still, from the Commanding Officer's point of view, the station was better than Ceylon, for the battalion was much more concentrated. Military training took place at Kowloon on the mainland. Field firing was possible at Deep Bay, and a certain amount of manœuvres could be practised on the Peak and in the Happy Valley.

The amusements were very similar to those of Ceylon: football, cricket, and boating for the men, with the addition of pony-racing and polo for the officers. A good many of the officers at one time or another seized the opportunity of visiting Japan, the Malay States, and India.

On January 16th, 1889, the battalion had its first field-day, in the south-west of the island, with most painful results: for Major Prevost died of heart disease while leading his company up the hills; and on the way back, owing to a panic caused by a restive horse, two privates fell over a low parapet wall on the side of a road, some thirty feet down a precipitous incline, but luckily only received slight injuries. On April 13th, Colonel Forbes Robertson<sup>1</sup> took farewell of the battalion, and was succeeded in command by Major Chater, who had just returned from Shanghai; Major Chater was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel on June 27th.

On May 29th, the island was visited by a terrible typhoon.<sup>2</sup> Between 7 A.M. and 10.30 A.M. 5.2 inches of water fell, and 11.6 in all, during the twenty-four hours. There was great destruction of buildings, and among others the officers' mess and part of the married quarters were entirely wrecked: for many days after a fatigue party of 200 men of the battalion was employed removing the debris.

On June 19th the First Annual Regimental Dinner of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders took place in London; it had been decided in the preceding year to amalgamate the 91st and 93rd Regimental Dinner Clubs. In October the Regimental Rowing Clubs had a very satisfactory Regatta, and the Athletic Club gave three displays at the theatre, which resulted in 200 dollars being available for the local charities. In December, the officers' crew—Lieutenant Thorburn, Captain Robinson, Lieutenant D. Henderson, Captain Davidson, with Lieutenant Boyd as cox, won the Ladies Plate: the men's crew was unfortunately beaten by the Royal Artillery.

In 1890, Lieutenant Grant won first prize in the officers' competition of the Army Rifle Association. On March 31st of this year the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the island, and in addition to furnishing guards

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Forbes Robertson had been through the Mutiny with the 93rd: his strong personality and mastery of administrative detail proved very

valuable to the regiment.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 262.

of honour and helping to man the defences for the Duke's inspection, the band and pipers and 200 rank and file gave a torchlight tattoo at Government House. Meanwhile in Edinburgh an Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Association was formed under the Presidency of General Sprot, with the idea of finding employment for and aiding deserving old soldiers of both battalions. In July came news of a terrible accident to Captain Paterson who was big-game shooting in the Malay Peninsula: a wounded elephant gored him through the thick part of the thigh, and he had the most marvellous luck to escape with his life.<sup>1</sup> In the Victoria Regatta in December, the men's crew won the Heavy Gigs and the Light Gigs, while Lieutenant Jackson won the Sculls.

In 1891, Hong Kong celebrated its Jubilee as a Colony, and on January 22nd the battalion took part in a review by the Governor, Major-General Barker, along with a battery of Royal Artillery, the Hong Kong Volunteer Artillery, a battalion of seamen, and a battalion of marines, and a mixed battalion of Royal Engineers and Asiatic Artillery. In all there were about 2500 men on parade. In April the Czarevitch visited the island, and the 91st found Guards of Honour for him. Lieutenant Grant again won the Army Rifle Association prize for officers serving abroad. At the regatta in December, the Officers' Four—Lieutenant Thorburn, Captain D. Henderson, Lieutenant A. H. Maclean, Lieutenant Jackson, with 2nd Lieutenant A. J. Campbell cox, won the Garrison Cup, while Lieutenant Jackson won three sculling competitions, and Lieutenant Maclean won one. The men also were very successful, winning every competition they went in for in the six-oar gigs. So famous was the rowing record of the battalion that a distinguished Admiral told the Commanding Officer that the 91st ought to be called the "Highland Marines."<sup>2</sup>

### Edinburgh, 1892-1894.

On January 26th, 1892, the regiment embarked for home under Lieutenant-Colonel Chater on the H.M.S. *Orontes*, leaving behind it a reputation<sup>3</sup> which had been upheld at every military inspection, and which was endorsed by the inhabitants of every colony in which it had served during its thirteen years' service abroad. The voyage home was very pleasant, except for the

<sup>1</sup> Appendix, p. 263.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Chater's Letter.

<sup>3</sup> Farewell Order by Major-General Barker, C.B. :—

HONG KONG, *January 1892.*

H.E. the Major-General Commanding desires to express to Lieut.-Colonel Chater, the officers, warrant-officers, non-commissioned officers, and

men, the regret with which he loses from his command such a fine efficient corps. After a service of thirteen years, commenced on the battlefields of South Africa and continued in various tropical quarters, the battalion returns homeward in most creditable order, and with the proud consciousness of duty well performed.

400 men who were discharged at Karachi to finish their time with the 2nd battalion. After transshipping at Portsmouth into the *Tamar*, Leith was reached on March 23rd, and the 91st marched into its new quarters at Edinburgh Castle, where it found awaiting it 228 non-commissioned officers and young soldiers left at home by the 93rd. When the time-expired men and old soldiers had been discharged, and drafts of recruits received from the depot, it was a very different regiment than that which had left Hong Kong some six months previously,—from a magnificent body of seasoned soldiers it had become a mere school for recruits. In August the battalion found the Queen's Guard at Ballater, 50 men under Captain Paterson and Lieutenants Douglas and Sutherland. At the end of September H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, inspected the battalion in the Queen's Park, and expressed himself as "highly satisfied with what he had seen on parade."

### New Colours.

On October 15th, H.R.H. the Princess Louise arrived in Edinburgh to open the old Parliament House, which had just been restored by the generosity of Mr William Nelson. In the afternoon she presented new colours to the battalion. Amongst others present were the Marquis of Lorne and Major-General Lyttelton Annesley, the Lord Justice-Clerk, the Secretary for Scotland, the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Provosts of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and Lord Lindsay, General Hall, General Sprot, General Robley, Colonel Mills, Major Grant, and other old officers of the regiment. Second Lieutenants Kirk and Dundas carried the old Queen's and Regimental colours, which were first trooped, and then the new colours were brought forward, and after the customary prayer by the Chaplain, Mr Kirkwood, Dr MacGregor addressed the regiment.<sup>1</sup> He recalled the pride with which the people of Scotland regarded their Highland regiments, and how they had welcomed home the 91st after years of service abroad. He reminded the young soldiers that a stain on the colours was a stain on the fair name of the nation, and he adjured them to hand on the new colours in the same stainless condition as those which were that day retired. The Princess then took the Queen's colour from Major Hannay and handed it to Lieutenant Thorburn, and the Regimental colour from Captain Fowler and gave it to Lieutenant Williams. Then she addressed the regiment—

"Colonel Chater, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, connected with the clans which both

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 263.

your battalions represent, and remembering with pride that the regiment bears my name, it gives me the greatest pleasure here, in this ancient Scottish fortress, to present you these new colours. In so doing, I would ask you to regard them as historical emblems of the noble deeds of those who have gone before you. Guard them as a precious trust from your Queen, who hopes that they may serve as a rallying-point in the hour of danger, and is confident that all serving here, now and hereafter, in this regiment, will fight, and if needs be, die for the honour of their country."

Colonel Chater then thanked Her Royal Highness, assuring her that the men now with the colours would follow the traditions of those who had gone before: "traditions which have always obtained in the battalion I have the honour to command—of loyalty and love to our Queen, devotion to duty, strict obedience to all orders, and pride in our name, the old 91st Princess Louise Argyllshire Highlanders."

In the following month the old colours were carefully removed to London, and on the next day were presented by Colonel Chater to the Princess at Kensington Palace, in the presence of many officers of the regiment.

In May, as in the previous year, the battalion lined the streets and formed Guards of Honour for the Lord High Commissioner. On June 26th, Lieutenant-Colonel Chater's period of command having expired, he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay. Colonel Chater had joined the 91st in India in 1864; he had been adjutant of the regiment, and except for two years when he had been aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Lorne when Governor-General of Canada, all his service had been spent with the battalion he now handed over in such excellent condition to his successor.

In August the battalion again found the Queen's Guard at Ballater, which was composed of 50 men under Captain Cavendish, with Lieutenant Thorburn and 2nd Lieutenant Kirk. This year the battalion carried out its musketry by detachments at Barry Camp. The Commander-in-Chief again inspected the battalion at the end of September, and expressed his approval of what he saw.<sup>1</sup>

The year 1894,<sup>2</sup> being the Centenary of the regiment, on January 22nd the officers gave a ball at the Assembly Rooms. Inside the ballroom was a representation of the ramparts and Castle of Capetown, with the sentries on duty in the uniform of 1794 and 1894. More than 1000 guests attended, among whom were the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and the commanding officers of all the militia and volunteer battalions connected with the regiment. Two days later the warrant-officers and non-commissioned officers held their Centenary Ball at Grindlay Street, at which 500 guests

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> During this year Captain Cavendish (91st)

was out in China as British Military Attaché with the Chinese army, during the Chino-Japanese war.

attended; and on the following day the men held theirs at the Armoury in the Castle.

On February 10th, the actual day of the Centenary, a telegram of congratulation was received from the Princess Louise, who sent as a gift to the regiment a water-colour picture representing the men in marching order on outpost duty.

On April 24th, a detachment of 30 men of the band and pipers, under Captain Paterson and Lieutenant Clarke, proceeded on a recruiting tour in Argyllshire.<sup>1</sup> Everywhere they were most hospitably entertained, but men were scarce, and it seemed impossible to obtain recruits.

### Aldershot, 1894-1896.

On June 9th, the 91st left for Aldershot, *via* Glasgow and Portsmouth. On their arrival at Portsmouth, a telegram was received from Edinburgh telling of the death of the Adjutant, Lieutenant Boyd, who had been left behind ill. The news cast a great gloom over the regiment, as the late Adjutant had been a very popular and capable officer.

The regiment went into camp on Cove Plateau, and the young soldiers found the life at the large military camp a great change from garrison duty at Edinburgh. Royal reviews, field-days, competitions of all sorts, and manœuvres, kept them busy. As Major-General Rowlands<sup>2</sup> had said of them before leaving Edinburgh, they "were young, but they were good material, and he thought that in a year's time the regiment would be very fine indeed." The manœuvres in August proved their worth. The regiment was on a flying column under Major-General Gregory, and each day the rain came down in torrents. The General, before returning to Aldershot, told the men that "they had performed more than their share of the work, and had done it satisfactorily. He was glad to have them under his command, and to see the cheerfulness with which they performed their duties under the trying circumstances."<sup>3</sup> He ended by saying, "Colonel Hannay, I congratulate you on commanding so fine a battalion." On the manœuvres of the following year, 1895, the regiment again gained great credit. This year manœuvres were held in August in the New Forest, near Ringwood and Fordingbridge. The weather was extremely hot, and there were great losses from straggling among

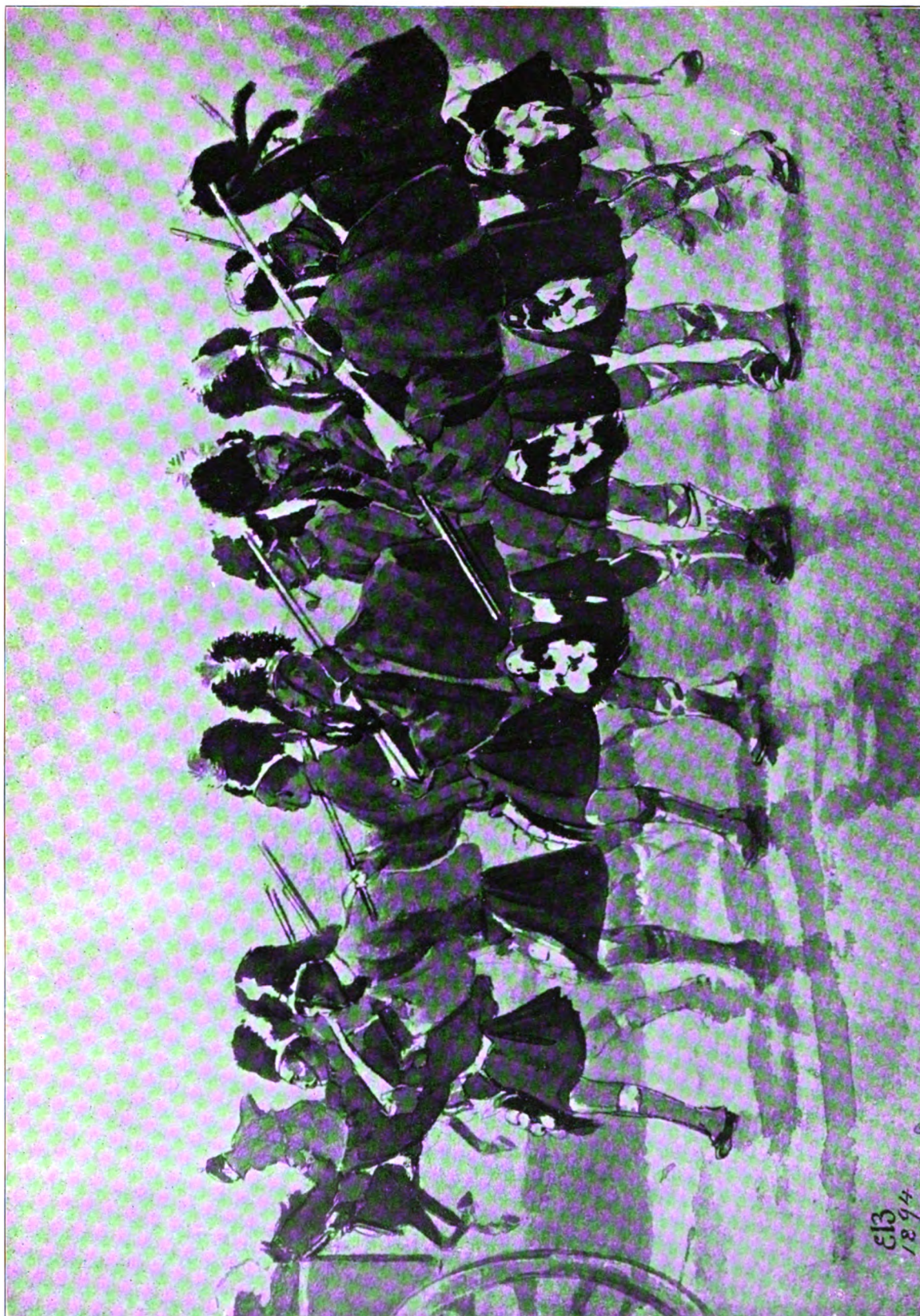
<sup>1</sup> The route taken by this party was Dunoon, Strachur, Inveraray, Cladich, Taynuilt, Oban, Kilninver, Kilmelfort, Kintaw, Lochgilphead.

<sup>2</sup> At his farewell inspection at Edinburgh he told Colonel Hannay that "He had been very much pleased with the appearance made by the regiment both in marching yesterday and in field

manœuvring to-day. The men in the ranks were young, but they were good material, and he thought that in a year's time the regiment would be very fine indeed; as it was, the men were well turned out, clean, and smart."

<sup>3</sup> Digest.





91ST HIGHLANDERS ON MANOEUVRES, 1894.

(From an incomplete Sketch by Lady BUTLER, in possession of the Officers' Mess.)

ELB  
1894



the other regiments of all the divisions engaged. To quote the 'Army and Navy Gazette,' "During the recent manœuvres only one regiment, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the old 91st, had a clean record as regards casualties, not a man fell out during the whole operations."<sup>1</sup> Many reasons were adduced for this: some said it was the freedom given by the kilt, others said it was the inspiriting effect of the pipes, but the real reason was the *esprit-de-corps* and high state of discipline maintained by successive commanding officers, and increased, if possible, by Colonel Hannay. After returning from manœuvres much discussion arose about the Slade-Wallace equipment of the men, and its suitability for long-distance marching. A party of the regiment, comprising Captain Thorburn, 2nd Lieutenant Glasfurd, Colour-Sergeant Paine, Pipers Mackay and Robb, Privates Douglas, Arnott, Walker, and Kilpatrick, in full marching order, set out for Hyde Park Corner, distant 35 miles from Aldershot. "A start was made at 4.40 A.M. (on September 19th), and the route was taken along the Alexandra Road, through Bagshot, Egham, and Staines, which was reached at 9.15, where a halt was made for an hour and a half for breakfast. The march was continued through Hounslow and Brentford. . . . At Brentford a halt was made for dinner, and before 5 o'clock the party passed Knightsbridge Barracks, and reached Hyde Park Corner. . . . The distance was 35 miles, and was accomplished in 12 hours and 35 minutes, including halts."<sup>2</sup> The actual marching time was 9 hours.

In March 1896, the Regimental Team won the Aldershot Football Challenge Cup for 1895-1896. In April, F Company was second in the Aldershot Physical Drill Competition. On April 25th, Lieutenant A. J. Campbell and 32 non-commissioned officers and men forming part of the Highland Mounted Infantry, sailed for South Africa for the Matabele War, but the Highland Company never got to the front, and was retained at Wynberg as a depot. The 91st, however, were represented in the war, for one of the pluckiest defenders of Salisbury was Captain D. T. Laing, who had previously served in the ranks of the regiment. In July, D Company won the Bengough Cup at the Army Rifle Meeting. The manœuvres this year were cut short by rain; the battalion served in a brigade of which Colonel Hannay had the command, the other regiments being the 90th, 92nd, and the 99th.

### Glasgow, 1896-1898.

Before the regiment's departure for Glasgow on September 17th, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Commanding the Aldershot District, expressed his

<sup>1</sup> 'Army and Navy Gazette,' Aug. 31st, 1895.

<sup>2</sup> 'Aldershot News,' Sept. 21st, 1895.



appreciation of the regiment's "services rendered during the time they have been stationed at Aldershot, where they have always shown, both in quarters and in the field, those high qualities as soldiers which makes him deeply regret losing the battalion from his command."<sup>1</sup>

On September 21st, three days after arriving at Maryhill Barracks, the regiment was entrained to Leith, to line the streets on the occasion of H.I.M. the Czar of Russia landing there on his way to visit the Queen at Balmoral. Balaklava Day was celebrated at Glasgow, on October 17th, when Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Ewart, Colonel of the regiment, a survivor of the Thin Red Line, and various veterans of both battalions, assembled on parade with the regiment, and were afterwards entertained at lunch.

During the year all ranks of the battalion and of the depot contributed to present to the Princess Louise, on the occasion of her silver wedding, a silver statuette taken from life, the model being Sergeant Bertram.<sup>2</sup> In returning thanks, Her Royal Highness wrote: "The figure of the Highlander will recall, not only the many kindnesses I received from the regiment, but also the loyalty with which they have always served their Sovereign and their country."<sup>3</sup>

On February 7th, 1897, Major H. Dick Cunyngham, V.C., second in command of the battalion, left to take command of the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders at Aldershot. In May, the battalion found the Queen's Guard at Ballater, under Captain Irvine, with Lieutenant Glasfurd and 2nd Lieutenant Muir. In September, Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief, inspected the regiment, and expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the non-commissioned officers and men.

In May 1898, the battalion again found the Queen's Guard at Ballater, this time under Captain A. J. Campbell, with 2nd Lieutenants C. N. Macdonald and Thorpe. In July 1898, previous to leaving Scotland, another effort was made to attract recruits from Argyllshire. 200 officers and men, under Major Paterson, marched through the county from Ardrishaig, visiting Oban, Taynuilt, Inveraray, and Lochgoilhead, but again with but poor visible results, though everywhere they were received with great enthusiasm and hospitality.

On August 17th, the battalion left Glasgow and proceeded to Salisbury Plain, to take part in the great manœuvres. It formed part of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division of the Northern Army, commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught: Colonel Hannay commanded the 2nd Brigade.

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Now Colour-Sergeant 7th Argyll and Suther-

land Highlanders, Alloa.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

### Dublin, 1898-1899.

On September 8th, when the manœuvres ended, the battalion left for Richmond Barracks, Dublin. "No men fell out, regiment marched splendidly as usual,"<sup>1</sup>—so runs the Digest. At Dublin, as at Aldershot, Glasgow, and elsewhere, the 91st earned high praise at all inspections, for smartness, discipline, and good conduct in quarters. On June 26th, 1899, the battalion lost one who by his personality and character had contributed largely to its most honourable record, for on that day Colonel Hannay<sup>2</sup> went on half-pay after a six years' tenure of command. A man of striking personality, of indomitable courage, and a good organiser, Colonel Hannay did nothing by halves, and from the moment he assumed command he set himself to make his regiment the best in the service. The brilliant record of the regiment in peace time at Aldershot, Glasgow, and Dublin, and in war time in South Africa, testifies to the success of his endeavours. He was succeeded by Colonel Goff, who at that time was commanding the 2nd Battalion in India, and who did not arrive home at Dublin till August 27th.

Meanwhile, during the summer, more exciting than the Dublin Horse Show, hung the shadow of war in South Africa. As early as August 21st a confidential communication arrived, informing the commanding officer that if a force went out to South Africa the battalion would form part of it.<sup>3</sup> On September 14th, Lieutenant Courtenay and 35 non-commissioned officers and men left for Aldershot to attend a school of Mounted Infantry, and on October 7th came the orders to mobilise. By the 22nd, 544 reservists had arrived at Dublin, and been put through a short course of musketry, and 105 non-commissioned officers and recruits under Lieutenant Watson, with over three months' service, had left to join the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders at Gibraltar. Khaki uniform had been got ready, men who so desired had

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Hannay was well known as one of the hardest riders to hounds with the Bicester Hunt. He was a magnificent salmon-fisher and a good shot; at cricket, even in his fiftieth year, he could hold his own with any subaltern. His tragic death at Paardeberg caused wide-felt grief.

Farewell Order by Colonel O. C. Hannay:—

DUBLIN, *June 26th*, 1899.

In bidding the officers, warrant-officers, and men of the battalion farewell, I cannot but express my appreciation of the support I have received from all ranks during my six years in command.

What has been to me, and ever will be, a pride and a pleasure to have occupied that position, will,

when this order is published, be one for me to look back upon in future years.

Young soldiers I should particularly ask to remember to bear the credit of the regiment at heart, under a willing and cheerful obedience to orders; and in barrack-room life endeavour to raise the tone and keep up that form of honest and straightforward comradeship which is a distinctive and honourable mark in the battalion.

This has gained for it a high place in the regard of superior officers, and also one for attending to their work under pressure, which I feel will be maintained with pride, and deservedly.

I wish you good-bye, and may the future in store for you bring happiness to all ranks.

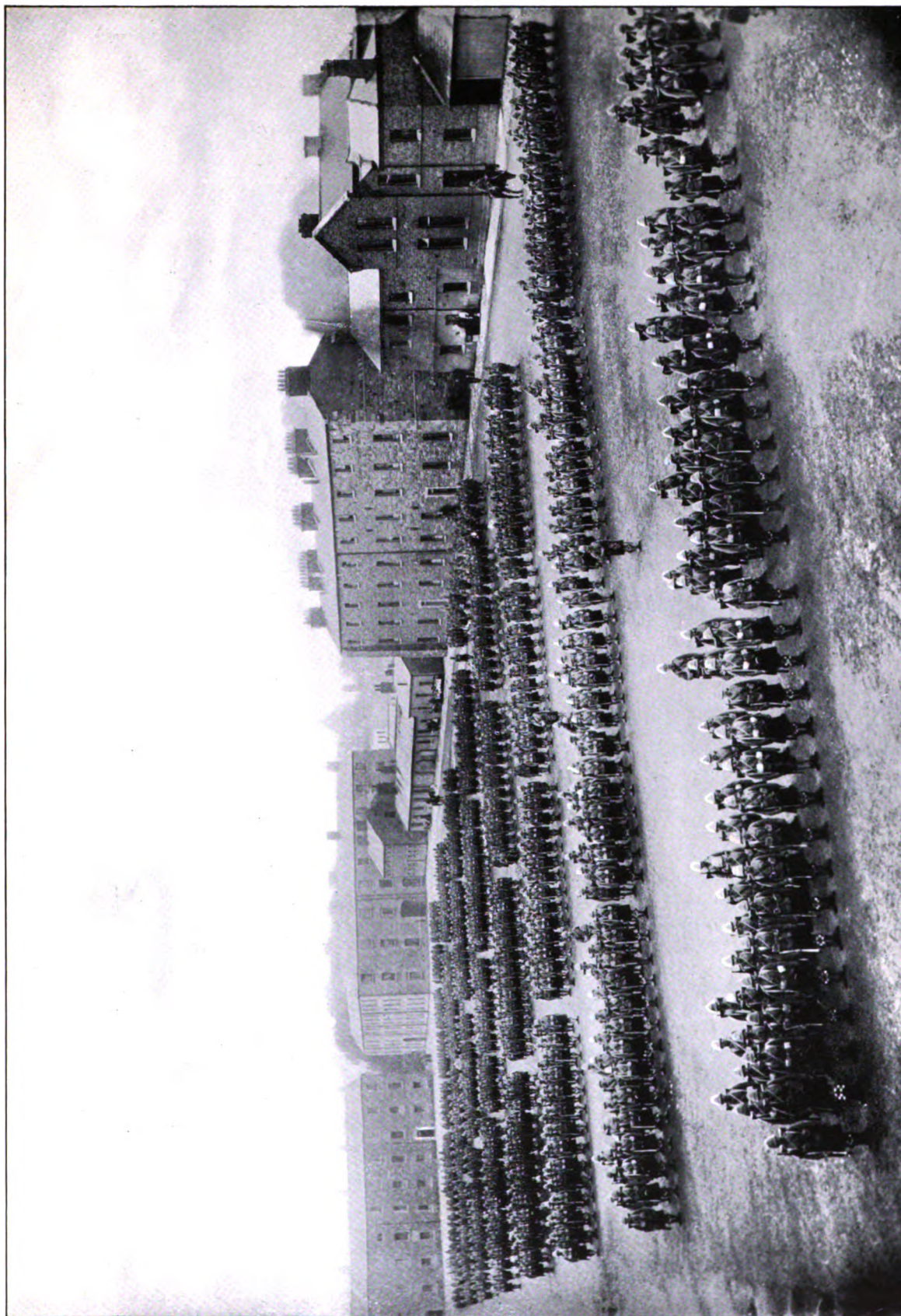
<sup>3</sup> Digest.

been inoculated for enteric, and Major Urmston and two Militia subalterns had come over from the depot to take charge of details. On the 25th, Lord Roberts, V.C., Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, inspected the battalion. After a close inspection he addressed the men, and said "that it gave him great pleasure to see them so fit and ready in all respects for active service."<sup>1</sup> Afterwards he bade adieu to the officers. On the morning of the 27th the battalion entrained for Queenstown, where they embarked on the s.s. *Orcana*,—29 officers and 1078 other ranks.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 264.

<sup>2</sup> This is the official figure given in the Digest.  
As a matter of fact, close on a hundred men, under

Lieutenant Graham, for whom there was not room on board the *Orcana*, came on by a later steamer.



INSPECTION OF THE 9<sup>TH</sup> HIGHLANDERS BY FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, V.C.,  
ON THEIR DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

DUBLIN, OCTOBER 1899.



## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

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### 1ST BATTALION ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

#### 1881.

- July 1. Strength—46 sergeants, 22 drummers, 688 rank and file.  
 July 29. Inspection by Lieut.-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B.: "Satisfaction."  
 Sept. 27. A Company, Captain Cameron, started to relieve B Company at St Helena.  
 Oct. 21. B Company, Major Mills, arrived from St Helena.  
 Nov. 1. Draft of 140 non-commissioned officers and men arrived, under Captain Tottenham, from the 93rd.

#### 1882.

- Jan. 1. Strength—48 sergeants, 20 drummers, 776 rank and file. Headquarters furnished daily at Capetown town guards of strength—3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 40 men.  
 Jan. 23. Draft of 29 non-commissioned officers and men arrived from the depot under Lieutenant Paterson.  
 Feb. 10. Major Chater arrived on completion of staff appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada.  
       B Company, best shooting company for 1881.  
 May 10. Kilt taken into wear; officers gave a ball at Capetown.  
 July 1. Regiment designated 1st Battalion Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.  
 July 6. Owing to outbreak of small-pox in garrison, regiment sent to Wynberg under canvas.  
 Aug. 27. Draft of 36 non-commissioned officers and men, under Captain Craufurd, arrived from depot.  
 Sept. 6. Annual Regimental Highland Games.  
 Nov. 2 and 3. Inspection by General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B.: "Entire satisfaction."  
 Dec. Amateur theatricals at Wynberg bring in £29 for relief of the poor people stricken by small-pox.  
 Dec. 13. Death of Major Fawcett, who was buried with military honours on the 16th.  
       New system of musketry commenced, also course of field-works under an R.E. Instructor.

#### 1883.

- Jan. 1. Strength—46 sergeants, 21 drummers, 735 rank and file.  
 Jan. 2. Captain W. D. Caudwell, regimental paymaster, died at Reading.  
 Feb. 16. Regiment returned to Capetown; complimentary address from Village Board of Management, Wynberg.  
 Feb. 24. Lieutenant Aytoun and 50 transfers to Army Reserve embarked for home.



- Mar. 13. Lieutenant D. J. A. Dickson died at Edinburgh.
- May 24. Regiment brigaded with sailors of H.M.S. *Boadicea* and Colonial Volunteers for Queen's birthday parade.
- June 13. Lieutenant Middlemas and 56 non-commissioned officers and men of Army Reserve sail for England.
- June 27. Regiment furnished guard of honour for opening the 6th Session of the 6th Parliament of the Cape.
- Colonel Bruce retired as Major-General, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel H. Robley.
- Aug. 21. Benefit given for the band in the Good Hope Gardens produced £100.
- Aug. 23 and 30. Inspection by H.E. Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth: "Most creditable and highly satisfactory."
- Sept. Regiment very successful at the South African Rifle Meeting. Lieutenant D. Fowler won the Gold Medal and £20.
- Oct. 18. A Company, under Captain Cameron and Lieutenant Paterson, returned from St Helena and went under canvas at Wynberg.
- Oct. 29. Address presented to the regiment by the Municipal Council of Woodstock.
- Nov. 2. Major Mills, Captain Robbins, Lieutenants Fraser and Richardson, with 167 non-commissioned officers and men of A, B, and D Companies sail by H.M.S. *Tyne* for Natal.
- Nov. 3. Draft of 110 non-commissioned officers and men arrived at Capetown under Lieutenant Aytoun.
- Nov. 10. D Company, at Maritzburg, under Captain Cookson and Lieutenant Richardson, took over the horse and equipment of the Mounted Infantry Company.
- Nov. 16. Proceeds of concert by band and pipers for local charities produced £59, 12s.
- Nov. 30. Farewell order by Lieutenant-General L. Smyth: "Excellent discipline and behaviour."
- Dec. 1. Headquarters (C Company left at Wynberg), 9 officers, 387 non-commissioned officers and men, 21 women, and 25 children, embark on H.M.S. *Tyne*.
- Dec. 7. Headquarters land at Durban and proceed by rail to Pietermaritzburg: joined there by A and D Companies.
- H Company, Lieutenant Paterson, sent to Eskowe, arriving there on 14th.
- Dec. 18. C Company joined Headquarters.

## 1884.

- Jan. 1. Strength—48 sergeants, 17 drummers, 657 rank and file.
- Jan. 5. Lieutenants Fowler and Collings and 86 time-expired men left at Capetown sail for England.
- Feb. 1. Captain Robbins and Lieutenant Cavendish and 26 non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to Eskowe.
- Feb. 10. Lieutenant Paterson and 10 men returned from Eskowe.
- April 4. The M.I. Company, 62 strong, proceeded under Captain Cookson to Pinetown and Verulam.
- April 8. E Company, 60 strong, under Lieutenant Middlemas, proceeded by rail to Verulam. The two companies under Major Mills marched to Eskowe, arriving there on the 15th.
- April 18. Lieut.-Colonel Forbes Robertson, from the 2nd Battalion, joined as second in command.
- April 28. Concert by band and pipers for the Maritzburg charities produced £35.
- May 13. Major Chater, Captain Macdonald, Lieutenants M'Kie and Vallancey, 129 non-commissioned officers and men of C and F Companies, proceeded by rail to Verulam for Eskowe, arriving there on the 20th.
- May 23. 100 men under Major Chater build Fort Chater on the Entumeni hills.
- May 24. Headquarters, A and G Companies, 157 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieut.-Colonel Robley, left Maritzburg for Eskowe, arriving there on the 30th.
- May 29. Fort Chater reinforced by 100 men under Lieutenant Middlemas.
- June 9. Detachment of B Company left Durban, under Lieutenant Johnston, for Eskowe, arriving there on the 15th.
- July 15. A, F, G, and D (mounted) Companies, 228 non-commissioned officers and men, marched from Eskowe to Fort Chater.

- Aug. 11. Draft of 157 non-commissioned officers and men under Captain Fowler, Lieutenants Collings and Macbean, arrive at Eskowe from the 2nd Battalion.
- Sept. 5. Headquarters under Lieut.-Colonel Robley (2 officers, 1 warrant-officer, and 38 non-commissioned officers and men), proceeded to Entumeni, arriving next day at Fort Yolland.
- Sept. 12. Lieut.-Colonel Forbes Robertson brought to Fort Yolland 3 officers, 158 non-commissioned officers and men from Fort Chater.
- Sept. 13. The battalion—12 officers, 1 warrant-officer, 451 non-commissioned officers and men—moved to M'Kondo and formed entrenched camp.
- Sept. 16. Insurgent chiefs surrendered.
- Sept. 18. B and G Companies under Major Mills, and the M.I. Company under Captain Cookson, returned to Fort Yolland.
- Sept. 19. Headquarters, C and E Companies, left M'Kondo for Eskowe, arriving there next day.
- Sept. 21. Complimentary order by Lieut.-General Sir L. Symth: "A double pleasure to express my sense of the excellent behaviour, &c."
- Nov. 7. Fort Yolland detachment withdrawn to headquarters, and on 18th Fort Chater detachment also started for Eskowe.
- Dec. 22. Headquarters, C, E, F, and H Companies left Eskowe.
- Dec. 29. Headquarters, C, E, F Companies arrived at Maritzburg. H Company, Lieutenant Fowler, remained on detachment at Durban.

## 1885.

- Jan. 1. Strength—46 sergeants, 21 drummers, 693 rank and file.
- Feb. 4. A and B Companies, Major Chater, Lieutenants Macbean and Scott, 154 non-commissioned officers and men, arrived at Headquarters from Eskowe.
- Feb. 12. Colour-Sergeant W. Scott, Sergeant-Drummer G. Ward, Canteen Steward J. Kelly, and Private Winters, presented with Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.
- Feb. 18, 19, and 20. Annual Wapenshaw, simultaneously at Headquarters, Durban, and Eskowe.
- Mar. 25. Draft of 51 non-commissioned officers and men arrived from home under Major Tottenham.
- April 2 and 3. G and D Companies arrived from Eskowe under Captain Cookson.
- April 2. Warrant-officers and sergeants gave a ball to commemorate Ginginhlovo.
- May 4. Regiment found a guard of honour for the Governor of Mozambique.
- July 25 to 27. Band and pipers and competitors attended Caledonian sports at Durban. Band and pipers played for local charities.
- Aug. 5. Inspection by Colonel Bond, Commanding troops, Natal.
- Nov. 3. 140 non-commissioned officers and 550 men, all Presbyterians, presented the Rev. M. J. Gould Smith with a farewell address and silver and oak dinner service.
- Nov. 6 and 7. Regiment embarked for Ceylon: relieved by the 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers. 200 time-expired men left behind.
- Nov. 22. A Company landed at Galle.
- Nov. 23. Headquarters landed at Colombo. B and F Companies proceeded by rail to Kandy.
- Dec. 13. E Company embarked for Trincomalee, returning from there January 30th, 1886.
- Dec. 18. Draft of 269 non-commissioned officers and men arrived under Major Prevost, Captain Fraser, and Lieutenant Williams.

## 1886.

- Jan. 1. Strength—43 sergeants, 19 drummers, 707 rank and file.
- June 7. The portrait of the Princess Louise presented by her to the Officers' Mess arrived that day.
- July 8 and 9. D and G Companies proceeded by rail to relieve B and F Companies at Kandy.
- July 10. C Company proceeded by sea to relieve A Company at Galle.
- Sept. 7, 8, and 9. Inspection by Major-General Sir John M'Leod, K.C.B.: "Is in the moral and physical trim for any service the regiment may be called upon to perform."
- Nov. 23. Regimental Highland Games.



- Nov. 30. Officers entertained H.E. Sir Arthur Gordon and Scots of Ceylon to dinner, returning the compliment offered to them the previous year.
- Dec. 2, 3, and 4. Some officers, the band, and 50 competitors proceeded by rail to Kandy to attend Detachment Sports there.
- Dec. 14. Detachment Sports at Galle ; band attended.

## 1887.

- Jan. 1. Strength—43 sergeants, 18 drummers, 717 rank and file.
- Jan. 8. 30 men proceeded by sea to Kandy.
- Jan. 11. Draft of 212 non-commissioned officers and men, under Major Mills and Captain Stewart, arrived on H.M.S. *Himalaya*.
- April 17. 30 men for the Reserve sailed for home in *Orontes*, under Lieutenants Aytoun and Boyd.
- April 22. Inspection of 4 companies at Headquarters by Major-General Lennox, V.C., C.B. (B Company, Captain Blackburn, at Mount Lavinia).
- June 11. B Company proceeded by sea to Galle and relieved C Company.
- June 27. Colonel Robley retired from command on half-pay as Major-General, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes Robertson, who was promoted colonel.
- June 28. Jubilee Parade at Colombo.
- July 7 and 8. E and H Company proceeded to Kandy to relieve D and G.
- July 16. Proclamation of Queen's pardon to deserters availed of by 16 men.
- Aug. 22. Ball given to Colonists by officers.
- Oct. 27. Major-General Lennox, V.C., C.B., commenced inspection of Headquarters and Detachments.
- Nov. 27 and 28. Regimental Highland Games at Colombo.
- Nov. 26. Kandy (E and H Companies) Highland Games.
- Nov. 28. Galle (B Company) Highland Games.
- Dec. 8. Regimental Regatta at Colombo.
- Dec. 10. 549 rifles and bayonets condemned as unserviceable.
- Dec. 30. Regimental schools and compulsory education abolished.

## 1888.

- Jan. 1. Strength—44 sergeants, 18 drummers, 736 rank and file.
- Jan. 31. Standing orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes Robertson.  
Draft of 117 non-commissioned officers and men arrived under Lieutenants Boyd and Douglas, 50 of them were volunteers from the 79th.  
Battalion earned £98, os. 6d. in prize money at musketry in 1887.
- Feb. 10. Draft inspected by Major-General Lennox, V.C., C.B.
- Feb. 14. New valise equipment (1887) received.
- Mar. 11. 22 non-commissioned officers and men (invalids and time-expired) embarked in H.M.S. *Tamar* for home, under Lieutenant Thorburn.
- Mar. 13. Battalion turned out for fire in town of Colombo.
- Mar. 26. F Company, Lieutenant Douglas, sailed for Trincomalee.
- April 1. B Company, Captain Blackburn, withdrawn from Galle.
- May. 10. Royal Humane Society's testimonial presented to Private Connolly.
- May 24. Guard of honour furnished at the Governor's Levee.
- June 12 and 13. Regimental Regatta.
- June 15. A and C Companies relieved E and H at Kandy.
- June 20. 91st and 93rd Dinner Clubs amalgamated.
- June 21. Battalion inspected by Major-General D. Massey, C.B.
- July 7. Kandy detachment inspected by Major-General D. Massey, C.B.
- Aug. 20. The sergeants gave a ball.
- Sept. 7. Trincomalee detachment inspected by Major-General Massey, C.B.
- Sept. 13, 14, and 15. Battalion Rifle Meeting at Mount Lavinia.

- Oct. 1 to 3. Battalion inspected by Major-General Massey, C.B.  
 Oct. 17 and 18. Kandy detachment inspected by Major-General Massey.  
 Oct. 31. Guard of honour furnished at opening of Legislative Council.  
 Nov. 6. G Company won football prize given by residents of Colombo.  
 Nov. 28. Farewell ball to the officers by Colombo Club.  
 Dec. 6. Headquarters and Kandy detachments embarked on H.M.S. *Himalaya* for Hong Kong :  
     relieved by 1st Battalion Gordons.  
 Dec. 7. Complimentary order by General Massey. Captain Macbean, Lieutenant Jackson, and  
     80 time-expired men left behind at Colombo.  
     The regimental football team beat the Gordon Highlanders by six goals to nil.  
 Dec. 10. Trincomalee detachment picked up.  
 Dec. 22. *Himalaya* arrived at Kowloon, and 91st disembarked to relieve Northamptons.  
 Dec. 24. Inspection by H.E. Lieutenant-General W. G. Cameron, C.B. : "Never seen a better  
     drilled battalion after a voyage."

## 1889.

- Jan. 1. Strength—42 sergeants, 19 drummers, 747 rank and file.  
     Company dinners visited by Lieutenant-General W. G. Cameron, C.B.  
 Jan. 7. Battalion moved into barracks at Hong Kong. Two companies, band, drummers, and  
     pipers at Murray Barracks, 4 companies at Victoria Barracks, 1 company at Mac-  
     gregor Barracks, 1 company military training at Kowloon.  
 Jan. 14. Lieutenant-General Cameron witnessed battalion "Trooping the Colours."  
 Jan. 16. Major Prevost died of heart disease at a field-day : buried with military honours  
     on the 18th.  
 Jan. 25. Draft of 159 non-commissioned officers and men arrived from 2nd Battalion under  
     Captain Paterson, Lieutenants Scott and Thorburn.  
 Jan. 26. Guard of honour to the Russian Admiral.  
 Feb. 4. Regimental football team beat Hong Kong Club 5 goals to nil.  
 Feb. 11. Guard of honour to Admiral Chandler, U.S.A. Navy.  
 Feb. 13. Officers and band attend funeral of Admiral Chandler, U.S.A. Navy, who died suddenly  
     on the 11th.  
 March 12 and 13. Highland Games.  
 Mar. 30. Guard of honour to Lieutenant-General W. G. Cameron on relinquishing his command.  
 April 1. Guard of honour to Major-General J. Bevan Edwards on assuming command of China,  
     Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements.  
 April 11. Inspection by Major-General J. Bevan Edwards : "Efficient state."  
 April 13. Colonel G. Forbes Robertson retired and handed over command to Major Chater.  
 April 19 and 20. Hong Kong Rifle Association Meeting.  
 May 24. Queen's birthday ; battalion furnished guard of honour.  
 May 29. Terrible typhoon, great damage.  
 June 27. Lieutenant-Colonel Chater gazetted to command of the battalion.  
 Sept. 24 and 25. Annual Regimental Wapenshaw at Kowloon.  
 Oct. 16, 19, and 20. Lorne Athletic Club of battalion gave display which produced 200 dollars for  
     charity.  
 Oct. 28 and 29. Regimental Regatta.

## 1890.

- Jan. 30 and 31. Inspection by Major-General Edwards, C.B.  
 Feb. 2. Draft of 104 non-commissioned officers and men from 2nd Battalion arrived under  
     Lieutenant Jackson and 2nd Lieutenant Wahab on *Orontes*.  
 Feb. 12. 107 time-expired men left for England.  
 Feb. 19. Guard of honour for H.E. the Governor Sir G. W. des Voeux, on his departure for  
     England.

- Feb. 21. Guard of honour to Vice-Admiral Denihard.  
 Mar. 19. Battalion proceeded by sea, with 4 mountain guns, to Deep Bay to practice field-firing.  
 March 21 and 22. Highland Games.  
 Mar. 31. Guard of 100 men under Captain Paterson, Lieutenants Clarke and Gore, to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.  
 April 1. Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with the officers. Attack of forts. Torchlight tattoo by regiment.  
 April 2. Captain Irvine and 2nd Lieutenants Renny and Grant as guard of honour at laying of foundation-stone of Praya Extension by Duke of Connaught.  
 April 25. Guard of honour under Captain Scott and 2nd Lieutenant Campbell to Turkish Admiral, Osman Bey.  
 May 12. Guard of honour to French Admiral Besuard under Captain Paterson and Lieutenant Campbell.  
 May 19. Queen's birthday parade.  
 May 26. Guard of honour under Captain Scott and Lieutenant Clark to Major-General Barker, C.B., on his arrival.  
 May 29. Inspection by Major-General Barker, C.B. : "Highly pleased."  
 June 22. Good conduct medal presented on parade to Armourer-Sergeant Robinson.  
 July 3. Guard of 100 men under Captain Irvine, 2nd Lieutenants Kirk and Dundas, to a Siamese Prince.  
 Aug. 14 and 15. Regimental Wapenshaw at Kowloon.  
 Sept. 18. E Company, Captain Scott, won Physical Drill Competition.  
 Oct. 26. Regimental Regatta.  
 Dec. 3 and 4. Regimental Wapenshaw.  
 Dec. 16. Guard of honour under Captain D. Henderson and Lieutenant Gore to Vice-Admiral Sir Noel Seymour, V.C.

## 1891.

- Jan. 20. Guard of honour under Major Tottenham and Lieutenant Renny to Chinese Admiral Ting.  
 Jan. 21 and 22. Hong Kong Jubilee. Guards of honour at Cathedral and at Jubilee Ball. Review in Happy Valley.  
 Jan. 26. Guard of honour, Captain D. Henderson and 2nd Lieutenant Dundas, to French Admiral Besuard.  
 Jan. 30 and Feb. 2. Annual inspection by Major-General Barker, C.B.  
 Feb. 8. Draft arrived by H.M.S. *Himalaya* of 207 non-commissioned officers and men under Captain Cavendish and Lieutenant H. L. Henderson.  
 Feb. 16. Guard of honour under Major Tottenham and Lieutenant Sutherland to German Admiral de Valais.  
 Feb. 22. 219 time-expired men under Lieutenant Clarke sailed for England.  
 Mar. 28. Guard of honour under Lieutenants Douglas and Williams to Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, K.C.B.  
 April 11. Field-firing at Deep Water Bay.  
 April 14. Guard of honour of 100 men under Captain Cavendish, Lieutenants Jackson and Renny, to H.I.H. the Czarevitch.  
 April 20. Lieutenant Grant for second year running won silver medal at Officers' Inter-rifle Competition for officers serving abroad.  
 April 29. Guard of honour under Captain Irvine and Lieutenant Renny to a Tartar General.  
 May 7. Guard of honour under Lieutenant Jackson and 2nd Lieutenant Kirk to Sir G. W. des Voeux on his departure to England.  
 Guard of honour under Captain Scott and 2nd Lieutenant Dundas to Major-General Sir Digby Barker on being sworn in as Acting Governor.  
 May 28. Queen's birthday review.  
 Sept. 1. Bandmaster Hill presented with Good-Conduct Medal.

- Nov. 11. Wapenshaw at Kowloon.  
 Dec. 10. Guard of honour under Captain D. Henderson and Lieutenant Renny at the jetty on the arrival of the new Governor, Sir William Robinson : also guard of honour of 100 men under Captain Irvine, Lieutenants Thorburn and Williams, at the Council Chambers.  
 Dec. 19, 20, 21, 23, and 29. Inspection by Major-General Barker, C.B. : "A fine and efficient battalion."

## 1892.

- Jan. 1. Strength—44 sergeants, 21 drummers, 823 rank and file.  
 Jan. 6. Guard of honour under Captain Irvine and Lieutenant Williams to Admiral Harming, U.S.A. Navy.  
 Jan. 9. Medals presented to E. Company, winners of the Inter-Company Football Competition, by the President of the St Andrew's Society.  
 Jan. 20. Commemoration parade on day of funeral of the late H.R.H. Duke of Clarence.  
 Jan. 26. Battalion about 900 strong left Hong Kong by H.M.S. *Orontes*.  
 Complimentary order by General Barker : "The regret with which he loses from his command such a fine and efficient corps."  
 Feb. 17. Arrived at Karachi : disembarked 397 men for the 2nd Battalion.  
 Mar. 19. Arrived at Portsmouth.  
 Mar. 20. Transhipped to H.M.S. *Assistance*.  
 Mar. 23. Disembarked at Leith. Captain Sim, Captain Wolrige-Gordon, Captain Vallancey, and Lieutenant Douglas, with 217 non-commissioned officers and men, joined from 2nd Battalion.  
 Mar. 27. Battalion and all the Edinburgh Volunteers attended a special service of welcome at St Giles'.  
 Mar. 28. 150 recruits joined from the depot.  
 April 6. Detachment of 26 men under Lieutenant Thorburn proceed to garrison Blackness Castle.  
 April 8. Inspection by Colonel Guinness.  
 May 19. Battalion lined streets from Holyrood to St Giles' for the Lord High Commissioner. Guard of honour under Captain Aytoun, Lieutenants Renny and Campbell, at the Palace.  
 May 20. 50 men under Captain Fowler, Lieutenants Williams and Campbell, proceed as guard of honour to Ballater till June 22.  
 May 25. Battalion lined ramparts of Castle and fired *feu-de-joie* on Queen's birthday.  
 June. 6. Inspection in Queen's Park by Major-General A. Lyttelton Annesley. Bronze medal of Humane Society presented to Lance-Corporal Platt.  
 July 22 and 23. Annual inspection by Major-General Lyttelton Annesley : "Great progress made by young soldiers."  
 Aug. 29. 50 men under Captain Paterson, Lieuts. Douglas and Sutherland, proceed to Ballater as guard of honour.  
 Sept. 14. Several officers and 30 non-commissioned officers and men at the Argyllshire Gathering at Oban.  
 Sept. 28 and 29. Inspection by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief : "Highly satisfied with what he had seen on parade and in barracks." Good-Conduct Medals presented to Sergeants Edwards and Thomas. H.R.H. dined with the officers.  
 Oct. 18. H.R.H. the Princess Louise presented new colours to the battalion.  
 Dec. 5. Lieut. A. Sutherland, 2nd Lieut. MacLean, and 58 non-commissioned officers and men started to join 2nd battalion.

## 1893.

- Jan. 1. Strength—37 sergeants, 18 drummers, 545 rank and file.  
 Mar. 16. Old colours left Castle, arrived Kensington Palace next day, when they were presented by Colonel Chater to H.R.H. the Princess Louise. Present—Captains Cavendish

- and D. Henderson, Lieuts. H. L. Henderson, Grant, Dundas, and Kirk. Colour party—Sergeant-Major Williamson, Colour-Sergeants Scott and Brown.
- Mar. 25. Captain Sim died at Monte Carlo.
- April 17. Battalion took part in a field-day with local volunteers.
- May 18. Battalion lined streets for the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Lord High Commissioner. Guard at Holyrood Palace under Captain Fowler.
- May 24. Queen's birthday. Battalion inspected by Lieut.-General Lyon Fremantle.
- May 29. Guard of honour under Captain Paterson on occasion of Lord High Commissioner viewing the ancient sword-belt of state at the Crown Jewel Room.
- June 26. Lieut.-Colonel Chater relinquished command; succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Hannay.
- July 6. Parade for Duke of York's wedding.
- July 17. D, E, F, G Companies went to Barry Camp for musketry.
- July 28. 100 men under Sergeant-Major Williamson gave bayonet display during week of Grand National Carnival.
- Aug. 5 and 7. Annual inspection by Lieut.-General Lyon Fremantle, C.B.: "Very much pleased with the appearance and drill of the men."
- Aug. 8. Annual Highland Games. Blackness detachment relieved.
- Aug. 9. A, B, C, and H Companies proceeded to Barry Camp for musketry.
- Aug. 21. Band and 100 men under Captain Cavendish attended unveiling of statue to President Lincoln, U.S.A., by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
- Aug. 28. Guard of honour, under Captain Cavendish, Lieut. Thorburn, and 2nd Lieut. Kirk, proceeded to Ballater, returning Nov. 15th.
- Sept. 2. Guard of honour of 30 men under Lieut. Clarke, with band and pipers, escorted Royal Heralds to read Proclamation at Town Cross.
- Sept. 11. Band and casuels went to Barry Camp for musketry.
- Sept. 15. Pipe-Major Robb won gold medal at Argyllshire Gathering at Oban.
- Sept. 22 and 23. Inspection by H.R.H. the Commander-in-chief: "High appreciation of appearance and drill."
- Sept. 28. Draft of 116 non-commissioned officers and men under Major Grant and Captain Foster started to join 2nd Battalion.
- Oct. 3. Battalion lined streets for H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York. Guard of honour of 100 men under Captain D. Henderson, Lieuts. Renny and Grant, at the station.
- Nov. 17. Major Macdonald killed from fall off his horse in Hyde Park.
- Dec. 6. Life-Saving Medals presented to eight men by Royal Humane Society.
- Dec. 21. Good-Conduct Medal presented to Quartermaster-Sergeant Cowan.

## 1894.

- Jan. 1. Strength—39 sergeants, 20 drummers, 580 rank and file.
- Jan. 2. Officers entertained 1000 guests at the Centenary Ball.
- Jan. 5. Sergeants' Centenary Ball, 500 guests.
- Jan. 6. Centenary Balls for rank and file in the Armoury.
- Jan. 31. Lieut.-General Rowlands, V.C., inspected battalion.
- Feb. 10. Centenary of the 91st; congratulatory telegram from H.R.H. the Princess Louise.
- Mar. 8. Draft of 30 men under 2nd Lieut. H. P. Gordon starts to join 2nd Battalion.
- Mar. 21. E Company won Inter-Company Football Shield, presented to company on 26th by Lieut.-Colonel Hannay.
- Mar. 24. Farewell assault-at-arms by Lorne Athletic Club in Waverley Market.
- May 5. Detachment of 30 men, band and pipers, under Captain Paterson and Lieut. Clarke, proceed to Dunoon to march through Argyllshire in order to aid recruiting.
- May 21 and 22. Inspection by Lieut.-General Rowlands, V.C.: "Much pleased."
- May 28. The High Commissioner and Lady Breadalbane inspected regiment at bayonet exercise and physical drill, and had tea with the officers.

- June 4. 98 recruits, the women and children, under Captain Irvine and Lieut. Grant, proceeded to Aldershot.
- June 9. The battalion—18 officers, 518 non-commissioned officers and men—went by rail to Glasgow, thence by H.M.S. *Tyne* to Portsmouth.
- June 12. Battalion arrived at Portsmouth and heard of the Adjutant Lieut. Boyd's death at Edinburgh. Lieut.-Colonel Hannay, Captains Paterson, Cavendish, and Thorburn, Lieut. Gore, and 2nd Lieut. Baker-Carr, proceeded to Edinburgh to attend funeral.
- June 15. Battalion marched into Aldershot, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught meeting it outside the camp. Battalion encamped on Swan Moor Plateau.
- June 16. Inspected by Major-General Sir W. Butler, Commanding 2nd Brigade: "Battalion looked very well indeed."
- July 11. Battalion lined S.E. of camp in drill order for H.M. the Queen. Regimental band played at the military tattoo.
- July 12. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Princess Louise, and the Princess Beatrice visited the 91st camp at 8.15 A.M. The battalion attended the royal review on Laffan's Plain.
- July 25 to Aug. 2. Battalion joined standing camp under Colonel Hilyard at cricket: returning to Aldershot to Ramilies Barracks.
- Aug. 4. Lieut. Dundas won officers' quarter-mile at the Army Athletic Meeting.
- Aug. 16 and 25. On flying column under Major-General Gregory. Terrible weather. Major-General Gregory congratulated Lieut.-Colonel Hannay "on commanding so fine a battalion."
- Aug. 26. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Princess Louise, and Lord Lorne lunched with the officers.
- Nov. 12. D Company winners of the Inter-Company Shooting Shield.
- Nov. 24. Draft of 100 non-commissioned officers and men, under Major Napier, 2nd Lieuts. Graham and M'Candlish, proceeded to India to join 2nd Battalion.
- Nov. 26. Four French Princesses visited battalion with the G.O.C.

## 1895.

- Jan. 1. Strength—38 sergeants, 21 drummers, 561 rank and file.
- Feb. 5. Draft of 51 men under Captain Urmston proceeded to join 2nd Battalion.
- Mar. 15. Battalion lined Cranbrook Road for H.I.M. the Empress Frederick.
- May 14. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Division.
- May 24. Queen's birthday parade on Laffan's Plain.
- May 27. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught dined with the officers.
- June 5. Review on Laffan's Plain for the Shazada.
- June 14. Regimental Highland Games.
- June 25. E Company won Inter-Company Shield.
- June 26. Pipe-Major Colin Thompson won 1st prize for "the sword-dance" at competition open to the Army at Stamford Bridge.
- July 1 and 2. Inspection by Sir William Butler.
- July 12. 100 men in review order, under Captain Thorburn, Lieutenants Williams and Kirk, paraded at Gymnasium on occasion of Her Majesty's visit.
- July 13. Royal Review.
- Aug. 8. Captain Blackburn died at Glasgow.
- Aug. 20 to Sept. 5. New Forest manœuvres. Excellent marching by battalion.
- Sept. 18. Captain Thorburn, 2nd Lieutenant Glasfurd, Pipers Robb and Mackay, Privates Douglas, Arnott, Walker, and Kilpatrick, marched in marching order from Aldershot to London, thirty-four miles, in 12 hours 20 minutes (nine actual hours marching).
- Dec. 12. Draft of 119 non-commissioned officers and men under Lieutenant Richardson and 2nd Lieutenant Elphinston started to join 2nd Battalion,

## 1896.

- Jan. 1. Strength—39 sergeants, 20 drummers, 575 rank and file.
- Feb. 28. Draft of 60 men under Captain Vallancey started to join 2nd Battalion.
- Mar. 19. Recruits of the Division inspected by Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief: "Very highly pleased with them." The Battalion won the Aldershot Football Challenge Cup.
- April 8. F Company second in the Aldershot Physical Drill Competition.
- April 25. Lieutenant A. J. Campbell, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 29 men, embarked for active service in South Africa with the Highland Mounted Infantry Company.
- May 7. Lord Lansdowne, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, paid surprise visit to barracks and regimental institutions.
- July 11. D Company won the Bengough Cup, Army Rifle Meeting at Ash.
- Aug. 5 and 6. Battalion inspected by Major-General Swain, C.B.: "His entire satisfaction with everything he has seen."
- Aug. 7 to 15. Manœuvres round Aldershot. Colonel Hannay commanded 4th Brigade of 2nd Division, composed of 90th, 91st, 92nd, and 99th.
- Sept. 15. Complimentary order by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught: "His appreciation of their services . . . both in quarters and in field."
- Sept. 17. Battalion proceeded by train to Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow.
- Sept. 21. Battalion lined streets of Leith for H.I.M. the Czar of Russia. Guard of honour of 100 men at landing-stage under Captain Thorburn and 2nd Lieutenant Courtenay.
- Sept. 25. Battalion inspected by General Chapman, C.B., Commanding Scottish District. Quartermaster-Sergeant Scott received Good-Conduct Medal.
- The battalion presented H.R.H. the Princess Louise with a silver statuette of a soldier of the regiment on the occasion of her silver wedding.
- Oct. 17. Lieut.-General Sir John Ewart, K.C.B., Colonel of the regiment, inspected the battalion and veterans of both battalions.
- Dec. Draft of 100 non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to join 2nd Battalion.

## 1897.

- Jan. 1. Strength—39 sergeants, 19 drummers, 621 rank and file.
- Feb. 8. Draft of 30 non-commissioned officers and men under Captain Mackenzie proceeded to India to join 2nd Battalion.
- April 4. Colour-Sergeant Hutton presented with Medal for long service and good conduct.
- April 21. General Chapman inspected recruits.
- May 21. Captain Irvine, Lieutenant Glasfurd, and 2nd Lieutenant Muir proceeded to Ballater with Queen's Guard.
- June 22. 100 men under Sergeant-Major Williamson gave Physical Drill display in Queen's Park to celebrate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee; letter of thanks from Lord Provost of Glasgow.
- June 24. Mounted Infantry section returned from South Africa under Lieutenant A. J. Campbell.
- June 25. Captain J. Wolrige-Gordon ordered to join 2nd Battalion forming part of Tochi Field Force.
- June 27. Lieut.-Colonel Hannay granted a two years' extension of command.
- Thanksgiving Jubilee Service in barrack square, Dr Norman Macleod, Dean Robertson Reid, the Rev. J. Oliver, officiating.
- The Lord Provost of Glasgow dined with the regiment.
- July 19 and 20. Inspection by General Chapman: "Satisfied with the appearance of the battalion in every respect."
- Sept. 10. Two guards of honour furnished for H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York at Glasgow.
- Sept. 23. Two guards of honour furnished in Glasgow for Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief.
- Sept. 24. The Commander-in-Chief inspected the battalion: "Smart, clean, and soldier-like."
- Sept. 27. 140 non-commissioned officers and men under Captain Paterson, East Surrey Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant Gillat, proceeded to join the 2nd Battalion in Tochi Valley.
- Oct. 22. General Sir John Ewart, K.C.B., Colonel of the regiment, visited the battalion.

## 1898.

- Jan. 1. Strength—37 sergeants, 19 drummers, 529 rank and file.  
 May 20. Captain A. J. Campbell, 2nd Lieutenants C. N. Macdonald and Thorpe, proceed with Queen's Guard to Ballater.  
 July 18. 200 non-commissioned officers and men under Major Paterson embarked for Ardrishaig on recruiting tour through Argyllshire, returning to Glasgow on the 30th.  
 Aug. 2 and 3. Inspection by General Chapman: "Highly pleased with everything."  
 Aug. 17 to Sept. 8. Battalion engaged in manœuvres on Salisbury Plain, forming part of 2nd Brigade of 1st Division of Northern Army. Colonel Hannay commanded 2nd Brigade, Lieut.-General Sir F. Forestier Walker, K.C.B., commanded the 1st Division, and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., commanded Northern Army.  
 Sept. 8. Battalion left Salisbury Plain for Dublin. No men fell out during manœuvres.  
 Sept. 9. Battalion arrived at Dublin and took over Richmond Barracks.  
 Nov. 8. Inspection by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, K.P.  
 Dec. War Office Inspection report: "Very satisfactory."  
 Draft of 85 non-commissioned officers and men to India.

## 1898.

- Jan. 1. Strength—38 sergeants, 21 drummers, 657 rank and file.  
 Mar. H.R.H. the Princess Louise decided to keep a list of candidates for the regiment. The Commanding Officer to send in his list to her in February and July each year.  
 June 22 and 23. Inspection by Major-General Gosset, C.B.: "Highly satisfactory."  
 June 26. Colonel Hannay placed on half-pay. Major Wilson assumed command pending return of Lieutenant-Colonel Goff from India.  
 Aug. 21. Confidential warning that if force goes to South Africa the battalion will form part.  
 Aug. 27. Lieutenant-Colonel Goff arrived and took command.  
 Sept. 14. Lieutenant Courtenay and 25 non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to Aldershot for Mounted Infantry course.  
 Oct. 7. Orders received to mobilise.  
 Oct. 9. Officers returned from leave. Peace stores returned. Mobilisation stores drawn. Medical inspection. Conducting party for reservists sent to depot under Lieutenant Muir. Wired for additional officers.  
 Oct. 10. Machine gun painted khaki. Additional conducting party under 2nd Lieutenants Scales and King sent to depot. Orders arrived to inoculate against enteric all who desire.  
 Oct. 11. Description cards issued; 40 recruits sent to depot, relieved on 13th by 40 duty men.  
 Oct. 12 to 15. 81 reservists arrived.  
 Oct. 16. Orders to send 150 men with over three months' service to be attached to 2nd Camerons at Gibraltar.  
 Oct. 17. 47 reservists arrived. 125 reservists proceeded to Curragh for musketry.  
 Oct. 18. 96 reservists arrived in morning and 104 in afternoon.  
 Oct. 19. 202 reservists to Curragh for musketry. 216 reservists arrived. Lieutenant Watson and 105 non-commissioned officers and men started for Gibraltar.  
 Oct. 21. Mobilisation reported complete.  
 Oct. 22. Lieutenant Gibbes, Lincoln Regiment, arrived to do duty. Colonel Urmston and 2 militia subalterns arrived and took charge of details.  
 Oct. 23. 2nd Lieutenants Cuninghame and Cuthbertson joined.  
 Oct. 25. Inspection by Lord Roberts: "So fit and ready in all respects for active service." 2nd Lieutenant Scott joined.  
 Oct. 26. F Company, Captain Irvine, left to load baggage at Queenstown.  
 Oct. 27. Battalion left in two portions from Knightsbridge Station at 6 A.M. and 7 A.M. for Queens-town to embark on s.s. *Orcana*. Lord Roberts and staff at station. Strength—29 officers, 1078 other ranks.



## TROPHIES, 1894-99.

|      |   |   |   | Shooting Shield. |   | Football Shield. |
|------|---|---|---|------------------|---|------------------|
| 1894 | . | . | . | D. Company.      |   | E. Company.      |
| 1895 | . | . | . | G                | " | E                |
| 1896 | . | . | . | C                | " | C                |
| 1897 | . | . | . | B                | " | C                |
| 1898 | . | . | . | D                | " | F                |
| 1899 | . | . | . | F                | " | E                |

## RIFLE MATCHES IN 1883.

RIFLE MATCH AT WYNBERG BETWEEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND THE  
COLONIAL BORN.

*Result*—Colonials, 1128; Mother Country, 1120.

The following officers and men of the 91st shot in the Mother Country team: Lieutenant-Colonel Robley, Major Mills, Lieutenant D. Fowler, Quartermaster-Sergeant Clayton, Quartermaster-Sergeant Robertson, Colour-Sergeant Bethune, Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Tyrie, and Sergeant Grant.

RIFLE MATCH AT WYNBERG BETWEEN THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND  
HIGHLANDERS AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

*Result*—91st, 1414; Cape of Good Hope, 1366.

The following officers and men represented the regiment: Lieutenant-Colonel Robley, Major Mills, Lieutenant Wilson, Lieutenant Vallancey, Lieutenant M'Kie, Colour-Sergeant Clayton, Colour-Sergeant Bethune, Colour-Sergeant Wark, Colour-Sergeant Atkinson, Sergeant Tyrie, Sergeant Robertson, Sergeant Jardine, Sergeant Symcox, Sergeant Mincham, Sergeant Smith, Sergeant Cummings, Corporal Hancock, Private Campbell, Private Hyland, and Private Eadie.

## SOUTH AFRICAN RIFLE WIMBLEDON.

(Open to the Military, Colonials, and Boers.)

The President's Gold Medal and £20, Lieutenant D. Fowler.  
 200 yards (Snider Rifle) . 2nd Prize, Colour-Sergeant Bethune.  
 400 yards (Snider Rifle) . 1st " Colour-Sergeant Wark.  
 Snider Match . . . 3rd " Lieutenant Vallancey.  
 500 yards (Snider Rifle) . 2nd " Quartermaster-Sergeant Clayton.  
 500 yards . . . 1st " Lieutenant Vallancey.

## PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS OF THE 91ST.

Colour-Sergeant G. Gunn to 2nd Lieutenant Royal Scots, 12/4/1893.  
 Sergeant A. V. West to 2nd Lieutenant Royal Berkshire, 24/8/1898.

**OFFICERS WHO SAILED ON H.M.T. *ORONTES* FOR HOME FROM  
HONG KONG IN JANUARY 1892.**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Lieutenant-Colonel V. Chater.          | Lieutenant H. A. M'D. Williams.        |
| Major A. E. Tottenham.                 | " A. Sutherland.                       |
| Captain D. Fowler.                     | " H. L. Henderson.                     |
| " S. Paterson.                         | " R. C. Gore.                          |
| " A. E. Cavendish.                     | " H. T. Renny.                         |
| " S. L. Robinson.                      | " E. C. H. Grant.                      |
| " T. Irvine.                           | " A. J. Campbell.                      |
| " T. A. Scott.                         | 2nd Lieutenant H. B. Kirk.             |
| " David Henderson.                     | " F. C. Dundas.                        |
| Lieutenant and Adjutant R. de C. Boyd. | " A. H. Maclean.                       |
| Lieutenant W. Thorburn.                | Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Scott. |
| " F. Jackson.                          |  |

**SAILED FOR SOUTH AFRICA ON S.S. *ORCANA*, OCTOBER 27TH, 1899.**

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. J. Goff. | 2nd Lieutenant G. A. M'L. Sceales.   |
| Major A. Wilson.                  | " B. J. Lang.  |
| " J. G. Wolrige-Gordon.           | " G. A. Akers-Douglas.   |
| Captain T. Irvine.                | " W. V. St. C. M'Laren.  |
| " T. A. Scott.                    | " F. G. G. Cuningham.  |
| " A. Patten.                      | " J. C. Scott.   |
| " F. J. Richardson.               | " E. B. Cuthbertson.   |
| " A. J. Campbell.                 | Lieutenant and Adjutant D. J. Glasfurd.  |
| " H. B. Kirk.                     | Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. C. Williamson.   |
| Lieutenant H. B. F. Baker-Carr.   | Attached Lieutenant R. B. Graham, 2nd Argyll<br>and Sutherland Highlanders (came out later,<br>no room on <i>Orcana</i> ). |
| " A. L. C. Clarke.                | Attached Lieutenant F. D. Gibbes, 2nd Lincoln.   |
| " G. W. Muir.                     | " G. E. Vaughan, 1st York<br>and Lancaster.  |
| " C. N. Macdonald.                | Medical Officer Captain J. E. Carter, R.A.M.C.   |
| " G. Thorpe.                      |  |
| 2nd Lieutenant W. G. Neilson.     |  |
| " W. B. King.                     |  |

**STRENGTH OF BATTALION ON DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.**

RICHMOND BARRACK, DUBLIN, OCTOBER 27TH, 1899.

|  | Warrant<br>Officers. | Staff<br>Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | Privates. | Total. |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Battalion . . . . .                                | 1                    | 5                   | 29         | 34         | 17        | 446       | 532    |
| Reservists . . . . .                               | ...                  | ...                 | 9          | 28         | ...       | 513       | 550    |
| Party sent to Gibraltar attached to 2nd Camerons . | ...                  | ...                 | 1          | 2          | ...       | 101       | 104    |
| Drafts left at Peace Station, Dublin . . . . .     | 1                    | 2                   | 1          | 3          | 3         | 125       | 135    |
| Mounted Infantry . . . . .                         | ...                  | ...                 | 2          | 1          | ...       | 31        | 34     |
|  | 2                    | 7                   | 42         | 68         | 20        | 1216      | 1355   |

## PEARL FISHING COMPANY.

EXTRACT FROM AN OFFICER'S LETTER FROM 'THE REGIMENTAL NEWS,' APRIL 1887.

You see from this scrawl how my hand is shaking from exposure to the sun, and so will excuse, I know. About ninety boats go forth daily to try their luck, and each has about ten divers on board. . . . This fishing they are sad, because Government, with praiseworthy economy, has abolished the lucrative official appointments of "shark charmer" to the fleet, and so the hapless divers can no longer secure immunity from the finny foe by means of that august individual's occult science. They bring in daily thirteen or fourteen thousand oysters, which brings up the Government share to nearly a million. They are all placed in the Government "Kottoo," or enclosure, and then counted. The Government agent then holds a sale, and a most interesting scene it is. The oysters are then removed to the private Kottoos, and left till the maggots have eaten the inside out of the oysters. What a foul and pestilential smell they make you will believe, and I shall never forget to my dying day. This morning I went out like a prisoner; if the pile of corruption had belonged to me, I would have let it lie till the last day before I came within the radius of its foetid influence. We filled the dug-out canoe and poured in water. Then the coolies threw out the shells after carefully examining them. I sat with a club in my hand prepared to break the head of any of them whom I saw trying to swallow a pearl. At first I could only just remain from a sense of duty. But suddenly something glistened among the glutinous filth. It was my first pearl. That finished it. Up went my sleeves, and I was wallowing in the blackest mire that ever sow bathed in. From that moment I was a hopeless gambler. If my much-respected mother had seen me then, she would have cast me out like a pariah dog, and disowned me for ever. Alas! it is dreadful to moralise on what man will do for gain. Here am I, a fairly respectable member of a fairly respectable community, doing work which the street arab of London would refuse to do, and which I would never ask him to do. Well, we washed away till there was only a sediment about two inches thick in the bottom. This we emptied into bags, on which I have to sleep night and day to prevent them from being stolen. . . . The real washing will be done at Colombo, and will be very nice work, as there will be no smell, the sand will be quite dry, and all the excitement will be obtained without the discomfort.

'REGIMENTAL NEWS,' MAY 1899.

## STORM AT HONG KONG.

Such weather we've been having! We thought we had seen as heavy rain as is to be seen during the burst of the monsoon in Ceylon, but we never had anything so bad as the downpour here on the 29th and 30th inst.—24 inches in 24 hours is something like rain. We thought we had had the worst of it by the afternoon of the 29th, when we ourselves had not much to complain of. The tramway being blocked by a landslip, and the line so damaged that it may take three months to get it into working order, is a bad business; and the reservoir being choked up is also a nuisance, as the water supply is cut off for an indefinite period. . . . The damage that concerns us most was caused by a large landslip at the back of Headquarter House, which came away early on the morning of the 30th, and blocked up a nullah by the side of the barracks, down which a great volume of water had been pouring all day. The water turned across the Mess garden and flooded the whole of the bottom of the Mess block to a depth of about three feet—the sentry making tracks up the steps. In a moment's time there was a torrent of water rushing right over the garden and tennis court, over the road and through North Barracks to the sea, and carrying large boulders with it. The tennis court and garden are covered to the depth of between two and three feet with sand and stones, and the ground floor of the Mess was covered with mud. The stables and barracks luckily were untouched.

Fatigue parties turned out at daylight and set to work to build dams to turn the water away from the Mess block, and this work was continued throughout the day by making a channel through the garden and building up the banks of the Mess-house side, and was successfully accomplished in the afternoon. There had been a fear of the married quarters at the back of Headquarter House being carried away at one time, as there had been a great rush of water against them in the morning, and every one was cleared out.

‘REGIMENTAL NEWS,’ JULY 1890.

EXTRACT FROM LIEUTENANT SUTHERLAND’S LETTER DESCRIBING THE ACCIDENT  
TO CAPTAIN PATERSON.

At 6 A.M. on the 27th July, we left our temporary camp to go down stream, on our way back to Headquarters, about 25 miles off. After three hours’ paddling, we found elephant tracks that morning, which we at once started to follow up. We halted after three hours’ hard walking, and, as we did not appear to be catching up the elephant, decided to make the best of our way back to our praus and breakfast.

Taking a different direction, we had only gone a few hundred yards when we found we were right on the top of the elephant. P. took the four bore and I a double twelve, and in a few minutes we were in sight of him feeding away before us. P. was to have the first shot. The beast went zigzagging about, pulling down a branch here and there, and once I think I could have shot him, while I stopped for a minute thinking the beast was coming back to me; P. went on, and I lost sight of him. A minute after there was a crash, and a terrific trumpeting: I knew the beast had winded us, and stopped for P. to fire before I expected the brute would bolt. P. called out to me by name, but only in an ordinary tone of voice, and believing it to be merely a caution, and that perhaps he meant the elephant was coming my way, I did not answer. A second later there was a cry of “Help.” The Malays and I shouted, another crash through the jungle, and the elephant, a small one with tusk not more than 2 or 2½ feet long, was standing in the open before me at about 25 paces. I gave him both barrels, and I believe wounded him badly, but have had no opportunities of finding out. I at once ran up to P., who was not more than 20 yards distant, though out of sight, and found him lying under a tree, white as a sheet, with a lot of blood coming from his left leg. I gave him whisky, and since then have gathered the following particulars:—

Having got close up to the elephant he aimed and pulled, but cartridge missed fire: elephant at once charged: he looked round for second gun: bearer not there: reloaded, and saying to himself, one shot for life, waited till the elephant was within 5 yards, when gun missed fire again: got behind a tree, and as elephant came round struck him over head with rifle: left tusk caught him on left upper thigh and spun him round: elephant then drove tusk clean through left thigh, luckily outside bone, right tusk cutting his head slightly over right ear, and attempted to crush him, which P. prevented by hanging on to right tusk. Then I imagine our shouts frightened the beast, and he flung P. away and bolted.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR MACGREGOR, QUEEN’S CHAPLAIN, AT  
THE PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS  
LOUISE, OCT. 18TH, 1892.

May it please your Royal Highness, this is a memorable spectacle. It has brought a lump to more throats and moisture to more eyes than mine. The Scottish people are proud of their Highland regiments. The Scottish people are proud of the gallant 91st, whom they welcome back after their long wanderings abroad, and hard labour in many lands, to Scotland and to Edinburgh.

We are proud that you bear the honoured name of the lady who is here to-day, and whom we Scottish people claim as peculiarly our own Princess. To you Colonel Chater, officers, and men, these old flags under which you have done such gallant service for the country, and which are now to be retired, have been the symbol of the high trust which your nation reposes in you. They have been to you the symbol and emblem of that bravery, that endurance, and that devotion which have won for us, and which keep for us, the grandest empire the world has ever known. They enshrine the memories of auld lang syne. Their unsullied glory is the nation's pride. Their faintest stain would be the nation's disgrace.

This day these colours, which have seen service for a quarter of a century, pass stainless from your hands.

Madam, as it is with the King, so with the colours—they never die. The old colours are going, but before they go the new colours come. They are going to be presented to you by the Royal Hand. Officers and men, be worthy of them; hand down with the old to the new colours the grand old tradition of the regiment to which you have the honour to belong. And I believe I utter the sentiments of Her Royal Highness, and every one here, when I say, I know they are safe in your hands.

No faintest stain of dishonour will ever touch that silken standard. I express what I am sure is uppermost in the heart of the lady behind me, uppermost in the heart of every one who hears me, uppermost in the hearts of the old Scottish people, uppermost, men, in the hearts of your own fathers and mothers in your own homes, when I say that as long as that silk remains—a rag of it—it will remind you and the men who come after you that the soldier's first watchword, his first thought, his first aim, is to do his duty as the British soldier has ever done—his duty by his God, by his Country, by his Queen.

This thought I know to be uppermost in the thoughts of all who are here to-day; and when these colours, now bright and fair, long long years hence, when many now hearing me will no longer be to the fore, when these new colours have become old, bleached by the sun, battered by the storms of many a land, they will be able to say that they were borne by as brave, as steady, as loyal a set of men as ever rendered service to their country or ever adorned British arms.

We are all proud to have been here to-day.

## EXTRACT FROM SPEECH TO THE BATTALION.

LORD ROBERTS, V.C.

DUBLIN, 25th October 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Goff, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders,—I thought I should like to inspect you before you left Dublin, and I am glad I have been able to do so, for it has given me great pleasure to see the battalion so fit and ready in all respects for service. The manner in which the Reservists of the regiment have responded to the call of duty is eminently satisfactory, and with the 546 old soldiers who have joined your ranks, this battalion will embark at Queenstown over 1100 strong. Many fine battalions have already gone to the seat of war, and others are preparing to start, but I am confident there is not one that will do better service, or be a greater credit to Her Majesty's Army, than the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The first Highland regiment with which I was associated in service was the 93rd, now your second battalion. It came to India during the Mutiny, and quite captivated me by the splendid courage officers and men displayed at the storming of the Sikandabagh in November 1857. It was a sight I shall never forget, the way in which they raced with the Sikhs to see who should be first to reach the deadly breach.

South Africa is no new field to the regiment. It is very nearly a century ago since the 93rd Highlanders sailed from Cork with the force, under the command of Major-General Sir David Baird, to take possession of the Cape of Good Hope. On three subsequent occasions





your own battalion did good service in South Africa in campaigns which, however important they may have appeared at the time, dwindle into insignificance in comparison with the great event in which you are now about to take part—viz., the establishment of British supremacy throughout that portion of the country where the suzerainty of the Crown has been denied, and the blood of so many English, Irish, and Scotch soldiers has been spent. . . .

I wish you one and all, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, God-speed, and I pray that every success may attend you. As the 91st Foot you had a grand record, and as the 1st Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders I know you will maintain your glorious reputation, and do all that soldiers can do to uphold the honour and dignity of the country to which we are all so proud of belonging.

1881-1908.

### THE PRINCESS LOUISE'S ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

- 1st Battalion the 91st (The Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders).
- 2nd Battalion the 93rd (The Sutherland Highlanders).
- 3rd Battalion (The Highland Borderers Militia), Stirling.
- 4th Battalion (The Royal Renfrew Militia), Paisley.
- 1st Volunteer Battalion (Renfrewshire, late 1st Renfrewshire), Greenock.
- 2nd Volunteer Battalion (Renfrewshire, late 2nd Renfrewshire), Paisley.
- 3rd Volunteer Battalion (Renfrewshire, late 3rd Renfrewshire), Pollockshaws.
- 4th Volunteer Battalion (Stirlingshire, late 1st Stirling), Stirling.
- 5th Volunteer Battalion (late 1st Argyll), Dunoon.
- 6th Volunteer Battalion (1st Dumbartonshire), Helensburgh.
- 7th Volunteer Battalion (Clackmannan and Kinross, late 1st Clackmannan and Kinross), Alloa.



## CHAPTER VIII.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

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Battle of Modder River.

ON November 17th,<sup>1</sup> H.M.T. *Orcana* arrived at Capetown after an uneventful voyage, and a few hours later the 91st was being hurried up to the north on two troop trains. At daylight on the 19th De Aar was reached. While there the battalion abandoned their sporrans, thus reverting to the old custom of Highland regiments in the eighteenth century. On the front of the kilt was stitched a khaki apron. Officers left their swords and Sam Browne belts behind, and carried rifles and adopted the same equipment as the men. After a week in this dusty camp the battalion was sent forward by train to the Orange River Station, where it met its Brigadier, Major-General Wauchope. But before the brigade could assemble, the 91st was despatched by train on the 27th to reinforce Lord Methuen, whose force, sorely diminished by the conflicts at Belmont and Graspan, was approaching the Modder River on its advance for the relief of Kimberley. It was dark before Lord Methuen's camp at Witkoplaagte was reached, and officers and men spent a miserable night; the two companies left behind at Klokfontein to unload the baggage at the rail-head had lost their way, so neither food<sup>2</sup> nor blankets could be obtained.

At 4.30 on the next morning the force marched off. The still hungry 91st, fortified with the promise of breakfast and a bathe at Modder River, was attached to Pole-Carew's 9th Brigade, which formed the left of the advance. About 6 A.M. the brigade came under fire of the enemy's guns and was at once deployed in open order. The 5th Fusiliers, the Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the Loyal North Lancashires<sup>3</sup> formed the firing line and supports from

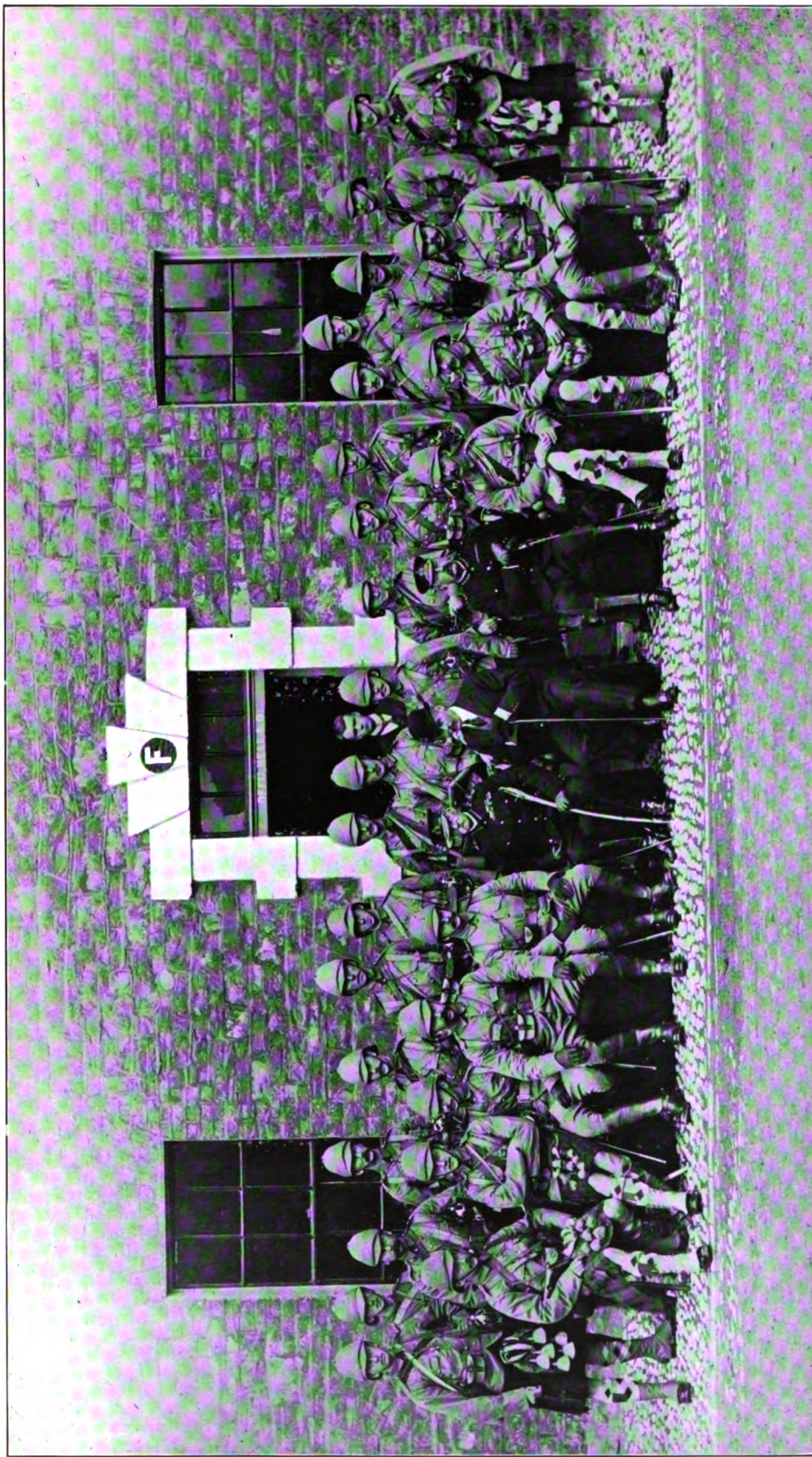
<sup>1</sup> Extract from letter of the late Colonel G. E. Benson, 2/11/99:—

"There is no one in the Argyll and Sutherland that I have met before, but they seem a very nice lot of fellows. As the regiment was in Cape Colony and Natal some years ago, there are many still in it who know the place very well. . . . The

men appear a good lot, of which about half are reservists, all having come up to call."

<sup>2</sup> The officers of the K.O.Y.L.I. most kindly shared their tea and bully beef with the officers of the regiment.

<sup>3</sup> 'Times' Hist., vol. ii. p. 349.



# THE OFFICERS OF THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS, TOGETHER WITH LORD ROBERTS.

DUBLIN, OCTOBER 1899.

*Back Row (left to right).—*Lieutenant G. A. Akers Douglas, Lieutenant G. E. Vaughan (York. and Lancs.), Captain A. Patten, Captain T. A. Scott, Captain F. J. Richardson, and Lieutenant W. G. Neilson, and Lieutenant F. G. Cunningham, Lieutenant A. L. C. Clarke, Lieutenant C. N. Macdonald, and Lieutenant J. C. Scott, and Lieutenant W. V. St. C. McLaren, Captain A. J. Campbell, Lieutenant G. W. Muir, and Lieutenant G. A. M<sup>1</sup>L. Seales, and Lieutenant W. B. King, and Lieutenant E. B. Cuthbertson, Lieutenant F. D. Gibbs (Lincolns), Lieutenant H. B. F. Baker-Carr, and Lieutenant B. J. Lang.

*Front Row (left to right).—*Major J. G. Wolrige-Gordon, Lieutenant G. Thorpe, Lieutenant and Adjutant D. J. Glasfurd, Major A. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. J. Goff, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., Colonel O. C. Hannay, Major-General Gossett, Captain T. Irvine, Captain H. B. Kirk, Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. C. Williamson.







right to left. The 91st formed the reserve. For this purpose the battalion was deployed in two lines. The first, composed of E, F, G, and H Companies, from left to right, under Lieut.-Colonel Goff; the second line, under Major Wilson, was formed of A, B, C, and D Companies, also from left to right.<sup>1</sup> As the advance proceeded both lines were extended at about six paces interval.<sup>2</sup> The original order<sup>3</sup> was that the left of the battalion should rest on the railway, but as the advance went on, owing to congestion on the right caused by the extension of the Guards Brigade, the battalion gradually crossed the railway to the left.

The extension of the 9th Brigade was purely precautionary,<sup>4</sup> for Lord Methuen, in spite of the evidence of spies and the reports of his own cavalry, was firmly convinced that the Boers only held the line of the Modder with a few guns and snipers. About 7.30 A.M. the Boers suddenly disclosed their position and supplemented their artillery fire by a heavy outburst of rifle fire.<sup>5</sup> The 91st was over 2000 yards from the bridge at Modder River when this fire commenced, and it advanced to within 1800 yards of the bridge,<sup>6</sup> when, finding the firing line had halted, the battalion was ordered to lie down and await orders to move up in support. By this time, of the left half of the battalion, E, F, and half of G had crossed to the left of the railway, and A Company of the right half had followed suit. For about an hour there was no forward move. Then about 8.30 the left half moved up and filled up gaps among the 5th Fusiliers and the K.O.Y.L.I. This manoeuvre brought the remainder of G and the whole of H to the west of the railway line. E and F Companies on the left joined the left of the K.O.Y.L.I. on a ridge overlooking the river.<sup>7</sup> For the remainder of the day H Company, together with some of the 5th, held a cutting about 1200 yards from the bridge-head. G was in the open some distance to the left of H, unable to get any farther forward at that time.<sup>8</sup> Very soon the right half battalion also came into action. It seems that D Company, on the extreme right, very soon got squashed against the Guards, and was withdrawn and diverted to a gap between A and B. The result was that when this line entered the danger zone, D had crossed to the left of the railway and found itself behind G,<sup>9</sup> which (by order of the Brigadier<sup>10</sup>) it ultimately reinforced about 800 yards from the river. The right of the company rested on a small culvert on the railway.<sup>11</sup> Meanwhile A reinforced the extreme left of the line. B and C continued to advance on the right of the railway,<sup>12</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> Patten's Diary. Thorpe's Letters. (Half of F Company were at Orange River guarding the waterworks.)

<sup>2</sup> All correspondents who saw the advance of the battalion commented upon the extraordinary steadiness of the advance and the regularity with which extensions were kept, and the quiet manner in which the change of direction was effected under a murderous fire.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

<sup>4</sup> 'Times' Hist., vol. ii. p. 349.

<sup>5</sup> Patten's Diary.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Thorpe's account.

<sup>8</sup> Campbell's account.

<sup>9</sup> Potter's account.

<sup>10</sup> King's Letter.

<sup>11</sup> Potter's account.

<sup>12</sup> Scales' Diary and Letters.



got within 800 yards of the river, passing through the artillery and firing line of the Guards and taking up a position on the racecourse.<sup>1</sup> There they held on till they ran out of ammunition; between 1 and 2 P.M. they were ordered by a staff officer to retire, B to the left of the railway embankment, C on the artillery. This they did, losing very heavily as they moved slowly over the loose sand. Thereafter B Company filled up gaps among G and H, while C Company was sent more to the left, and eventually half this company crossed the river. Soon after ten o'clock<sup>2</sup> (Thorpe's account says 12 to 12.30 P.M.) General Pole-Carew came up to the K.O.Y.L.I. and gave the word, "Pass the order along the line to fix bayonets and charge, the left of the line to start the charge."<sup>3</sup> The order seems never to have been passed on, as it did not reach as far as F Company of the 91st. Thereon the Brigadier came up to where Lieutenant Thorpe and the right half of E Company lay and ordered him to charge with his company, telling him that once they gained the bushes they were to move to the right, to enfilade the enemy on the ridge by the farmhouse, the enemy's advanced post. Thorpe led the charge with the right half of E over some 500 yards of open ground, and reached the river, followed by some K.O.Y.L.I. and the L.N.L. on the left. He found the bushes were mainly on the other side, and the river unfordable: he then attempted to work up towards the farmhouse.

Meanwhile, at 11.15 A.M., Lord Methuen, who had arrived on the scene, led in person<sup>4</sup> about 30 men of E and F down to a donga on the river bank to the west of the farmhouse, while the remainder of E and F, together with a strong detachment of the K.O.Y.L.I., rushed the farmhouse on the ridge.

To return to A Company, this company had pushed forward on the extreme left to within 300 yards of the river, and had then swung round and worked up-stream to about 800 yards from the Boer position at the farmhouse.<sup>5</sup> As soon as the house was captured, A Company was ordered to push down to the river and try to force a crossing. Lieutenant Baker-Carr and 30 men of the Company soon reached the river and opened fire on the Boers, who were holding two or three houses on the far side, about 500 yards off. Soon Captain Irvine with part of E and F and detachments of other regiments to the number of 150 men arrived near the river, and the Boers made off. Baker-Carr thus describes what followed: "We then made a dash for the river and formed a hand-in-hand chain across. The river was rather more than waist-deep and a fair current. Irvine and I were first over, and stopped on the far side to pull a few men up the bank and then made for the houses. We went through these and then formed up

<sup>1</sup> Kirk's account.

<sup>2</sup> Official Hist., p. 251. 'Times' Hist., vol. ii. p. 253.

<sup>3</sup> Thorpe's account.

<sup>4</sup> Official Hist., p. 254.

<sup>5</sup> Baker-Carr's account.

all the men of the regiment we could collect. We then proceeded in open order along the right bank of the river, through thick oak scrub and trees."

It was now shortly after midday, and very soon practically the whole of E and F and part of A were across the river. Considerable bodies of the K.O.Y.L.I., the L.N.L.'s, and a company of the 5th Fusiliers, also got across,—some by the weir, others by a drift lower down.<sup>1</sup> Pole-Carew proceeded to put Rosemead in a state of defence, and entrusted it to a party of the L.N.L. About 2 P.M. he was ready to advance up the right bank of the river. On his right were the men of the 91st under Captain Irvine, with Lieutenants Baker-Carr and Thorpe and 2nd Lieutenant Akers-Douglas, reinforced by half C Company: on the left were detachments of the K.O.Y.L.I. and the L.N.L., with a company of the 5th Fusiliers in support.<sup>2</sup> The Brigadier had expected the remainder of A and C Companies from the left bank of the river to keep down the Boer fire by enfilading the enemy opposed to the troops across the river; but as this order never reached the detachments they very gallantly joined the men who found their way across the river. The advance on the right bank came to a halt near Fraser's farm, owing to the hot fire of the Boer artillery and riflemen. The 91st also suffered from the fire of the British guns and infantry on the left bank of the river. One shell<sup>3</sup> knocked over both Irvine and Baker-Carr and killed two men of A Company.

The baffled attack fell slowly back on Rosemead.<sup>4</sup> "They were so closely pressed by the enemy's musketry, that in order to cover the retreat two officers, Major H. F. Coleridge, L.N.L., and Major T. Irvine,<sup>5</sup> Argyll and Sutherland, each with ten or eleven men of different battalions, threw themselves into farmhouses, which they stubbornly defended until, many hours later, after these detachments had suffered serious loss, they were ordered to vacate the posts." It was during this retirement that Lieutenant Baker-Carr was wounded.

Towards evening General Pole-Carew had collected about 1200 men in Rosemead (practically the whole of A, C, E, and F were now across the river<sup>6</sup>), but owing to contradictory orders the General determined not to risk another advance. The Royal Engineers were allocated to the north of the village, the L.N.L. to the north-east, and the 91st to the east. Lieutenant Thorpe was sent with 100 men on piquet duty to a farm some 400 yards due west of Rosemead. A considerable number of the troops were sent back across the river to join their battalions.

During the day the other four companies, B, D, G, and H, had held

<sup>1</sup> Official Hist., vol. i. p. 255. 'Times' Hist., vol. iii. p. 355.

<sup>2</sup> Official Hist., p. 256.

<sup>3</sup> Baker-Carr's account.

<sup>4</sup> Official Hist., vol. i. pp. 256, 257.

<sup>5</sup> Captain Irvine did not get his majority till 13/12/1899.

<sup>6</sup> Richardson and Kirk's accounts.



on to their position in the open, firing at the enemy at distances varying from 800 to 1200 yards. They were exposed all the time to a hot rifle and artillery fire, unable to move, having had no food for more than thirty-six hours: the backs of their legs were burned raw by the scorching rays of the sun, and they suffered terribly from thirst. About 7 P.M. the firing died away and the Boers were seen galloping off. The wounded were then collected and sent to the ambulances. It was found that B and C Companies had suffered most severely: this happened during their retirement to the railway. B Company lost in all 26, and C Company 21, killed and wounded. The battalion (except the men in Rosemead) was then collected and bivouacked about a mile from the Rosemead dam.<sup>1</sup> The transport was not allowed to join the battalion that night, so again they were without food and blankets — until, about 9 P.M., some tinned meat and biscuits and rum were secured from a stray waggon.

The total casualties during the day were Lieutenant Baker-Carr and 2nd Lieutenant Neilson wounded, and 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 101 wounded, of whom 11 subsequently died of wounds, not to mention various slight wounds which did not necessitate men leaving the ranks, making a total of 122 casualties out of 478 for the whole force engaged.<sup>2</sup> At the battle of Modder River, about midday, a man of G Company, lying in advance of the general line, was badly wounded, bleeding to death, and unable to crawl back to a small depression in the ground, where Captain Shanahan, R.A.M.C., was attending to the wounded. 2nd Lieutenant Neilson seeing this ran out and carried the man to the medical officer, thus saving his life. On returning to the firing line 2nd Lieutenant Neilson was shot through the arm.

The next day at an early hour the battalion crossed the dam, ready to continue the fight; but it was found that the enemy had withdrawn. Thereon those companies<sup>3</sup> which were fortunate enough to secure chickens or sucking pigs and some chairs and pieces of wood to light fires, soon had a good meal.

For the next fortnight the battalion lay at Modder Camp,<sup>4</sup> busily engaged on outpost duty, in unloading trains, making fortifications, and occasionally on reconnaissances. Meanwhile the other units of the Highland Brigade gradually arrived, and by December 9th the brigade was at last complete.

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix, p. 307; Official Hist., vol. i.

<sup>3</sup> Scealess' Diary.

<sup>4</sup>

MODDER RIVER CAMP, 30/11/99.

The Lieutenant-General congratulates the troops in having secured the Modder River after one of the hardest fights in the annals of the Army. It was not possible, with so mobile a foe, to get round the flank, therefore one has to accept the inevitable

and attack the position in front, trusting to the courage and stubbornness of our troops to gain the day. The casualties, though heavy, are not so great in proportion as those suffered at Belmont. The division will now rest for a week in order that the bridge may be prepared, and the Highland Brigade will replace the 9th Brigade, which has done more than its share in the hard work of the last week.—LORD METHUEN.





**Magersfontein, December 11th, 1899.**

By December 10th, Lord Methuen considered that he was strong enough to complete the last stage in his advance for the relief of Kimberley. But by now the Boers, to the number of 5000 to 6000, had collected to oppose him on the ridge of which the rock-bound kopje of Magersfontein Hill formed the centre. Lord Methuen's plan was to reconnoitre the position on the 10th, bombard it with his heavy guns, and rush it with the bayonet at dawn on the 11th.

For this purpose the Highland Brigade, the 9th Lancers, some M.I., G Battery R.H.A., the 18th, 62nd, and 75th Field Batteries, and the 65th Howitzer Battery, left the camp at Modder at 3 P.M. on the afternoon of the 10th. The 4.7 guns came into action near the Ganger's Hut, two and a half miles north of Modder Bridge, and the howitzers near Headquarter Hill, with the field batteries farther east. The Black Watch, under cover of this fire, deployed and advanced in extended order over the plain to cover the artillery from snipers, but no orders were given to them to send patrols to try and locate the enemy's position, while, owing to the wire fences, the cavalry made no attempt at reconnoitring. Thus, when firing ceased at 6.30 and the Black Watch was withdrawn, Methuen knew no more about the enemy than he did before, as to the position or extent of the Boer trenches; but the enemy knew that Methuen had begun to move.

The only part the 91st took in the proceedings on the 10th was to lie concealed with the bulk of the Highland Brigade behind Headquarter Hill, some two miles from Magersfontein Hill. Meanwhile, no provision had been made to give the brigade a hot meal. At 11.30, the men got up from their bivouac and fell in. The brigade was in quarter column. The Black Watch were leading, then the Seaforths, who had been on outpost duty, after these the 91st, and last the H.L.I. The idea was to get within charging distance of the enemy's position at the south end of Magersfontein Hill, then to deploy: originally both the Seaforths and the 91st were to extend on the left of the Black Watch, with the H.L.I. in reserve. Each of the three leading battalions was to have two companies in the first line extended at five paces interval between them, two companies in corresponding formation close up in support, and four companies, in two ranks, in reserve. The H.L.I. was to form a general reserve. When in position the firing line was to lie down, fix bayonets, and wait for the order to charge at daybreak. It is calculated that it would have required at least a quarter of an hour to complete these preparations, and the brigade would have had a front of 2400 yards, while the leading companies would

have had to advance not less than 650 yards for the brigade to acquire the appointed depth.<sup>1</sup>

It was 12.30 before the brigade marched off, and a rope was used for the left guides of each battalion, but owing to the bushes, ant-heaps, boulders, and holes, the advance was very slow, and occasionally there was confusion,<sup>2</sup> especially on the right flank, and several halts were necessary. It had been raining at intervals all the afternoon and evening, and scarcely had the brigade left the bivouac when a heavy thunderstorm burst: the inky blackness was now and then relieved by flashes of lightning and the rays of the Kimberley searchlight. About 2 A.M. Major Benson, who was directing the advance, found his compass clogged;<sup>3</sup> thereafter a slight change of direction was made to the right. About 3.30 A.M. Benson twice suggested it was time to deploy,<sup>4</sup> but Wauchope still pushed on: then just as he gave the order to extend, the Black Watch struck a thick line of thorn bush, and Wauchope determined to pass this obstacle before completing the movement. This meant another 300 or 400 yards' advance. When sufficiently clear he ordered the extension, but before the H.L.I. had got quite clear of the bushes.<sup>5</sup> To ensure also that his right should overlap the eastern end of Magersfontein Hill, the 91st were ordered to extend to the right of the Black Watch, instead of carrying on the extension to the left of the Seaforths.<sup>6</sup> Although Wauchope did not know it, the head of the brigade was within 400 yards of the Boer trenches, which, instead of being on a commanding position on the hill, were close down at the bottom. Unfortunately the alteration of the line of advance had diverted the attack from the south end of Magersfontein Hill, and the deployment took place close to the Kimberley Road. Thus the brigade was exposed to a fire from Magersfontein Hill on the front and left flank and from the low hill stretching down towards Moss Drift on the right flank.

A Company, the leading company of the 91st,<sup>7</sup> had commenced its extension, B was just moving, and C had formed fours, when, as Colour-Sergeant M'Innes relates, "Suddenly from the hillside in front of us a bright light flashed twice, followed by a couple of rifle shots. Immediately, on the level in front of us, a concealed trench opened a terrific fire.<sup>8</sup> The front of the hill was lit up by the flashes of rifles as though some one had pressed a button and turned on a million electric lights. The brigade seemed to stagger under the awful fire, but yet held their ground, and did not break. The order was given to

<sup>1</sup> German Official Hist., vol. i. p. 99.

<sup>2</sup> Patten's Diary.

<sup>3</sup> Official Hist., vol. i. p. 310.

<sup>4</sup> 'Times' Hist., vol. ii. p. 399.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Official Hist., vol. i. p. 318.

<sup>7</sup> Richardson's account. Kirk's account.

<sup>8</sup> An officer of the 91st writes: "The intensity of the fire seemed tremendous. I can distinctly remember standing absolutely thunderstruck at what seemed like a shower of bullets whistling past on all sides. It gave me the impression I could almost feel and see them, and that I had only to stretch out my hands to catch them."

lie down, but in that close formation we were getting shot like sheep. I remember distinctly the 91st getting the order to move to the right, and we had started to move in that direction when several very contradictory orders rang out, some calling to 'fix bayonets and charge,' &c. Then, this seemed to me what happened. The Black Watch, who were in front, could stand it no longer, and were driven back on the Seaforths, throwing them into confusion, and the Seaforths (Colonel Hughes-Hallett, the only unwounded commanding officer, had ordered them to swing out to the right) likewise were driven back on the top of the Argylls. Then several started to shout 'retire,' and the next minute the brigade had lost all shape, and were converted into a dismayed mob, running to seek cover anywhere, and getting shot by the score as they did so. Then it was that I witnessed one of the bravest deeds I ever saw, for suddenly there broke forth the strain of 'The Campbells are Coming,' and there was Jimmy MacKay, the corporal piper of the 91st, standing up fearlessly playing the regimental tune, facing the storm of bullets in a valiant attempt to stop the retirement becoming a rout. The pipers of various regiments broke out playing almost immediately after, and there can be no doubt that this altered the aspect of the fight considerably."

The officers had very little difficulty in rallying their men under cover of a fold in the ground some 200 yards in the rear, although the various regiments were considerably mixed up together,<sup>1</sup> some half companies and sections had lain down and never retired.<sup>2</sup> A Company, which already commenced to move to the right before the fusilade broke out, had swung out clear of the companies of the Seaforths, which were deployed to the right.<sup>3</sup> Practically intact, this company, together with some of the Black Watch and Seaforths, penetrated the Boer position at the angle between Magersfontein Hill and the hill, or underfeature, which ran down towards Moss Drift. This advance was brought to a halt by a party of Boers who galloped up, and, from a trench below the underfeature, opened a hot fire on the flank of A Company, which forced that company and the Seaforths with it to fall back a short distance. Captain Richardson with his company held on all day to the ground they had thus gained. At evening a message was sent to him as senior officer of the brigade in that part of the field, informing him that the brigade would attack again that night; but this order was soon countermanded, and when it was dusk Richardson drew off his men, bringing back with him Lieutenant Graham, who had been wounded early in the day.

To return to the battalion. It seems that Colonel Goff<sup>4</sup> was killed

<sup>1</sup> Masterman's account. Neilson's account. Muir's account.

<sup>2</sup> Kirk's account.

<sup>3</sup> Richardson's account.

<sup>4</sup> It seems incredible, but I am unable to give any authentic account of when Colonel Goff was

killed. He was found near the scene of the original disaster, but there is some evidence to suggest that he was not killed at once, but pushed up towards the Boer position with some of the Seaforths, and was killed about 6 A.M. when this detachment was forced to retire.

almost at the first discharge. The command therefore devolved on Major Wolrige-Gordon. He went back to where the mass of the battalion had rallied and shaken out into open order. Wolrige-Gordon at once ordered an advance; the right of the line was entrusted to 2nd Lieutenant Neilson.<sup>1</sup> Very soon after this, about 4.30, the guns opened fire and relieved the strain on the brigade. Neilson, who had most of his own company well in hand, and a mixture of men from the other battalions of the brigade, kept bearing away to the right. Soon he came under a very heavy fire from the mimosa and scrub on his right flank. This fire came from the outpost of Scandinavians, who were stationed there to cover the gap between the trenches on Magersfontein Hill and on the underfeature. Neilson at once developed an attack on this position, and after some considerable time, about 6 A.M., he got to within charging distance. He then gave the word, and, aided by mixed detachments under 2nd Lieutenants Scales, King, and Lang, who had joined him some time before, either captured or bayoneted the whole detachment.

Meanwhile the bulk of the battalion had found its way back to the firing line,<sup>2</sup> the greater part considerably to the left of the scene of the original disaster, while some sections and half companies in unbroken formation were on the right among the Seaforths with Major Irvine and Captain Patten.<sup>3</sup> Quite close to the original position were Major Robinson, Captains Campbell and Kirk, and Lieutenant Thorpe,<sup>4</sup> with mixed bodies from all regiments, which had never retired, and had gradually pushed up close to the Boer trenches. Of these Major Robinson was unfortunately wounded very early in the day. All along the front of Magersfontein Hill the brigade lay in an irregular line in the open, varying from 300 yards to 500 yards from the Boer trenches. Sporadic attempts were constantly made to get home on the trenches, but they invariably ended in such heavy loss that they could not succeed. About eleven o'clock a half battalion of the Gordons came up, but by the time they reached the firing line they were not strong enough to push any farther forward, and had lost their impetus. Colonel Downman of the Gordons,<sup>5</sup> who was lying down with the original line, called out, "Come on, boys, we are stultifying ourselves lying here," rose up, accompanied by a mixed body of men and officers, and ran on about 50 yards, and then lay down, unable to get any farther. Except on the extreme right, there was nothing to be done but to lie still; the slightest movement attracted a shower of bullets. On the right, among the scrub, it was possible occasionally to make some ground. 2nd Lieutenant Scales thus describes the situation there:<sup>6</sup> "From 9 A.M. till 3 P.M. we kept advancing and retiring up and down with a handful, losing terribly. About 3 P.M. I met Neilson and King and a handful of mixed Highlanders. We thought

<sup>1</sup> Neilson's account.

<sup>2</sup> Patten's Letter.

<sup>3</sup> Patten's Diary.

<sup>4</sup> Campbell's account, and Thorpe's account.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Scales' Letters.

we would try another advance. King went on the right, Neilson and I on the left. Neilson was absolutely tottering from sunstroke, as he had lost his helmet at 4 A.M. when the fighting began, and I was afraid he would fall every minute. I got him under a bush, gave him water, and put a towel round his head. Just then the bullets were particularly heavy, dropping all around us, and it must have been then that poor old King was killed. When I got up the whole line was retiring, and we retired back about 1000 yards to the guns."

It was entirely due to the devotion of the artillery that the brigade had held on as it had done in positions varying from 500 yards to 150 yards from the Boer trenches. From the moment of the disaster officers and men had been praying for the arrival of the guns, and when at 4.30 A.M. they opened fire a cheer burst out all along the line. As an officer of the regiment wrote: "When the day broke and the guns came up—the heroic guns—then those who had fallen back got up again to those who had lain down, and crawled into some sort of formation. But all corps were mixed up in a way incredible, there being no cover under which it was possible to re-form, and there were not so very many officers left to lead. Those who had gone to the right had to repel a strong attack delivered from trenches and bushes in that direction. The 12th Lancers were dismounted there, and did noble service. Consider again the situation. Bereft of officers to a great extent, but splendidly fighting from 3.45 A.M. till 2.30 P.M., without a single order of any kind. In front it was impossible to see our enemy. On the right, as soon as they were seen, they were killed or captured. No reinforcements came to the fighting line facing the hill. Nothing to show that a bayonet charge was in contemplation. By a fatal blunder (about 11 A.M.) the Gordons were thrown forward when it was impossible to do any good, and when so many of them were utterly thrown away. Up to 2.30 P.M., still no orders! Bear in mind that the men were absolutely in the open, and that it was only a question of time for every man to be shot—every moment making an effective charge more and more impossible."<sup>1</sup>

As a matter of fact it was about 2 o'clock when the actual retirement took place. It commenced in the following manner. Lieut.-Colonel Hughes-Hallett, who with a large part of the Seaforths was on the extreme right, in spite of some help from the Coldstream, found his right flank seriously threatened from the underfeature. He accordingly passed the word for the men on the right to fall back and cover this flank.<sup>2</sup> Lieut.-Colonel Downman with the Gordons, some two miles to the left, seeing this operation, and knowing that Colonel Hughes-Hallett now commanded the brigade, thought that a general retirement was ordered, and told the men near him to retire on the guns.

<sup>1</sup> 'Oban Telegraph,' March 9, 1900.

<sup>2</sup> 'Times' Hist., vol. ii. p. 411.



The retirement was at first by groups and quite orderly ; in many cases, for the first three hundred yards or so, it was mainly effected by crawling.<sup>1</sup> But in spite of every precaution the losses were extremely severe, and in the end it became a helter-skelter for shelter behind the ridge where the guns stood, some 1000 yards from the Boer trenches. It was the guns alone which saved the brigade from absolute annihilation during this retreat. Once behind the ridge the officers set to work to rally the men, and very soon the brigade was re-forming in quarter column, though in many cases the men were wandering about looking for water quite dazed.<sup>2</sup> The 91st and the Highland Light Infantry, from having been at the rear of the column when the disaster occurred, were considerably more scattered than the Black Watch and the Seaforths. Hardly had the brigade re-formed when the enemy's guns, which had hitherto not been in action, suddenly opened fire, and a shell fell in the rear company of the Gordons who tried to form up in the open.<sup>3</sup> From want of food and the physical and moral strain they had undergone, the men's nerves could stand it no longer. The brigade was accordingly moved to its old bivouac behind Headquarter Hill. Detachments of the 91st to the number of 300, which fell back later, remained as escort to the guns until dark, when they were relieved by the Scots Guards.<sup>4</sup>

There were many heroic deeds done that day which have never been recorded. Among those specially mentioned in despatches was Captain A. J. Campbell, who most gallantly went to the assistance of Captain W. E. Gordon, V.C., Gordon Highlanders, who fell wounded 290 yards from the Boer trenches.<sup>5</sup> The Digest also relates how, when Major Robinson was mortally wounded, two Seaforths and Private Scrymgeour of the 91st found a stretcher and placed him on it. The two Seaforths carried the stretcher, and Private Scrymgeour walked by their side until one of the Seaforths was hit, when he took the vacant place and got his wounded officer to the dressing station. For his gallantry Scrymgeour was next day promoted Lance-Corporal. In the action the battalion lost Lieut.-Colonel G. L. J. Goff and 2nd Lieutenant W. B. King killed, Major S. L. Robinson mortally wounded ; Captain A. J. Campbell, Lieutenant Vaughan (attached), 2nd Lieutenants W. G. Neilson and J. C. Scott were wounded ; and 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 86 wounded, of whom 13 subsequently died of their wounds. This number does not include those who were so slightly wounded that they did not leave the ranks.<sup>6</sup>

In Colonel Goff the regiment lost a commanding officer of no mean ability, who had passed nearly the whole of his service with the battalion

<sup>1</sup> Muir's account.

<sup>2</sup> C. Macdonald's account.

<sup>3</sup> 91st Diary. Campbell's account.

<sup>4</sup> Patten and Scales' Diaries. Kirk's account.

<sup>5</sup> Official Hist., vol. i., note, p. 397.

<sup>6</sup> For losses, see p. 307.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. L. J. GOFF.

KILLED AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

*(From a Miniature in the Officers' Mess.)*







of which he was so proud. His History of the 91st was a real labour of love, written as it was at the time he was suffering from the loss of an eye in the hunting-field. Major Robinson was considered by his fellow-officers as "quite the best regimental officer they had ever known," while 2nd Lieutenant King had endeared himself to all by his keenness and kind-heartedness.

The night attack of the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein will always redound to the credit of the regiments that participated in it. The magnificent courage of those who never fell back; the celerity with which the men returned to the attack after the first short retirement; the gallant way in which, after such an experience, the Highlanders maintained their position from four in the morning till two in the afternoon, lying in the open at point-blank range from the finest shots in the world carefully concealed in trenches, unsupported save by the guns, without food and tortured by thirst; the pluck with which isolated companies and detachments refused to retire and held on until dark, cannot be surpassed in the records of any army. As the 'Times' History says: "Rarely have troops gone through such an ordeal."<sup>1</sup>

Early on the morning of the 12th, the 91st were sent to relieve the K.O.Y.L.I. at Moss Drift, but towards midday Lord Methuen decided to give up any further idea of attacking the Boer position, and the battalion formed the rearguard of the force as it fell back on Modder River Camp. In the evening the bodies of General Wauchope, Colonel Goff, and many of the officers and men who had fallen, were hastily interred. It was a most impressive sight, as the massed pipers of the Brigade slowly marched up and down playing the "Flowers of the Forest."

For the next seven weeks the Highland Brigade lay at Modder Camp, taking its share in the fatigues and outpost and reconnaissance duties. On January 23rd, 1900, Sir Hector MacDonald arrived to command the Brigade. Meanwhile Lieut.-Colonel Wilson had been appointed as Colonel Goff's successor, and Major Urmston arrived as second in command.

### Koodoosberg.

On February 3rd the Highland Brigade was despatched to Koodoosberg, with two squadrons of the 9th Lancers and the 62nd Field Battery, to help to check the Boer operations to the west of Modder River Station.<sup>2</sup> Koodoosberg was twenty miles distant, but part of two days were occupied in the march,

<sup>1</sup> For a good criticism of the causes of the want of success at Magersfontein, see the 'Times' History, vol. ii. pp. 416-419.

<sup>2</sup> 'Times' Hist., vol. iii. p. 360.

which owing to the heat and dust was very trying.<sup>1</sup> However, MacDonald occupied the drift before the enemy were aware of his movement. But the position was a bad one, as it was dominated by the Koodoosberg Hill. On the morning of the 5th the Boers seized the north end of the hill, while MacDonald held the south-east end with the Seaforth's and the Black Watch, and the H.L.I. in reserve. The 91st remained on the left bank to guard the drift. During the 6th there was practically no fighting. On the morning of the 7th the enemy had got a gun into position on the top of the Koodoosberg, which opened fire about 9 A.M. on the breastworks at the eastern edge of the plateau. About midday Major Urmston,<sup>2</sup> who had taken out A Company to recover an officer of the A.S.C. who was reported wounded a mile west of the outposts, was received by a heavy fire from the river bed. He obtained reinforcements of two companies, C and E, and two guns, and instructions to dislodge the Boers and obtain possession of Painter's Drift. This he did, and thus prevented the Boers sending reinforcements to their friends on the Koodoosberg. The brunt of the fighting fell on C Company, which had Captain Kirk and five men wounded. Meanwhile the three battalions on the Koodoosberg had some very severe fighting, with little result, although a brigade of cavalry arrived about 3 P.M. as reinforcements from Modder River Camp.<sup>3</sup> On the morning of the 8th MacDonald received a wire from Lord Roberts, who had just arrived at Modder River Camp, ordering him to fall back, as the object for which he had been despatched was attained, and the Boers had by now all retreated north of the river.

By the evening of the 9th the whole force was once again in its old quarters at Modder River. There on the following day Lord Roberts addressed the Highland Brigade. The men enthusiastically cheered the Commander-in-Chief,<sup>4</sup> and he told them, "There is a lot of fighting to be done, and I mean the Highlanders to have their share of it. I have always had Highlanders with me; I don't mean to do without them now."<sup>5</sup>

Under the new distribution the Highland Brigade was placed in the 9th Division under Sir Henry Colville; the other brigade, the 19th, was to be composed of the 2nd D.C.L.I., the 2nd Shropshires, the 1st Gordons, and the 2nd Royal Canadians, with Major-General Smith-Dorrien as Brigadier.

The general advance began on February 10th; as part of the movement

<sup>1</sup> The Official Hist., vol. ii. p. 2: "February is the hottest part of the year in the sub-continent. Though this part of the Orange Free State . . . is some four thousand feet above sea-level, the sun's rays were very powerful; the soil was loose, sandy, and extraordinarily dusty. Water was alarmingly scarce, except in the beds of rivers and streams, which at this season are usually reduced to a series of small pools, connected by a trickle of current

running mainly in underground channels." This fact must be kept in mind in reading about the Koodoosberg operations, and especially in regard to the pursuit of Cronje and the march to Bloemfontein.

<sup>2</sup> Major Urmston's account.

<sup>3</sup> 'Times' Official Hist.

<sup>4</sup> Patten's Diary.

<sup>5</sup> Scales' Letters.







the Highland Brigade was sent by train to Enslin on the 12th. On the 13th the 19th Brigade joined the Highlanders at Ramdam, and thus completed the Infantry of the 9th Division. After a succession of hard marches by night and day, the Highland Brigade, some hours in advance of the rest of the 9th Division, reached Klip Kraal Drift on the Modder at 8 A.M. on the 17th.<sup>1</sup> At 5 P.M. on the same day it was hurried off to reinforce Lord Kitchener, who was pursuing Cronje's convoy toward Bloemfontein. After a hard march Paardeberg Drift was reached at 12.15 A.M. on the 18th, and the undaunted troops lay down just as they arrived.

### Paardeberg.

About 5.30 A.M. the Highland Brigade was awakened by the sound of heavy musketry fire, and ordered to stand to arms.<sup>2</sup> Very soon General Colvile sent for the right half battalion of the 91st to act as escort to the guns on Signal Hill. About a quarter of an hour later, just as the 91st was going to get their porridge, orders were received for the Highland Brigade to clear the scrub along the river bank below Signal Hill.<sup>3</sup> The brigade accordingly started from the bivouac, the left half battalion<sup>4</sup> of the 91st leading with H Company in front. This order was shortly countermanded, and General MacDonald was told to get into touch with the left of the 6th Division and attack the Boer position.

In accordance with this order General MacDonald told the left half battalion of the 91st to march off in single file, four paces between each man, and to push on towards the spur of Kitchener's Kopje, which ran down to the river opposite Gun Hill. H Company of the 91st led the way, and the rest of the brigade followed in the same formation. As E Company passed the guns C and A fell in behind it, leaving B and D as escort to the guns. About 8 A.M., on arriving near the ridge, General MacDonald ordered H, G, and F to push on to the right, while the rest of the Brigade made a left turn and advanced across the open plain towards the river.<sup>5</sup> Colonel Wilson accompanied these three companies; when they got astride of the ridge they found Knox's brigade in front of them. They accordingly turned to the left, pushing forward passed through the Yorkshire Regiment, and ultimately took up a position near the kraal, some 500 yards from the river, looking right down into the Boer laager.

<sup>1</sup> Although engaged at Koodoosberg in operations which helped to blind the Boers as to Lord Roberts' plans for relieving Kimberley, and only one march behind the 6th Division which gained the distinction, the clasp for "Relief of Kimberley"

was not granted to the Highland Brigade.

<sup>2</sup> Colvile, p. 34.

<sup>3</sup> Neilson's account.

<sup>4</sup> Colvile, p. 36.

<sup>5</sup> Campbell's account. Patten's Diary.

Meanwhile, when the brigade turned to the left, A, C, and E found themselves on the extreme right, slightly behind the Black Watch, which they were ordered to support.<sup>1</sup> As they advanced they came into contact with the left of Knox's brigade, and ultimately were brought to a halt some 500 yards from the river.<sup>2</sup>

General Colville from afar saw with awe and wonder the advance of the brigade on the river, but he could do nothing to help the thin line as it crossed the coverless plain under a hail of lead. "Thinner and thinner it grew, and thicker and thicker the brown patches on the grass behind it. What men were able to do, the Highlanders did; but there seems to be a law which fixes the exact amount of thinning which a body of civilised men can stand. It has nothing to do with fear: a battalion will advance without a waver, under a storm of bullets, up to a certain point: on reaching that point it is possible that the enemy's fire may have slackened, but if the gaps are too big it will halt."<sup>3</sup>

By 9 A.M., on the right the brigade had come to a halt in the open, about 500 yards from the river; though on the extreme left the Seaforths had reached the river below the Boer trenches, and some companies had managed to ford the river. General MacDonald, seeing this situation, sent forward B and D, the two companies of the 91st which remained with the guns, and later half a battalion of the D.C.L.I., to reinforce the brigade and carry it forward. B Company<sup>4</sup> was sent along the river bank and reached the company of the Seaforths commanded by Captain Cowan, who asked 2nd Lieutenant Sceales to push along the river bank and take some snipers in flank. The left half company was stopped by the flanking fire from the Boers across the river, but Sergeant Sutherland managed to push forward with the right half company and occupied a nullah, from which he poured a very effective fire into the enemy until driven out by shell fire from the British guns. About 2.30 B Company was withdrawn to some dongas a little farther back. Meanwhile D Company reinforced the line more to the right, filling up a gap between A and C. Some parties of A, C, and E got down into the scrub by the edge of the river;<sup>5</sup> but they were never strong enough to effect anything, and reinforcement was impossible, as the companies had run out of ammunition.<sup>6</sup> Among those companies the heaviest loss was sustained during the actual advance. Lieutenant Thorpe was wounded half an hour after the advance commenced.

<sup>1</sup> W. Macpherson, late Quartermaster-Sergeant 91st, and Colour-Sergeant of E Company at Paardeberg, states: "As far as E Company is concerned, we advanced until halted by whistle and signal by General Hector MacDonald, who was immediately in rear of No. 1 Section, E Company. The extension was ten paces. We opened fire at

first at 800 yards, but gradually crept nearer as the day wore on."

<sup>2</sup> Richardson's account. Thorpe's account.

<sup>3</sup> Colville, p. 37.

<sup>4</sup> Sceales' Report.

<sup>5</sup> 'Times' Hist., vol. iii. p. 433.

<sup>6</sup> Richardson's account.



COLONEL ORMELIE CAMPBELL HANNAY.  
KILLED COMMANDING A MOUNTED INFANTRY BRIGADE AT PAARDEBERG.



Lieutenant C. N. Macdonald was also wounded early in the day.<sup>1</sup> He was with the transport superintending the forwarding of ammunition, when General MacDonald, who was striving every nerve to reinforce the right of the brigade, ordered him to try and get some lines of another regiment on; failing in this object, Lieutenant Macdonald got a few men from Captain Stewart's company of the Seaforths. Advancing by short rushes he was shot through both lungs, the bullet passing through his cigarette case. Thereon a Seaforth at once tried to dress the wound, and was twice wounded himself while so doing. Two men of the Black Watch dragged Macdonald under some cover and then rushed back to the firing line.

To return to F, G, and H, these companies held on all day to their position near the kraal, and from the height they were up, it was their fate to see Colonel Hannay's gallant charge against the west face of the Boer laager during the afternoon. These three companies, though they had a trying time from the enemy's pompoms,<sup>2</sup> suffered comparatively little.

For the remainder of the day the Highland Brigade on the left bank of the river could effect nothing. There were no supports available to enable it to push closer to the river, which was by now coming down in flood and unfordable in front of the brigade, while the fire was not strong enough to prevent the Boers resisting the attack of the 19th Brigade and the four companies of Seaforths who had crossed to the right bank. As soon as it was dusk the brigade was ordered to bivouac at Signal Hill, and by eight o'clock most of the companies of the battalion had assembled there.<sup>3</sup> It was then found that five officers—Lieutenants Macdonald and Thorpe, 2nd Lieutenants Akers-Douglas and Cuninghame, and Captain Carter, R.A.M.C.—had been wounded, while 18 non-commissioned officers and men had been killed and 78 wounded, of whom two subsequently died of their wounds.<sup>4</sup> The regiment had also lost its former commanding officer, Colonel Hannay,<sup>5</sup> who commanded the Mounted Infantry Brigade, and Lieutenant Courtenay, who was with the 2nd M.I., was mortally wounded early in the day near Paardeberg Drift.

The Highland Brigade<sup>6</sup> had had another very trying experience. Two long marches in one day, five hours' sleep, and then under fire for fourteen

<sup>1</sup> Macdonald's account.

<sup>2</sup> Campbell's and Muir's accounts.

<sup>3</sup> Scales' Report.

<sup>4</sup> For losses, see p. 307.

<sup>5</sup> For an account of Colonel Hannay's charge, see 'Times' History, vol. iii. pp. 437-439.

<sup>6</sup>

PAARDEBERG DRIFT, 22/2/1900.

Brigade Order, No. 1, of 19/2/1900: The Major-General Commanding (Major-General Hector MacDonald) the Brigade has to thank all ranks of the Highland Brigade for their excellent work yesterday.

The advance over the open plain was a magnificent exhibition of pluck and good leading, and the crossing of the river by some companies is worthy of all praise.

While regretting the severe losses suffered by the brigade, the Major-General is confident that the good spirit of all is higher than ever, and that when next engaged it will be the highest ambition of every man to be well forward in the firing line, from whence, and from no other place, victory can be secured.

hours, without a proper meal for thirty-six hours. Still, in the morning of the 19th they were looking forward to renewing the fight, when Lord Roberts arrived and countermanded orders. Meanwhile negotiations had been entered upon, and it was imagined the Boers had surrendered. The 91st, who were acting as escort to the guns overlooking the Boer laager, were ordered to advance and take possession of the laager.<sup>1</sup> When they appeared in quarter column on the west side of the ridge, the enemy at once opened fire; thereon Lord Kitchener galloped up and told the battalion to retire, saying, "Cronje says there has been a mistake about his surrender, but we have got him all right."<sup>2</sup>

For the next few days the weather was miserable. The battalion helped to furnish the outposts on the left bank of the river, but on the 23rd it was sent across to the right bank by Paardeberg Drift and helped to build the fortifications opposite the west end of the laager. On the 27th came the joyful news of Cronje's surrender. F Company under Captain Irvine was selected to enter the laager with the representative companies of all the battalions which had been engaged in the battle of the 18th.<sup>3</sup> On the following day, the officers of the battalion attended Colonel Hannay's funeral. There were by now only ten officers and the quartermaster left. For the Adjutant, Lieutenant Glasfurd, was wounded near the regimental bivouac two days after the battle of Paardeberg.<sup>4</sup> This left, after providing the regimental staff, seven officers to command companies. The Black Watch had only six company officers left, and the Seaforths five.

### Bloemfontein.

After the battle of Paardeberg Colonel Wilson was sent down sick to hospital, and Major Urmston, who had been acting as Brigade-Major to General MacDonald since the advance commenced, now assumed command of the battalion.

The Highland Brigade had little or no fighting during the advance on Bloemfontein. On March 7th they were present at the battle of Poplar Grove. The bulk of the fighting was on the extreme right, some thirteen miles away, and the Highlanders on the north bank of the river were only treated to a few shells and some rifle fire from snipers. The wide circling movement of the cavalry caused the Boers to retreat in great hurry, and when a general advance was ordered their dinners and hot coffee were found in the entrenchments, and were much appreciated by the men. The

<sup>1</sup> Scales' Letters.

<sup>2</sup> Captain Campbell's account.

<sup>3</sup> Patten's Diary.

<sup>4</sup> Scales' Letters.







9th Division was brought across the river on the 9th, and on the 10th had a seventeen miles' march to Driefontein, arriving too late to join in the engagement. After two short marches the railway was reached at Ferreira's Spruit on the 13th, and two days later the division marched into Bloemfontein, where great efforts were being made to refit the whole force. "As soon as the line was open, tents and stores were brought up, and the ragged, weary men got rest, shelter, food, and band instruments, and but for that curse of standing camps,<sup>1</sup> enteric fever, the halt at Bloemfontein would have been a very pleasant one. Clothes and boots, however, came less quickly, and although the middle part of a Highlander is always presentable, his foot-gear is no more everlasting than that of other people; while as to the trousered battalions, some of the men's nakedness would have been less striking if they had taken their rags off altogether."<sup>2</sup>

On the evening of March 30th the 9th Division was ordered to go to the assistance of General Broadwood, who was falling back with his Brigade of Cavalry from Thaba 'Nchu. At 5.30 the next morning the division left camp with the Highland Brigade leading. By midday it had marched eighteen miles and reached Bushman's Kop, where it was rejoined by General Colville, who had galloped ahead from Springfield on hearing heavy firing. By the time the division had concentrated at the Kop, Broadwood had succeeded in extricating the remnant of his force and the Boers had carried off the guns. Colville determined, therefore, to carry out his original orders and seize Waterval Drift. In pursuance of this plan he deployed the brigade to force the passage of the river, the 91st and Black Watch in the front line, and the Seaforths in support.<sup>3</sup> The 91st, on the right, met with some opposition, but forced their way across and drove some 70 or 80 Boers from a cattle kraal on the opposite bank, with the loss of three men wounded. This advance of the 91st was so well carried out that on the next day General MacDonald sent for Major Urmston and complimented him on it.<sup>4</sup> The following day the whole force was recalled to Bloemfontein, which was reached on April 3rd. The next day the 9th Division was hurriedly despatched to Reitsfontein, from where, on the next morning, it was to surprise a party of Boers at Leeuwkop, but the enemy got wind of the intention and successfully escaped. On the 6th the division returned to Bloemfontein, and the Highland Brigade was played into camp by the pipers of the 79th, which had just arrived from Egypt. Two days later the battalion was considerably strengthened by the arrival of Section D of the Reserve and the 1st Volunteer Company.

<sup>1</sup> There was practically no enteric among the men of the 91st, or indeed in the Highland Brigade, during the bad epidemic at Bloemfontein. The Official History gives the strength of the 91st on 13/3/1900, the day of the surrender of Bloem-

fontein, as 14 officers and 637 non-commissioned officers and men.

<sup>2</sup> Colville, p. 67.

<sup>3</sup> Urmston's account.

<sup>4</sup> Scealess' Diary.

### March to Heilbron.

Late on the evening of April 23rd the Highland Brigade was ordered to march out the next morning to the Waterworks near Sannah's Post. Nobody suspected that the advance on Pretoria had really begun, and consequently officers and men left many things in their tents at Bloemfontein which they sadly missed later. After a twenty-four mile march the brigade relieved the 19th Brigade on the Modder, about two miles beyond Sannah's Post. On the 30th the brigade marched to Waterval Drift. On May 2nd the H.L.I.<sup>1</sup> rejoined the brigade on its march on Winburg, and late in the day drafts arrived, among them the men from Gibraltar, under Lieutenant Watson. After an action at Houtnek on the 4th, in which the 91st played but little part, as it formed the rearguard, Winburg was reached at midday on the 6th. On the following morning Captain Richardson was despatched with half A Company and the Volunteer Company to escort a convoy to the railway line. Being detained there, Richardson's detachment was attached to the 11th Division and took part in Lord Roberts' advance to Pretoria,<sup>2</sup> including the actions at Johannesburg and Diamond Hill.

The Highland Brigade remained at Winburg till the 17th, occupying its time with route-marching four or five miles a-day, or practising brigade drills and marching past under General MacDonald. At 9 P.M. on the 17th the 91st and the Black Watch were ordered to start in half an hour for the Sand River, distant twenty-one miles. This was reached about dawn, and at 9 A.M. a start was made for Ventersburg, which was reached at 3.30 P.M., a distance of 34½ miles in 18 hours. At Ventersburg Quartermaster Williamson arrived with felt hats, which were taken into wear, with a small white hackle at the side, instead of helmets. After five days at Ventersburg, on the afternoon of the 23rd, the 91st and 73rd rejoined the Highland Brigade at Roodeval. After two marches of twenty and sixteen miles, on the 26th, the Boers were found in a position on the Blaauwberg, outside Lindley. The Black Watch were detached to make a holding attack in front, with the Seaforths on their right, while the 91st made a farther turning movement to the right. "After this things went very smoothly; Major Urmston, commanding the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, led his battalion along the low ground out of sight of Blaauwberg towards the south hill, which the enemy was found to be holding, but by very clever manœuvring he gained it,"<sup>3</sup> with the loss of two men

<sup>1</sup> The H.L.I. had left the Highland Brigade at Wegdrai before the pursuit of Cronje commenced.

<sup>2</sup> Captain Richardson's detachment acted as

escort to the naval guns; it rejoined the 91st at Pretoria on July 15th.

<sup>3</sup> Colvile, p. 169.

killed and one wounded. All these casualties occurred in B Company,<sup>2</sup> whose scouts got to within 150 yards of the Boers before they opened fire. This movement was greatly helped by the Eastern Province Horse. As soon as the 91st gained the hill to the south the Seaforths were able to move, meanwhile the 91st pushed on and threatened the Boer rear, and the Boers in front of the Black Watch were forced to retire, and soon the enemy were galloping away and the road to Lindley was open. G and H Companies marched straight through the town and occupied a kopje two miles out on the Heilbron Road. The Boers hung round the column during the whole of the next day's march.

### Action at Roodepoort.

In spite of this, the march was uninterrupted. On the next day, the 28th, the force left its bivouac at 8.30, with the H.L.I. as advanced guard and the 91st as rearguard. The enemy was found in a strong position on Roodepoort ridge. The H.L.I. made a frontal attack, with the Black Watch on their left and the Seaforths on their right. The Boers made a bold counter-attack, and the Seaforths, about 11 o'clock, were attacked on the right and rear and forced to occupy a hill on which they had to remain on the defensive all day. Meanwhile, the heaviest attack of all was directed against the rearguard. The 91st formed a semicircle from a spur to the north of Spitzkop to the kraal on the west of the road. Two R.F.A. guns were sent back by General Colville to support the rear, and were stationed on Spitzkop.<sup>3</sup> The fighting continued till dusk, and the defensive positions were maintained all night, the men suffering terribly from cold in spite of the fact that greatcoats and blankets were sent out to them. According to General Colville the enemy were at their boldest.<sup>4</sup> The battalion lost in this fight 1 man killed and 12 wounded, the greatest loss falling on A Company, with a total of 7 casualties.<sup>5</sup> The next day the enemy withdrew and Heilbron was reached in the evening; the rearguard, under Major Urmston, missed its way in the dark and did not get into camp till 9 P.M. after a 22 mile march.

For a great part of the advance from Ventersburg the brigade was on less than half rations.<sup>6</sup> It had to do most of its own scouting, as it was only

<sup>1</sup>

LINDLEY, 26/5/1900.

Battalion Order No. 8, dated 26/5/1900: Action of Bloemberg, 5 miles west of Lindley, 25/5/1900.

The General Officer Commanding (General Colville) has expressed himself as greatly pleased with the conduct of the battalion this day. He says the men worked splendidly.

<sup>2</sup> Scales' Diary.

<sup>3</sup> Patten and Scales' Diaries; and Colville, p. 192.

<sup>4</sup> Colville, p. 193.

<sup>5</sup> Private W. Young, E Company, was wounded in the leg; but, being the only signaller at the Kaffir Kraal, he refused to be carried to the ambulance, and stuck to his work all day.

General Colville makes a mistake in his book, as the Volunteer Company was not present at this action.

<sup>6</sup> Colville, pp. 184, 210.

accompanied by some 100 Eastern Province Horse. In 8 days it marched 130 miles. On five of these days it was engaged with the enemy,—so severely on one day that it only marched four miles; still it arrived at Heilbron on the appointed day. As General Colville said, the men would rather have walked their feet off than let it be said that the Highland Brigade could not do anything it was ordered.<sup>1</sup>

During the whole of June the Highland Brigade was more or less besieged in Heilbron. Convoys could only be got through by the aid of Lord Methuen with the 9th Brigade and some 1500 Yeomanry, or later by sending out 2½ battalions of the brigade and leaving the remainder in garrison. During this time the officers lost all their mess stores,<sup>2</sup> which were with one of the convoys captured by De Wet.<sup>3</sup> Lieutenant Lang was taken prisoner at the same time. On July 1st Lieutenant Hunter, of the Volunteer Company, died of enteric fever. On the same day the 91st was left to hold Heilbron, and the rest of the brigade left for Frankfort. Ten days later came orders for the battalion to proceed by train to Pretoria.

### Ian Hamilton's Column, July 15th to August 28th.

The Boers had suddenly begun to manifest great activity in the vicinity of Pretoria, and to meet this situation Lord Roberts at Pretoria decided to

<sup>1</sup> General Hector MacDonald wrote: "I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of the brigade; their coolness and discipline throughout this long and trying march was most marked, and only for their cheerful determination to overcome all obstacles, and gain their destination on the date appointed by Lord Roberts, I feel certain the distance could not have been completed in the face of the opposition met with."—Colville, pp. 210, 211.

HEILBRON, 30/5/1900.

Battalion Order No. 1: The General Officer Commanding (General Colville) has again expressed himself as highly pleased with the conduct of the regiment during the operations of the last three days.

Battalion Order No. 8: The Major-General (Major-General Hector MacDonald) wishes to express his appreciation of the good work done by the Highland Brigade since leaving Winburg,—in having accomplished a march of 130 miles, and, in spite of opposition during the last five days, having reached Heilbron up to time. He desires to thank all ranks for their cheerful co-operation.—(Vide Brigade Orders.)

HEILBRON, 31/5/1900.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding (General Colville) wishes to express his thanks and appreciation to the troops under his command for the

magnificent work they did on the march to Heilbron, which he will not fail to bring to the notice of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at the earliest opportunity. It is only due to the endurance and pluck shown that, in spite of five days' opposition, the column has been able to reach its destination on the day appointed by Lord Roberts.—(Vide Divisional Orders.)

<sup>2</sup> Extract of letter from Colour-Sergeant W. Inglis, 91st, to Captain A. J. Campbell, dated Officers' Mess, 91st Highlanders, Rustenburg, 18th December 1900:—

"I got on rather well with the mess stores when I was captured, for I had over £100 worth on the waggon, and all we have lost is £25.

"I told them it was all private stuff, paid for by officers who were not here to speak for themselves, and as he (De Wet) had given the officers permission to keep all their private stores, &c., it would not be gentlemanly if they touched my stores, so I produced all the receipted invoices, and with the exception of what they took, as they said for hospital purposes, I got Lieutenant Lang to sell; and when they came for more I had none left."

<sup>3</sup> Report has it that De Wet on this occasion burned all the Defaulter Sheets, so that there might be no ill record against the men.





form a new brigade, composed of the 91st, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Berkshires, and the Border Regiment, under General Cunningham; this was to form part of a mobile division under Sir Ian Hamilton, the other units of which were Colonel Hickman's Mounted Infantry Brigade, with some howitzer and field batteries. Mahon's Mounted Brigade and Pilcher's M.I. worked with Ian Hamilton as semi-detached commands.

The 91st travelled in open trucks from Heilbron, leaving there on July 12th at 11 A.M., and reaching Pretoria at midday on the 13th, when they marched to the Cricket Ground, passing Lord Roberts on the way.<sup>1</sup> There the battalion was joined by a draft under 2nd Lieutenant W. A. Henderson, and bandoliers were issued to replace pouches, and a couple of days later Captain Richardson and his detachment rejoined.

On July 16th, Ian Hamilton commenced his operations with a view of sweeping the country due north of Pretoria: he at once came into contact with General Botha. The Boers kept falling back before the division, which, after proceeding as far north as Haman's Kraal on the Pietersburg railway, began to bear off to the east. On July 21st, while crossing Elands River on the march to Dornkraal, the rear and left flank of the column were attacked with some vigour. The regiment came in for some shell fire, but there were no casualties, although Major Urmston had a narrow escape, and a shell pitched on the spot where the mess-tent had stood a few minutes before leaving the bivouac.<sup>2</sup> On the following day Ian Hamilton's command reached Rushfontein, and got in touch with General Pole-Carew and the rest of Lord Roberts' force on the Delagoa Bay Railway. On the 25th, the 91st left Bronkhorstspuit as rearguard to the column which was working towards Balmoral. About 2.30 a lashing rain began to fall, with a biting wind: the ground became a morass, and at the Wilge River the waggons stuck fast and the whole road was blocked with derelict waggons right up to Balmoral. The rearguard, composed of B, D, E, F, and the Volunteer Company, halted near where the Pretoria Road joined the Bronkhorstspuit Road. The cold was intense, the wind biting, and the rain never ceased. Officers and men spent a terrible night, and when dawn broke it was found that Lieutenant M'Laren was dead from heart failure, due to exposure, and Major Irvine and some of the men had to be carried, being absolutely stiff from cold. Lord Roberts now found that General Botha had escaped, and consequently Hamilton's column was ordered back to Pretoria to refit before proceeding to the west; it arrived there on the 30th.

<sup>1</sup> Regimental Order—

WONDERBOOM FORT CAMP,  
PRETORIA, 13/7/1900.

Lord Roberts to-day expressed himself as greatly

pleased with the appearance of the battalion and his pleasure in having the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders near him again.

<sup>2</sup> Patten's and Scales' Diaries.



**Chase after De Wet, August 1st to 28th.**

On August 1st, Ian Hamilton was sent to the relief of Baden-Powell at Rustenburg, as Lord Roberts had determined to give up that post. He was ordered to return to Pretoria as soon as he could. In pursuance of this scheme, on August 2nd, Hamilton found it was necessary to cross the Magaliesberg at Zilikats Nek, which was held by the enemy; he entrusted this operation to Cunningham's Brigade. The Berkshires were detailed for the right attack, and the 91st for the left. The left of the 91st<sup>1</sup> was kept back on account of the very exposed nature of the ground, while the companies on the right pushed rapidly forward, under cover of dongas and scrub, to within 100 yards of the pass, which was rushed and occupied by Captain H. Macdonald. The 91st only lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded, but the Berkshires suffered very heavily, as their right companies were on very high and exposed ground. After forcing Zilikats Nek,<sup>2</sup> the advance was continued, and by the 5th a junction was effected with Baden-Powell at Kroondal. On August 8th, Hamilton was returning to Pretoria in the neighbourhood of Commando Nek, when he received a telegram from Lord Roberts ordering him to take part in holding the line of the Magaliesberg, as De Wet was being chased north on that line by Lords Kitchener and Methuen. The Magaliesberg is only passable for troops at certain points: Zilikats Nek, some 20 miles west of Pretoria, Commando Nek, a little west of Zilikats, Olifants Nek, some 8 miles south of Rustenburg, Magato Nek, about 4 miles north-west of that town, Boschoek Pass, about 12 miles north of Magato, and the passes on either side of Zwart Kopjes north of Boschoek. Baden-Powell and Mahon were ordered to some of the passes, and to Hamilton was entrusted the duty of covering Olifants Nek. He had already moved to the west of the Magaliesberg, and on the 12th was at Zeekoehoek. From there two roads led to Olifants Nek, one a direct but difficult road through the hills, the other a circuitous road round by Vlaktefontein. Hamilton thought that by following the road out to Vlaktefontein he could effectually block the pass, but De Wet passed Vlaktefontein before him and on the 13th gained Olifants Nek in safety. But the pursuit was not given up. On the 17th, Olifants Nek was forced. The enemy made little resistance, and the 91st only lost one man wounded. For the next few days the pace was furious; in four days the regiment covered 86 miles, and by the 24th had reached Rhenoster Drift on the Apies River, far to the north of Pretoria.

<sup>1</sup> Urmston's account.

<sup>2</sup> R.O., REITFONTEIN CAMP, S.A.R., 2/8/1900.  
The General Officer Commanding Hamilton's

force has expressed his approval of the manner in which to-day's operations have been carried out.

There orders were received to return to Pretoria, which was reached at midday on the 28th. During these 28 days the battalion, in addition to fighting two actions, had marched about 325 miles. In all, since the 91st had joined Hamilton's column on July 15th, they had only had five days' rest out of 43 days, and had averaged over 12 miles a-day.

### **Advance on Komati Poort.**

The regiment had two days' rest at Pretoria and then started, on the 31st, with Cunningham's Brigade as part of the reinforcements for the troops under Lord Roberts, who was determined either to capture Botha's command or drive him into Portuguese territory, where he would have to lay down his arms. After nine days' consecutive marching, the force reached Belfast. The brigade was kept at Machadodorp in reserve. On the 11th, the day that President Kruger took train across the frontier for Lorenzo Marques, the regiment marched to Machadodorp. On the 17th, the battalion, with the exception of B Company, which marched by road over the Devil's Kantour with the empty transport, was entrained at Waterval Onder for Nelspruit. Four days later, as the Boer resistance in that part of the Transvaal had for the time collapsed, the 91st was entrained for Pretoria, which was reached on the 23rd. The battalion went into camp at Daspoort.

### **Rustenburg, October 1900 to April 1901.**

On September the 27th, the regiment was once again on the march with General Cunningham, the 75th R.F.A., a section of the Elswick Battery, and the West Yorks. This force was to relieve Bradley at Rustenburg and take over the defences there, including Olifants Nek, Magato Nek, and Boschoek Pass. On the march to Rustenburg two men of the Volunteer Company, 91st, were killed by snipers while cutting wood: and as a punishment Lord Roberts ordered the farms in the neighbourhood to be destroyed. Rustenburg remained the headquarters of the battalion until the beginning of April 1901. During those six months the regiment, in addition to sharing with the West Yorks the duties of providing outposts for the Rustenburg local defences and garrisoning the various passes, was constantly taking its share in aiding the mobile columns which were continually moving up and down the Magaliesberg. The outposts at Rustenburg were no sinecure, for on October 26th the Adjutant, Lieutenant Glasfurd, was severely wounded while visiting the piquets. Another very arduous duty was the escort of convoys. Rustenburg was supplied entirely by ox-waggon convoy from Pretoria, and the Boers seldom if ever allowed a convoy to come through without making

some attempt to gain so valuable a prize. A typical instance occurred early in December. A convoy under command of Major Wolrige-Gordon, 91st, was made up on December 2nd at Reitfontein. The first section consisted of 138 waggons and occupied a mile and a half of road. It was escorted by two companies of the West Yorks and two guns of the 75th Battery. The second section was under command of Captain Patten, and had as escort two companies of the 91st. At daylight on the 3rd Major Gordon's convoy, which had started twelve hours ahead of Captain Patten's, was attacked at Buffelspoort. The rearguard was swept away; the advance-guard and the guns made a most gallant stand. Major Gordon, at 8.30, heliographed to Captain Patten to come to his assistance. Patten had then just arrived at Bokfontein. Sending two mounted men to report at Reitfontein, and leaving half a company to form a laager and entrenchments, Captain Patten pushed forward with ten Victorian Mounted Rifles and one and a half companies of the 91st, but he had hardly gone more than three miles when his advanced guard was attacked. After being engaged for three hours, and finding that the shelling in front was getting fainter and fainter, Patten decided to fall back to prevent the enemy cutting him off from his own convoy. Reinforcements from Rustenburg arrived too late to recapture the convoy, but saved the remnants of the force under Major Gordon, who had made a very gallant defence. The half of the convoy under Patten was safely brought into Rustenburg by the right half battalion of the 91st, which arrived on the scene on its return from a week's trek with General Broadwood's column.

In January 1901, some companies were engaged in the not very pleasant duty of removing Boer families from their farms. On January 15th the 2nd West Yorks started for Pretoria, and the garrison of Rustenburg for the next ten weeks was entrusted to Major Urmston with the 91st, the 75th Battery R.F.A., and the Victorian M.I. Meanwhile, whenever possible, the tedium was relieved by cricket matches, athletic sports, gymkhanas, and regimental sports. At last, on April 2nd, the Norfolks arrived to relieve the battalion, which started for Pretoria on the 6th, together with two R.F.A. guns and the Highland and Gloucester M.I. Pretoria was reached on the 10th, and there the regiment found thirteen weeks' mails awaiting them, and at once started to refit before leaving for its new destination, the Eastern Transvaal. Every one was by now in rags, and for the last three weeks the men had no soap.<sup>1</sup>

### **Benson's Column. April to October, 1901.**

On the 11th, 12th, and 13th, the battalion left by rail in detachments for Middelburg. On the 16th, Headquarters with A, B, C, and D Companies

<sup>1</sup> Scales' Diary.





was attached to Colonel Beatson's Column, while E, F, G, and H, under Major Wolrige-Gordon, were allocated to Colonel Benson's Column. These columns formed part of a combined movement to try and capture the forces under Viljoen in the mountainous country north of the railway. There were six columns operating from Middelburg, Belfast, and Lydenburg. The duty of Benson's Column was to cross the Bothasberg and watch the entrance of the Steelport Valley, while Beatson's Column was to garrison De Wagen Drift and Crocodile Drift on the Olifants River. Owing to the Boer train-wreckers,<sup>1</sup> Beatson was a day late and Benson two days late in starting. By the 20th Beatson had reached Leeufontein and Benson was eight miles north of Blinkwater. Unfortunately, the mounted men were used for raiding farms and cattle instead of getting into touch with the enemy. Still, on the afternoon of the 20th, 100 Boksburgers surrendered to Benson at Blinkwater; but on the next night Viljoen gained Buffels Kloof, from where he worked down to Blood River, passed within ten miles of Beatson, and early on the morning of the 22nd forded the Olifants River three miles south of Crocodile Drift, and escaped. Meanwhile the columns continued the work of clearing the country.

On May 9th, the right half battalion left Beatson at Bronkhorstspuit and entrained for Belfast, where it joined the left half which had been doing convoy duty for Benson between Middelburg and Blinkwater. Benson's Column as now reorganised consisted of 466 men of the 18th M.I., 362 of the 19th M.I., 503 of the 2nd Scottish Horse, 724 of the 91st, the 21st, 81st, and 61st Batteries R.F.A., the 10th Mountain Battery, and two pompoms. The five other columns were also reorganised, and Lord Kitchener determined to use them to try and capture the itinerant Boer Government. Benson's share in this operation was to sweep through the Carolina district, but by June 7th the Transvaal Government had escaped the toils and were once again at Ermelo.

From June 12th to the 22nd, Benson's Column was operating against Jan de Beers among the hills to the north and north-east of Badfontein. Several days were spent clearing out the Lissabon Kloof,<sup>2</sup> north of Machadodorp in the Lydenberg Mountains. Here a few prisoners were taken, and a whole laager, and a great number of stock was captured. The battalion's<sup>3</sup> share in the operations consisted in climbing up and down the rocky kloofs, driving cattle, searching for buried rifles and ammunition, and escorting convoys. During these operations the regiment had one man killed.

<sup>1</sup> The right half battalion under Major Urmston had to march hard to catch up Beatson; eventually it did so after three days' hard trekking through an impossible country, luckily meeting with no opposition except a little sniping.

<sup>2</sup>

LISABON, TRANSVAAL, 18/6/1901.

The Officer Commanding Column (Colonel Benson) wishes to thank all ranks for the cheerful way in which the arduous work of the past week has been performed in what is probably the most difficult country in the Transvaal.

<sup>3</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 322.

From June 22nd to the 29th, Benson cleared the country between Zwart Kopjes and Machadodorp.<sup>1</sup> On the 25th the battalion cleared out a tremendous deep kloof; there was some sniping, but 900 cattle were captured. As the 'Times' History says, "Some good work was done here, not showy, but thorough."

After refitting at Machadodorp, Benson's Column, together with those of Park and Douglas, were diverted to deal with the Dullstrom and Roos Senekal districts, where Viljoen was once again with his command. "Beaten three times by Benson on July 3, 7, and 11, and driven slowly to the west, he finally joined Muller at Laatse Drift on the Oliphants."<sup>2</sup> There he fought a feeble engagement and retired from the field and devoted himself to propaganda and reorganisation. By July 22nd, Benson, having swept right through the Bothasberg, was back at Middelburg. The battalion had by now marched 2336 miles since it landed in South Africa.

From Middelburg, on July 24th, B Company and a section of F, under command of Major Irvine, were sent to garrison Bronkhorstspuit railway station, while E Company and a section of F, under Captain A. H. MacLean, garrisoned Van der Merwe station. On July 26th, the remainder of the battalion set out with Benson's Column on a few days' trek throughout Nooitgedacht and the south-west of Carolina.

"From the end of July onwards . . . only one British column operated in the high veldt—namely, that under Colonel Benson. A few more operating as skilfully and energetically in the same district might very well have thwarted Botha's plans (for the invasion of Natal). There was nothing new in Benson's methods, which may be described in two words as night raiding. All British leaders had realised that the best way of catching a commando at a disadvantage was to march for it by night and attack at dawn. The Boer detested this method. Once in the saddle, rifle in hand, and a full bandolier buckled round him, he was more than a match for a British trooper; pounced on while still in laager, he was liable to panic. To carry out a good night raid several things were essential,—a dashing leader, thoroughly efficient mounted troops, and, above all, excellent local intelligence. Benson's intelligence officer was Colonel Woolls-Sampson, who used trained native and Boer scouts. Benson's force was now a reliable weapon, and its colonel was a born guerilla leader. He and Sampson carried out a demoralising system of warfare."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> R.O., ZWART KOPPIES, LYDENBURG ROAD, 28/6/1901.

The following telegram was received from General Spens this morning: Begins—From General Spens, Middleburg, to Colonel Benson. "Brigadier-General wishes to express to Colonel Benson, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of Benson's Column his high appreciation of the good spirit and energy shown by all ranks during the

recent operations. These have been carried out in a most difficult country, and over almost impassable roads, and have only been brought to a successful issue by the high military qualities shown by the troops engaged." Message ends.

<sup>2</sup> 'Times' Hist., vol. v. p. 299.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. v. p. 329.

"On July 29th, the column (18th M.I., 19th M.I., 2nd Scottish Horse, Eastern Transvaal Scouts, and the 91st) left Wonderfontein for Carolina and Ermelo. On August 5th and 15th, two long night marches to Tweefontein and Kopjes Alleen<sup>1</sup> resulted in the surprise and capture of 60 burghers and their waggons." Then came a check. A strong Boer commando appeared near Bronkhorstspuit, and Lord Kitchener ordered Benson to co-operate with a force sent out from Springs. But the Boer commando disappeared to the south-east. "On August 31st, at Kroomdraai, and on September 10th, 15th, and 16th (at Pullen's Hope, Tweefontein, and Middeldrift), in the neighbourhood of Carolina, after night marches varying from 30 to 40 miles, he surprised laagers, and made his column a terror to the district."<sup>2</sup>

Up to October 13th, the battalion continued with Benson's Column, working up and down the Carolina district. Meanwhile, on September 10th, Colonel Wilson rejoined at Middelburg, and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Urmston gave up the command he had held since March 6th, 1900.

On October 13th, the Buffs took the place of the 91st in Colonel Benson's Column, as the battalion was ordered to hold the line of stations on the Delagoa Railway from Eerste Fabrieken, outside Pretoria, to Balmoral. The 91st were extremely sorry to leave Colonel Benson. He had come out to South Africa with them in the same ship, and had helped to lead the Highland Brigade during the night march to Magersfontein. They had also fallen in with him round Rustenburg, and now, after almost six months' continuous service under his command, a deep affection was felt for him by all ranks. This feeling Colonel Benson reciprocated. The battalion had served him well; without their magnificent marching it would have been impossible to support the mounted troops during their successful night raids, and in consequence they had gained the nickname of "Benson's Horse."<sup>3</sup> In one of his last letters to his relations, he expressed his "great disappointment at

1

BOSCHOCK, 16/8/1901.

The Colonel Commanding the Column (Benson) wishes to thank all ranks under his command for the cheerful way in which the recent arduous work has been performed.

2

CAROLINA, 22/9/1901.

The following telegram received this morning by the Officer Commanding Column from the General Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, with reference to the last captures by the column, is published for information: Begins—"K7569. Glad to hear of your success. Tell all ranks I am much pleased at their good work under trying conditions." Message ends.

The Colonel Commanding (Colonel Benson) takes this opportunity of expressing his opinion that taking into consideration the distance traversed, the large size of the column, and the difficulties overcome, the march forms probably a record for this campaign, as far as his knowledge goes.

3

MIDDELBURG, 13/10/1901.

In bidding farewell to the battalion, who are now to have a well-earned rest on the lines, the Colonel Commanding the Column (Colonel Benson) desires to express his high appreciation of their services during the six months which they have spent as part of his column. He has always admired their high military qualities and their splendid marching powers, and regrets that during the last two and a half months the nature of the warfare and of the country has prevented him giving them the chances enjoyed by the mounted troops, of actual contact with the enemy. He trusts that in spite of this and of the arduous and uninteresting duties they have frequently been called upon to perform, they will have some pleasant recollections of the time they spent in this column.



Colonel Urmston and the Argyll and Sutherland Regiment being taken away from him, as he said they had got thoroughly into his way of veldt fighting.”<sup>1</sup> It was consequently with deep regret among all ranks of the 91st that the news was received of the disaster at Bakenlaagte on October 30th.

### **Railway Duty, October 1901 to March 1902.**

The months spent in garrisoning the stations were on the whole uneventful. On November 8th, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Urmston left to command a mobile column. The battalion was split up into small parties in block-houses, which were soon surrounded with barbed wire entanglements. New block-houses were constantly being added to the line. The barbed wire along the line seldom stopped the Boers,<sup>2</sup> a ditch about four feet deep by five feet wide was found to be much more effective. The men were on the whole quite comfortable, and soon made gardens round their block-houses.<sup>3</sup> The main excitement of the day was seeing the armoured train going up and down the line, or when a column was seen coming in to refit or fighting in the far distance.

### **The Last Drive, March to May 1902.**

On March 7th, Lord Methuen met with a disaster at Tweebosch in the Western Transvaal, and Lord Kitchener at once determined to fall on De la Rey. Three columns of mounted troops were ordered to mass at Klerksdorp. One infantry battalion was to be attached to each column of mounted men, and the 91st was selected to join the column under General Walter Kitchener. The battalion entrained in detachments, and by March 22nd was concentrated at Klerksdorp. There 150 men under Major Irvine were left behind in garrison in the block-houses: this detachment was to proceed to join the 2nd Battalion in India as soon as it was relieved by 150 men from that battalion.

As part of the “one day drive” against the Schroonspruit-Lichtenburg line of block-houses, the 91st marched to Oorbietjesfontein on the 24th, returning to Klerksdorp on the 26th, with 83 prisoners captured by Walter Kitchener’s column.

On March 28th, the 91st joined General Kitchener’s column outside Klerksdorp, and by the 31st had reached Driekuyl, as a support to the mounted columns. Meanwhile the Transvaal and Orange Free State Govern-

<sup>1</sup> Letter from W. J. Benson, Esq.

<sup>2</sup> Patten’s Diary.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

ments were meeting under a safe-conduct from Lord Kitchener with a view to making peace. But the military operations did not cease, and Ian Hamilton arrived on the 8th to take command of the operations in the Western Transvaal. The 91st remained in the camp at Driekuil and took no part in the second drive. On April 27th, the battalion marched to rejoin General Kitchener, this day completing 3000 miles marching during the war. The next few days were employed picking mealies. After refitting on May 2nd near Klerksdorp, on the 5th the battalion started to take part in the last drive, which was to be directed against the Vryburg-Mafeking line: its duty was to protect the mounted men's convoy. After averaging about eighteen miles a-day Vryburg was reached on the 11th. The result of the drive was the capture of 367 Boers.

On May 15th, the battalion started to march to Klerksdorp, which was reached on the 22nd, after a continuous week's marching, averaging twenty miles a-day. Nothing was talked about except the prospects of peace. The 91st was still at Klerksdorp when on Sunday, June 1st, the welcome news arrived that peace had been declared. "At last, after two years and seven months of it, one can hardly believe it yet." So wrote an officer in his diary.

### Retrospect.

Few practical examinations have ever been more searching than the test that was placed on the British Army by the South African War. It is no part of this book to inquire how the Army at large stood the strain, but it is very vital to this history to see how far the British regimental system answered the demands made upon it.

When the 91st left Dublin, in October 1899, out of the total 1080 non-commissioned officers and men who embarked 550 were reservists: all accounts agree in saying that very soon the reservists had regained their military habits and discipline and were admirable soldiers. During the war the battalion received drafts<sup>1</sup> to the number of 1500 non-commissioned officers and men. This number was made up of reservists, militia reservists, reservists from the 2nd Battalion, young soldiers as they matured, and three volunteer companies. The 1st Volunteer Company joined the battalion on April 12th, 1900, at Bloemfontein, the 2nd Volunteer Company joined at Middelburg on July 25th, 1901, and the 3rd Volunteer Company joined at Eerste Fabrieken on March 10th, 1902. These three companies proved extremely satisfactory, and gained the respect of all ranks. Nothing can perhaps bring

<sup>1</sup> Appendix, p. 304.

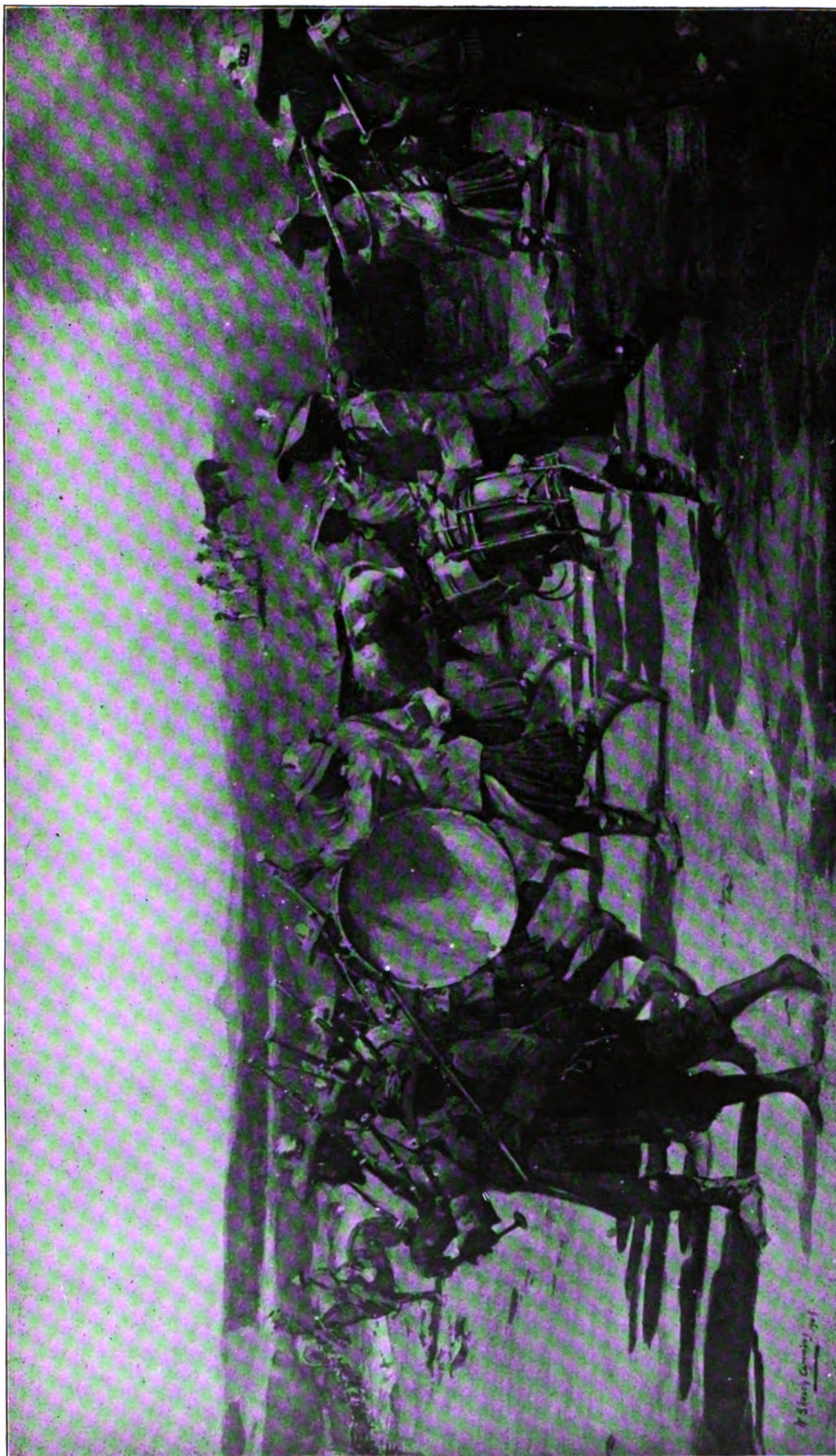
*N.B.*—Those who joined at Modder Camp on

11/1/1900 are included in the total which left Dublin in October 1899.

home the wastage in war better than the table in the Appendix, p. 305. From this it will be seen that the average number of officers and men in South Africa belonging to the battalion after April 1900 never fell below 1272. That in January 1901 it reached the total of 1482. That in spite of this, in October 1900 there were with Headquarters only 20 officers and 723 non-commissioned officers and men. That in that month 9 officers and 703 non-commissioned officers and men were either sick in hospital or "on command" in South Africa. It was under the heading "on command" that the great leakage occurred. The term "on command" is used to cover all detachments from Headquarters for M.I. work, for convoys, for garrison purposes, and for orderly work. The 'Times' History draws attention to the fact that the commandeering of orderlies by staff officers, medical authorities, and others is a subject which requires to be thoroughly gone into.

Reference has been already made to the magnificent marching powers of the battalion, and the extraordinary few court-martials bear witness to the excellence of the discipline. The great German military authority, Von der Goltz, maintains that after a few months' campaigning the ennui is so great that soldiers lose all their keenness. Too high praise, therefore, cannot be given to those officers and men who never left the battalion during the two and a half years' actual warfare in South Africa.

During those two and a half years the battalion experienced all the vicissitudes of warfare. During the first three months it took part in three general engagements, suffering casualties to the extent of 4 officers killed, 10 wounded, and 62 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 211 wounded. It was present also, without being seriously engaged, at the battles of Poplar Grove and Abraham's Kraal. Then came a period of minor operations, of the type of the engagement at Koodoosberg earlier in the year. The 91st was engaged at the action at Waterval Drift near Sannah's Post, at Houtnek, Bloemberg, and Roodepoort during Colville's advance on Heilbron. Following this came the first experience of guerilla warfare with Hamilton's column and the terrible march near Balmoral, followed by the first De Wet hunt and the actions at Zilikats Nek and Olifants Nek, interspersed with weeks of continuous marching. Then the scene reverted again to the great operations, ending in the Boer flight to neutral territory, at Komati Poort. After this came six months of garrison and outpost duty of the most trying type, combined with convoy escort and the stopping of passes in combination with mobile columns. From this the battalion was hurried off to night raiding, and for six months it marched practically night and day with Benson. There then followed five monotonous months in garrisons along the block-house line on the Delagoa Railway, and finally the battalion was despatched to the Western Transvaal and took part in the last of the "new model drives" which ended the War.



### OVER THE VELDT.

DRUMS AND PIPERS OF THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS.

*(From the original Water-colour Sketch by W. SKEOCH CUMMING, in the Officers' Mess.)*



In all, the battalion marched close on 3500 miles during the war, and lost—killed in action, died of wounds and disease—7 officers, 3 colour-sergeants, 7 sergeants, 1 corporal, 10 lance-corporals, and 115 privates.

For its services in South Africa the 91st was allowed to add to its colours the distinctions—South Africa, 1899-1902, Modder River, and Paardeburg, to the long roll of South African dates it already possessed. The following officers and men were mentioned in despatches:<sup>1</sup> By Sir George White on December 2nd, 1899, and again on March 23rd, 1900—Brevet Major D. Henderson.<sup>2</sup> By Lord Methuen on February 15th, 1900—Captain A. J. Campbell, Lance-Corporal Rae, and Privates Phipps and Johnson. By Lord Roberts on March 31st, 1900—Lieut.-Colonel A. Wilson, Corporal Ferrier, and Privates A. Luke, C. M'Laren, and J. MacDonald. By General Sir Redvers Buller on June 19th, 1900—Brevet Major D. Henderson and Captain H. Vallancey. By Lord Roberts on April 2nd, 1901—Major E. B. Urmston and Major A. E. J. Cavendish. By Lord Roberts on September 4th, 1901—Majors J. G. Wolrige-Gordon and T. Irvine; Captains A. Aytoun, A. Patten, F. J. Richardson, A. J. Campbell, H. B. Kirk, and A. H. Maclean; Lieuts. A. L. C. Clarke, W. G. Neilson, and Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. R. C. Williamson; Colour-Sergeants T. Potter, J. Robertson, W. Macpherson, J. Inglis, D. Christison, J. Heatley, and J. W. Sutherland; Sergeants T. W. M'Dine, J. Ferrier, W. M'Clurg, and J. F. Robinson; Corporal J. Stewart; Privates B. Baxter, D. Keir, C. MacLaren, T. Scrymgeour, A. Luke, J. Chalmers, W. E. Shaw, H. H. Phipps, J. Rae, and W. Young.

Lord Kitchener in his despatches of March 8th, 1901, mentioned Major J. G. Wolrige-Gordon, and in his despatch of June 23rd, 1902, mentioned Brevet Lieut.-Colonel D. Henderson, Director of Military Intelligence, Lieut.-Colonel A. Wilson, C.B., Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Urmston, Captain J. Johnston-Stewart, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. G. Neilson, D.S.O., Colour-Sergeant J. Inglis, Sergeants A. Matthews and C. Gray, Corporal G. Watson, and Lance-Corporal G. Spence.

<sup>1</sup> Appendix, p. 305.

<sup>2</sup> On the night of December 7th, 1899, a party of 500 men (100 I.L.H., 400 Royston's Volunteers) under command of Sir Archibald Hunter, guided by Major David Henderson (91st), Intelligence Officer on Sir George White's staff, made a sortie from Ladysmith with the object of putting out of

action the 6-inch creuzot and the 4.7 howitzer on Gun Hill. The Boer picket was rushed, and the breeches of the guns blown up with gun-cotton. "The total casualties were seven wounded, including Major Henderson, to whose leading the success of this most gallant enterprise was so largely due." —'Times' History, vol. iii. p. 169.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

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### SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, 1899-1902.

#### 1899.

- Nov. 17. Battalion arrived at Capetown. Left in two trains (2 P.M. and 5 P.M.) for De Aar.
- Nov. 19. Arrived at De Aar at daylight.
- Nov. 25. By two trains to Orange River station.
- Nov. 27. By two trains to join Lord Methuen's column south of Modder River at Rooi Laagte.
- Nov. 28. Battle of Modder River. Casualties—2 officers wounded, 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 101 wounded.
- Nov. 29. Occupied Modder River.
- Dec. 10. Highland Brigade—2nd Black Watch, 2nd Seaforth, 1st A. and S. H., 1st H.L.I.—made night march to Magersfontein.
- Dec. 11. Battle of Magersfontein. Casualties—3 officers killed, 3 officers wounded, 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 86 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.
- Dec. 12. Major Wilson promoted Lieut.-Colonel to command battalion, vice Lieut.-Colonel Goff killed in action.

#### 1900.

- Feb. 3. Highland Brigade moved to Fraser's Drift on River Reit.
- Feb. 4. To Koodoosberg Drift.
- Feb. 5 to 7. Action at Koodoosberg. 1 officer and 5 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.
- Feb. 8. Koodoosberg evacuated at dark; Modder River reached at 9.15 P.M. on 9th.
- Feb. 11. Highland Brigade appointed to 9th Division.
- Feb. 12. Battalion proceeded by rail to Enslin, arriving midnight.
- Feb. 13. March to Ramdam, joined by 19th Brigade.
- Feb. 14. March to Waterval Drift on Reit River.
- Feb. 15. March to Wegdrai Drift (night march).
- Feb. 16. March to Klipkraal Drift on Modder River.
- Feb. 17. Arrived at Paardeberg Drift at 11 P.M.
- Feb. 18. Battle of Paardeberg. Casualties—1 officer killed, 4 officers wounded, 18 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 78 wounded.
- Feb. 19. Escort to guns bombarding laager.
- Feb. 20 to 22. On outpost duty. Major Wolrige-Gordon in command, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson sick.
- Feb. 21. Lieutenant and Adjutant Glasfurd wounded.
- Feb. 23. Battalion crossed to north side of river and relieved Canadians on outposts.
- Feb. 27. Cronje surrendered.
- Mar. 2. March to Wolverkrantz.
- Mar. 5. March to Makan's Drift.



- Mar. 6. Major Urmston assumed command of battalion.
- Mar. 7. Battle of Poplar Grove.
- Mar. 9. Crossed river, bad drift, took Division all day.
- Mar. 10. March to Driefontein.
- Mar. 11. March to Asvogel Kop.
- Mar. 12. March to Venter's Vlei.
- Mar. 13. March to Steyn's Farm, seven miles south of Bloemfontein.
- Mar. 15. March to half a mile south-west of Southern Fort, Bloemfontein.
- Mar. 16 to 30. Outpost duty, resting, and refitting.
- Mar. 30. 6 P.M., orders received by 9th Division to proceed next day to assist cavalry east of Bloemfontein.
- Mar. 31. Left Bloemfontein, 5.30 A.M.; reached Bushman's Kop (18 miles) midday; pushed on to Waterval Drift; engaged enemy. Casualties—3 men wounded.
- April 1. Major-General Hector MacDonald sent for Major Urmston and expressed himself much pleased with regiment's advance on preceding day. Retired to Bushman's Kop.
- April 2. Retired to Springfield.
- April 3. Arrived at Bloemfontein.
- April 4. Orders received at noon to start for Reitfontein (13 miles) at 2 P.M.; arrived there after dark.
- April 5. Advanced six miles to south-east to capture two Boer laagers, but Boers had fled.
- April 6. Returned to Bloemfontein at noon.
- April 24. Started at 5.30 for Bushman's Kop *via* Springfield: arrived there 11.45 A.M.; started again 1 P.M. for Koornspruit (24 miles).
- April 25. To Momema *via* Waterworks. Remained covering Waterworks till 30th.
- April 30. 2nd Black Watch, 1st A. and S. H., with naval guns, to Waterval Drift.
- May 1. Draft arrived under Lieutenant Watson.
- May 2. To Reitfontein *via* Bright's Siding.
- May 3. To Papjesvlei.
- May 4. To Susanafontein, then five miles north; bivouacked north-west of Houtnek after action.
- May 5. To De Villiers' Spruit, six miles south of Vet River.
- May 6. To Winburg, remaining there till 17th. Captain F. J. Richardson left with half Volunteer Company on convoy duty.
- May 17. 2nd Black Watch and 1st A. and S. H. started at 9 P.M. for Ventersburg; crossed Zand River at dawn (19½ miles); halted till 9 A.M.; thence by Koolspruit for Ventersburg, arriving 3 P.M. (34½ miles in eighteen hours).
- May 23. Black Watch and 1st A. and S. H. moved out to Roodekraal, three miles from Ventersburg, and joined 2nd Seaforths and 1st H.L.I. from Winburg.
- May 24. Highland Brigade started for Lindley and Heilbron. Marched to Blaubank.
- May 25. To Joliman's Farm; slight opposition.
- May 26. To Lindley; action at Bloemberg. Casualties—2 men killed, 1 wounded.
- May 27. Left Lindley as advanced guard; slight opposition. Crossed Rhenoster River.
- May 28. Rearguard action. Casualties—1 man killed, 12 wounded. Roodepoort.
- May 29. Rearguard action all day. Reached Heilbron 9 P.M.
- May 30 to June 26. At Heilbron.
- June 26. To Reitspruit and Gottenburg to open up passage for convoy.
- June 30. Highland Brigade left Heilbron. 1st A. and S. H. and two naval guns left to hold town.
- July 7. Major Urmston with 1st A. and S. H., 100 horse, and two guns R.F.A., as escort of 100 waggons to Wolverhoek, marched to Reitspruit (12 miles).
- July 8. To Lewis Marks' Farm, eight miles from Wolverhoek.
- July 9. Marched about fourteen miles towards Elands Kop. Camp at Rooderand.
- July 10. *Via* Elands Kop to Heilbron.
- July 12. By two trains from Heilbron to Pretoria. Regiment welcomed by Lord Roberts. Encamped on Cricket Ground.
- July 14. Brigaded with K.O.S.B., Berks, and Border Regiments, and Canadian Artillery at Wonderboom Fort.
- July 16. Brigade, as part of General Ian Hamilton's force, proceeded to Waterval.



- July 17. To Hamans Kraal Drift.
- July 18. To Wolmansthaal Mission Station on Pienaars River.
- July 19. To Welgedacht.
- July 20. To De Wagen Drift.
- July 21. To Onverwacht. Four mules of regiment killed by Botha's shell fire.
- July 22. To Rustfontein.
- July 23. Halted at Rustfontein.
- July 24. To Bronkhorst Spruit.
- July 25. To Balmoral. Dreadful day, awful road, and terrible night. 2nd Lieutenant M'Laren died of exposure.
- July 26. Spent day at Spitz Kop. Buried 2nd Lieutenant M'Laren.
- July 27. To Nooitgedacht.
- July 28. To Kaalfontein.
- July 29. To Christina Hall.
- July 30. Through Pretoria to Daspoort Camp, thereafter four miles west.
- July 31. Halted.
- Aug. 1. With Ian Hamilton's force to Elandsfontein and Reitfontein.
- Aug. 2. Action at Zilikats Nek. Casualties—1 man killed, 1 wounded.
- Aug. 3. Crossed Crocodile River, thence *viâ* Commando Poort by Rustenburg Road to Bokfontein.
- Aug. 4. To Elands Drift.
- Aug. 5. To Kroondal, eight miles short of Rustenburg, thus relieved Baden Powell who had been hemmed in there.
- Aug. 7. To Elands Drift.
- Aug. 8. To Bokfontein.
- Aug. 9. To Grootplatz.
- Aug. 11. In pursuit of De Wet to Thorndale *viâ* Zoekoehoeck Nek and Wittswaterberg.
- Aug. 13. To Kaalfontein and then to Vlakfontein on the Rand.
- Aug. 16. Turned north after De Wet; encamped three miles south of Olifants Nek, held by enemy.
- Aug. 17. Action at Olifants Nek, 1 man wounded; camped at Waterkloof, seven miles from Rustenburg.
- Aug. 18. *Viâ* Rustenburg to near Sterkstroom. At 5 P.M. Major Urmston with 1st A. and S. H., 60 Australian Bushmen, and two Elswick guns sent to reinforce Mahon's mounted force. Camped ten miles east of Sterkstroom.
- Aug. 19. To Bokfontein.
- Aug. 20. To Commando Poort.
- Aug. 21. To Hebron.
- Aug. 22. Left Hebron 6.30 A.M., reached Zoutpan 5 P.M. Off again 10.30 P.M. and overtook Ian Hamilton at Makapans Stadt at 5.30 A.M. on 23rd.
- Aug. 23. Off at 2 P.M. for Buffalo Drift.
- Aug. 24. Rhenoster Drift, Apies River.
- Aug. 25. Makapans Stadt.
- Aug. 26. Hamans Kraal.
- Aug. 27. Waterval.
- Aug. 28 to 31. Encamped on Racecourse, Pretoria.
- Aug. 31. Started for Belfast, arriving there in nine marches on Sept. 8th.
- Sept. 11. To Machadodorp.
- Sept. 17. By road to Waterval Onder; entrained there for Nelspruit, arriving there 2 P.M. on 18th.
- Sept. 18 to 22. At Nelspruit.
- Sept. 20. Trained to Pretoria, arriving there late on 22nd; bivouacked at station.
- Sept. 23 to 26. Encamped one mile north of Racecourse.
- Sept. 27. Left Pretoria with 2nd West Yorks, under General Cunningham, for Rustenburg.
- Sept. 30. Arrived at Rustenburg. Left half battalion on road guarding telegraph line.
- Oct. 1. A, B, H, and Volunteer Companies arrived Rustenburg.
- Oct. 2. Half battalion employed destroying farms where two men of Volunteer Company had been sniped and killed.

- Oct. 3 to Nov. 28. At Rustenburg escorting convoys. Holding Olifants Nek, Magato Nek, and Rustenburg.
- Oct. 26. Captain and Adjutant Glasfurd wounded at Signal Hill.
- Nov. 10. 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 76 rank and file left to join M.I.
- Nov. 29. Headquarters, A, B, C, D Companies, under Major Urmston, on trek with General Broadwood.
- Nov. 29. To Selous River.
- Nov. 30. Kosterfontein.
- Dec. 2. Vlakfontein.
- Dec. 3. Action, Olifants Nek.
- Dec. 4. Buffels Poort, rescuing Major Gordon's convoy.
- Dec. 5 and 6. Kroondal.
- Dec. 7 and 8. Kroom River.
- Dec. 9. Kroondal.
- Dec. 10. Rustenburg.

## 1901.

- Jan. 15. 2nd West Yorks took convoy to Pretoria. Garrison of Rustenburg—1st A. and S. H., 75th R.F.A. Battery, and Victorian M.I.—all under Major Urmston; in Rustenburg, five companies and four guns; at Olifants Nek, three companies and two guns.
- April 3. 1st A. and S. H. relieved by Norfolk Regiment.
- April 6. Marched out of Rustenburg.
- April 10. Arrived at Daspoort, Pretoria; refitted, and drew 2nd line of transport.
- April 12. Entrained for Middelburg. Line damaged. Arrived in detachments on 14th. Transport arrived 16th. Major Urmston and Headquarters, A, B, C, D Companies attached to Colonel Beatson's Column; E, F, G, H, Major Wolrige-Gordon, to Colonel Benson's Column.
- April 16. Colonel Benson's Column went north.
- April 17. Major Urmston's half battalion started to join Colonel Beatson.
- April 19. Major Urmston joined Beatson at Roodepoort.
- April 20 to 25. At Leuwfontein. C and D Companies, under Captain Kirk, to Blinkwater and back with a convoy.
- April 25 to May 9. Beatson's Column moved *viâ* Roodepoort to Laats Drift on Selous River; crossed Olifants River at De Wagen Drift, and then trekked south-west *viâ* Rhenoster Kop, and struck Eastern Railway at Bronkhorst Spruit.
- May 9. Right half battalion left Beatson's Column at Bronkhorst Spruit.
- May 11. Entrained for Belfast. Arrived there on 15th, and joined Benson's Column and left half battalion, which had been doing convoy duty for Benson between Middelburg and Blinkwater.
- May 16. Colonel Benson's Column left for Geluk, then to Bonnefoi, where halt was made for a day to search Bloemfontein heights, south of Machadodorp; then east to Krantz Kloof, whence convoy (D, E, F, H) under Major Gordon proceeded to Carolina to fill up convoy. Remainder of force then moved to Bergstroom (in Komati Valley), where a ten days' halt was made to search neighbouring kloofs. The force then returned to Leuwpoort, where Major Gordon's convoy rejoined.
- May 30. Arrived at Carolina.
- June 1. Left Carolina and went *viâ* Bonnefoi to Elands Kop.
- June 4. To Machadodorp; halted there till 9th to refit.
- June 9. Trekked *viâ* Helvetia and Zwarts Kopjes.
- June 10. To Badfontein.
- June 11. To Reitfontein.
- June 12 to 19. Operations against Jan de Beers in hills north and north-east of Badfontein. B and C operating independently under Major Gordon. Remainder of force moving to Lissabon *viâ* Reitfontein. A few prisoners taken and whole of laager and stock. One Highlander killed.
- June 21. Whole force arrived at Zwarts Kopjes.

- June 22 to 29. Trek to Hout Boschfontein and then to Loopfontein, from where successful kloof-climbing resulted in heavy capture of stock.
- June 29. Returned to Machadodorp to refit.
- July 3. To Elands Kloof, where Schoman's Commando was engaged: six killed and a few captured.
- July 6. *Viâ* Vlakfontein to Zwarts Kopjes (near Dullstroom).
- July 7. To Dullstroom; attacked by Viljoen on left flank.
- July 9. To Witpoort.
- July 10. To Roos-Senekal.
- July 11. To Paardekloof on the Steelpoort River; captured large laager.
- July 12 to 21. Up Blood River to Rhenoster Hoek; thence to Roodepoort. Crossed Olifants River at De Wagen Drift. Heavily pompomed from kopje on right. Round by Uitspanning (on Moos River) to Reitfontein; thence to Waterval and Roodepoort, striking Eastern Railway line at Groot Olifants River on July 21st.
- July 22. To Middelburg.
- July 24. B Company and one section F proceeded to Bronkhorst Spruit and took over garrison of that station under Major Irvine.  
E Company and one section F proceeded to Van der Merwe and took over garrison of that station under Captain Maclean.  
*N.B.*—Up to this date battalion had marched 2336 miles.
- July 26 to 30. With Benson on southern trek *viâ* Nooitgedacht, Twyfelaar, to Bosmans Spruit, three miles south-west of Carolina.
- July 31. Loaded convoy at Carolina; held by Seaforths.
- Aug. 1. To Krantzpan.
- Aug. 2. To Smutsoog.
- Aug. 5. To Mooivlei.
- Aug. 7. To Witbank.
- Aug. 9. To Krantzpoort.
- Aug. 10. To Ermelo.
- Aug. 11. To Vlakfontein.
- Aug. 12. To Goedeverwachting.
- Aug. 13. To Carolina.
- Aug. 15. To Nooitgedacht. Mounted troops by night captured some 30 Boers, 500 cattle, and 16 waggons.
- Aug. 16. To Boschoek.
- Aug. 18. To Nooitgedacht.
- Aug. 20. To Carolina.
- Aug. 22. Burned all surplus stores at Carolina and marched to Naudesbank.
- Aug. 23. To Vaalbank.
- Aug. 24. To Middle Kraal.
- Aug. 25. To Bultfontein.
- Aug. 26. To Roodepoort.
- Aug. 28. To Middeldrift *viâ* Koornfontein; to Reitvlei Farm. C and Volunteer Companies under Major M'Kerrell engaged in successful night raid. From Reitvlei column marched to Vaalbank, halted one day, and then marched *viâ* Vrieschgewaag, Klipplaat, to Blaauwkranz, arriving there on Sept. 5th.
- Sept. 6. To Groot Olifants River, where battalion left column and proceeded to Witbank.  
From June 26th to Sept. 6th battalion had aided in capture of 90 prisoners, 8 surrenders, 102 rifles, 54 waggons, 1820 cattle, 200 horses, 8000 sheep, 47 mules, 3600 rounds S.A.A., 36 carts. 3 Boers had been killed, and 81 women, 225 children, and 13 refugees had been brought in.
- Sept. 9. Battalion entrained for Middelburg (transport, Lieutenant Thorburn, by road) and rejoined Benson's Column.
- Sept. 10. Lieut.-Colonel Wilson arrived; took over command from Major Urmston, who had had command since 6th March 1900. Moved south four miles. Mounted troops captured 13 Boers.
- Sept. 11. To Eikeboom.

- Sept. 12 to Oct. 13. Moving up and down Carolina district.  
 Oct. 13. Arrived at Middelburg. Ordered to relieve Buffs as guard of railway from Eerste Fabrieken to Wilge River.  
 Oct. 14 to 16. Headquarters and C Company (Captain Kirk) to Eerste Fabrieken; 3rd Volunteer Company to Balmoral; A Company (Major Wolrige-Gordon) Pienaars Poort; E Company (Captain Maclean) Van der Merwe; D Company and part of F (Lieutenant Muir) Elands River; B Company and part of F (Major Irvine) Bronkhorst Spruit; G Company (Major M'Kerrell) and H Company (Captain Patten) Wilge River.  
 Nov. 8. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Urmston left battalion to command a column.  
 Nov. 19. Captain and Brevet Major Patten took command at Elands River.

## 1902.

- Feb. 8. Captain H. L. Henderson joined and took command at Wilge River.  
 Mar. 19. Headquarters and C Company entrained for Klerksdorp, arriving on 20th, remainder of battalion following within next thirty-six hours.  
 Mar. 22. Draft of 150 men got ready for India, to be replaced by 150 reservists from 2nd Battalion. This draft was left to garrison blockhouse near Klerksdorp under Major Irvine. Draft embarked for India at Durban on May 2nd. Draft from 2nd Battalion arrived at Durban on May 6th.  
 Mar. 24. Battalion proceeded to Oorbietjesfontein, returning to Klerksdorp on the 26th.  
 Mar. 28. Battalion rejoined Sir Walter Kitchener's Column outside Klerksdorp.  
 Mar. 31. To Driekuul, and remained there with two companies Seaforths and R.F.A. till April 27th.  
 Apr. 27. To Reitfontein, rejoining Sir Walter Kitchener.  
 Apr. 28. Employed picking and destroying mealies.  
 Apr. 29. To Zendeluigsfontein; employed picking and destroying mealies.  
 May 1. Rhenoster Spruit.  
 May 2. To Jagdspruit, near Klerksdorp, refitting there till the 5th.  
 May 5. To Bultfontein. Lieutenant W. G. Neilson gazetted adjutant, dated April 1st, 1902.  
 May 6. To Korannafontein.  
 May 7. To Karrekuil.  
 May 8. Rooivaal.  
 May 9. Schietfontein.  
 May 10. Eerstegeluk.  
 May 11. Vryburg. March from Jagdspruit to Vryburg; part of big drive under Sir Ian Hamilton, which resulted in capture of 367 Boers and much cattle.  
 May 11 to 15. At Vryburg.  
 May 15 to 22. Marching back to Klerksdorp.  
 May 31. Peace signed at Vereeniging at 11.5 P.M.  
 June 2. Major Wolrige-Gordon and 10 non-commissioned officers and men left for England to represent regiment at Coronation.  
 June 19. Entrained for Elandsfontein; arrived there on the 20th. Battalion remained there till Sept. 1st, and meanwhile reserve men were sent home.

[DRAFTS.]

## DRAFTS, 1899-1902.

| JOINED.                                     |          | STRENGTH. |         |                | COMPOSITION.   |
|---|----------|-----------|---------|----------------|--|
| At  | Date.    | Officers. | Sergts. | Rank and File. |  |
| Modder River Camp .                         | 11/1/00  | ...       | 3       | 47             | Ex ss. <i>Servia</i> : those for whom not enough room on <i>Orcana</i> with battalion.   |
| Bloemfontein . . .                          | 12/4/00  | 3         | 5       | 107            | 1st Volunteer Service Company—Captain Cook, Lieutenants Hunter and Macarthur.  |
| Bloemfontein . . .                          | 12/4/00  | ...       | 2       | 199            | Section D Army Reserve and a few details left behind on embarkation of battalion.  |
| Papjesvlei, O.R.C. . .                      | 3/5/00   | 1         | 1       | 81             | Part of details originally sent to Cameron Highlanders at Gibraltar, who, being now of age for service, had returned to Dublin under Lieutenant Watson in March.                 |
| Papjesvlei, O.R.C. . .                      | 3/5/00   | ...       | ...     | 18             | Remainder of section D Army Reserve.   |
| Wonderboom Fort, Pretoria                   | 15/7/00  | ...       | 1       | 49             | Mixture. Section D previously unfit; Gibraltar details previously too young.   |
| Nooitgedacht Farm, near Bronkhorst Spruit . | 27/7/00  | ...       | 1       | 118            | Portion of draft of young soldiers sent to do duty of Lines of Communication with 4th A. and S. H. at Kroonstad.   |
|   |          | ...       | 1       | 72             | Remaining portion joined from 4th A. and S. H. at Rustenburg when age permitted —26/11/00.   |
| Racecourse Camp, Pretoria                   | 30/8/00  | ...       | 1       | 79             | Militia Reservists and young soldiers.   |
| Daspoort Camp, Pretoria .                   | 10/4/01  | ...       | 2       | 113            | Young soldiers.  |
| Middleburg . . . . .                        | 25/7/01  | 3         | 5       | 108            | 2nd Volunteer Service Company, under Captain Paton, Lieutenants Ross and Jack. Previously employed for a short time on Lines of Communication at Bronkhorst Spruit and Balmoral. |
| Lines of Communication .                    | 22/10/01 | ...       | 2       | 91             | Young soldiers.  |
| Delagoa Railway . . .                       | 8/2/02   | ...       | 1       | 32             | Young soldiers.  |
| Eerste Fabrieken and Balmoral . . . . .     | 10/3/02  | 3         | 5       | 108            | 3rd Volunteer Service Company, under Captain Black and Lieutenants Rae and Lamont.   |
| Klerksdorp . . . . .                        | 23/5/02  | ...       | 1       | 112            | Young soldiers.  |
| Klerksdorp . . . . .                        | 23/5/02  | ...       | 4       | 146            | Reservists from 2nd Battalion.   |
| Total . . . . .                             | .        | ...       | 35      | 1515           |  |

[STRENGTH OF BATTALION.]

## STRENGTH OF BATTALION ON UNDERMENTIONED DATES.

| MONTH AND YEAR.  | STRENGTH AT HEADQUARTERS. |                             |      | SICK AND ON COMMAND, &C. |                             |      | TOTAL. |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------|
|                  | Officers.                 | Non-com-missioned Officers. | Men. | Officers.                | Non-com-missioned Officers. | Men. |        |
| January 1900 . . | 19                        | 87                          | 694  | 4                        | 10                          | 236  | 1050   |
| April 1900 . .   | 19                        | 80                          | 893  | 10                       | 26                          | 247  | 1275   |
| July 1900 . .    | 17                        | 86                          | 743  | 7                        | 32                          | 448  | 1333   |
| October 1900 . . | 20                        | 58                          | 665  | 9                        | 65                          | 638  | 1455   |
| January 1901 . . | 17                        | 60                          | 675  | 15                       | 40                          | 675  | 1482   |
| April 1901 . .   | 17                        | 73                          | 755  | 6                        | 39                          | 645  | 1535   |
| July 1901 . .    | 21                        | 64                          | 759  | 5                        | 39                          | 464  | 1352   |
| October 1901 . . | 18                        | 47                          | 566  | 11                       | 56                          | 632  | 1330   |
| January 1902 . . | 23                        | 87                          | 926  | 7                        | 20                          | 293  | 1356   |
| April 1902 . .   | 29                        | 86                          | 940  | 7                        | 25                          | 372  | 1459   |
| July 1902 . .    | 23                        | 70                          | 881  | 13                       | 33                          | 403  | 1423   |
| October 1902 . . | 14                        | 70                          | 687  | 17                       | 15                          | 196  | 999    |

## BOER WAR DESPATCHES.

Lord Methuen's despatch, dated February 15th, 1900 :—

"Magersfontein, 11th December 1899.—Captain A. J. Campbell displayed great coolness throughout the day and helped to dress the wounds of Captain Gordon (Gordon Highlanders) under a hot fire."

"Lance-Corporal Rae and Private Phipps specially mentioned by Major-General Babington as having helped him to rally men and take them into the firing line."

"Private Johnson helped to remove a wounded Highlander from the front under a heavy fire."

Lord Roberts, in his despatch, dated 31st March 1900, brought to notice the following :—

"Lieut.-Colonel A. Wilson, Corporal Ferrier, Privates A. Luke, C. M'Laren, and J. Macdonald."

Sir George White, in his despatch, dated Ladysmith, 2nd December 1899, brought to notice the following as eminently deserving of rewards :—

"Major D. Henderson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, D.A.A.G., Field Intelligence, is a most painstaking and reliable officer: he possesses boldness, discretion, and reticence, and is an officer of high promise."

In despatch, dated March 23, 1900, Sir George White wrote :—

"Brevet Major Henderson, D.A.A.G., Intelligence. Towards the later end of the siege Major Altham was attacked by enteric fever, and Major Henderson assumed charge of the Field Intelligence Department; he is a bold and accurate reconnoitrer, and the intelligence he brought back was always reliable, whether as a subordinate or head of the Field Intelligence Department; he has always afforded me the greatest assistance. I recommend him for reward."

General Buller's despatch, Laing's Nek, June 19th, 1900. Specially mentioned—

"Brevet Major D. Henderson (A. & S. H.), D.A.A.G., Intelligence."

"Captain H. d'E. Vallancey (A. & S. H.), Brigade Major, 7th Brigade, discharged the duties of Brigade Major efficiently."

Lord Roberts' despatch, dated London, 2nd April 1901.—“For meritorious service” :—

Major E. B. Urmston, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Major A. E. J. Cavendish, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Lord Roberts' despatch, dated London, 4th September 1901.—“Special and meritorious service” :—

Majors J. G. Wolrige-Gordon and T. Irvine.

Captains A. Aytoun, A. Patten, F. J. Richardson, A. J. Campbell, H. B. Kirk, and A. H. Maclean.

Lieutenants A. L. C. Clarke, W. G. Neilson, Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant R. C. Williamson.

Colour-Sergeants T. Potter, J. Robertson, W. Macpherson, J. Inglis, D. Christison (killed in action), J. Heatly, and J. W. Sutherland.

Sergeants T. W. M'Dine, J. Ferrier, W. M'Clurg, F. J. Robinson.

Corporal J. Stewart.

Privates B. Baxter, D. Keir, C. MacLaren, T. Scrymgeour, A. Luke (deceased), J. Chalmers, W. G. Shaw, H. H. Phipps, T. Rae, W. Young.

Lord Kitchener's despatch, March 8th, 1901, mentioned :—

Major J. G. Wolrige-Gordon, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Lord Kitchener's despatch, dated Capetown, June 23rd, 1902 :—

“Brevet Lieut.-Colonel D. Henderson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has held the responsible post of Director of Military Intelligence during my tenure of command, and he has invariably done his best to cope with the great difficulties of his position.”

Lord Kitchener also mentioned :—

Lieut.-Colonel A. Wilson, C.B., Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Urmston, Captain J. Johnston Stewart, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. G. Neilson, D.S.O., Colour-Sergeant J. Inglis, Sergeant A. Matthews, Sergeant C. Gray, Corporal G. Watson, Lance-Corporal G. Spencer.

## HONOURS AND PROMOTIONS FOR BOER WAR.

Companions of the Order of the Bath—

Lieut.-Colonel A. Wilson.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Urmston.

Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George.—Major A. E. J. Cavendish.

The Distinguished Service Order :—

Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel D. Henderson.

Captains H. d'E. Vallancey, A. Aytoun, and J. F. Richardson.

Lieutenant and Adjutant W. G. Neilson.

Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field :—

Colour-Sergeants T. Potter, J. Robertson, and J. Inglis.

Sergeants J. Ferrier, W. M'Clurg, and T. W. M'Dine.

Corporal J. Stewart.

Privates B. Baxter, D. Keir, and W. Young.

## SPECIAL PROMOTIONS, DATED NOVEMBER 29TH, 1900.

To be Brevet Lieut.-Colonels—Major E. B. Urmston, Major J. G. Wolrige-Gordon, Captain and Brevet Major D. Henderson.

To be Brevet Major—Captain A. Patten.

To be Hon. Captain—Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant R. C. Williamson.

## PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS OF THE 91ST.

Corporal R. A. Bradley to 2nd Lieutenant North Staffordshire, 9/1/01.

Lance-Corporal G. H. Stevenson to 2nd Lieutenant Northumberland Fusiliers, 14/9/01.

RETURN OF LOSSES BY COMPANIES FOR MODDER, MAGERSFONTEIN,  
AND PAARDEBERG.

| BATTLE.            | NATURE OF CASUALTY. | A.  | B.  | C.  | D. | E.  | F.  | G.  | H.  | TOTAL. |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Modder River . .   | Killed . . . .      | 5   | 5   | 1   | 2  | ... | 2   | 2   | ... | 17     |
|                    | Died of wounds .    | ... | 2   | 2   | 1  | 3   | ... | 2   | ... | 10     |
|                    | Wounded . . . .     | 8   | 19  | 18  | 7  | 11  | 10  | 10  | 6   | 89     |
|                    | Total . . . .       | 13  | 26  | 21  | 10 | 14  | 12  | 14  | 6   | 116    |
| Magersfontein . .  | Killed . . . .      | 3   | 3   | 2   | 2  | 6   | 3   | 7   | ... | 26     |
|                    | Died of wounds .    | ... | ... | 3   | 2  | ... | ... | 1   | ... | 6      |
|                    | Wounded . . . .     | 6   | 3   | 10  | 9  | 1   | 18  | 6   | 6   | 59     |
|                    | Total . . . .       | 9   | 6   | 15  | 13 | 7   | 21  | 14  | 6   | 91     |
| Paardeberg . . . . | Killed . . . .      | 7   | 3   | 2   | 1  | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 17     |
|                    | Died of wounds .    | 1   | ... | ... | 1  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2      |
|                    | Wounded . . . .     | 10  | 8   | 13  | 20 | 15  | 6   | ... | 1   | 73     |
|                    | Total . . . .       | 18  | 11  | 15  | 22 | 16  | 7   | 1   | 2   | 92     |
|                    | Grand total . .     | 40  | 43  | 51  | 45 | 37  | 40  | 29  | 14  | 299    |

The figures are taken from the nominal roll of casualty returns, which follows; they include officers.

The Digest gives the figures as—

(1) Modder River—2 officers wounded; 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 101 wounded. Total all ranks, 122.

(2) Magersfontein—2 officers killed, 1 died of wounds, 3 wounded; 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 86 wounded. Total all ranks, 101.

(3) Paardeberg—1 officer killed, 4 wounded; 18 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 78 wounded. Total of all ranks, 101.

The Official History puts the losses at Paardeberg at 1 officer killed, 6 wounded; 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 66 wounded (this must be a mistake for 76).

## MODDER RIVER, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1899.

*Casualties*—2 officers wounded; 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 101 wounded.

## OFFICERS.

*Wounded*—Lieutenant H. B. F. Baker-Carr (severely); 2nd Lieutenant W. G. Neilson.



## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

*Killed or died of wounds on November 28th.*

|           |                          |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 5444. | Corporal H. Wigston      | . | . | . | A Company. |
| " 5972.   | Private A. Davidson      | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3084.   | " C. Giles               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4065.   | " J. Hay                 | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6552.   | " A. M'Neill             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4714.   | Lance-Corporal A. Inglis | . | . | . | B Company. |
| " 2757.   | Corporal T. Pagon        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5664.   | Private F. Bowman        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2867.   | " A. Campbell            | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6283.   | " F. Williamson          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5247.   | Corporal D. Millar       | . | . | . | C Company. |
| " 3209.   | Sergeant A. Barber       | . | . | . | D Company. |
| " 3261.   | Corporal E. Rose         | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4254.   | Sergeant A. Smith        | . | . | . | F Company. |
| " 6438.   | Private R. Gillon        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5236.   | Piper G. Scott           | . | . | . | G Company. |
| " 7000.   | Private J. Wain          | . | . | . | "          |

*Died of wounds received at Modder River.*

|           |                      |   |   |   |            |           |
|-----------|----------------------|---|---|---|------------|-----------|
| No. 4097. | Private J. Fullbrook | . | . | . | B Company. | 30/11/99. |
| " 4205.   | " W. Kitchen         | . | . | . | "          | 1/12/99.  |
| " 6517.   | " J. Paterson        | . | . | . | C Company. | 16/4/00.  |
| " 6311.   | " M. Ross            | . | . | . | "          | 30/11/99. |
| " 4494.   | " B. M'Dermott       | . | . | . | D Company. | 15/1/00.  |
| " 4080.   | " J. Baker           | . | . | . | E Company. | 2/12/99.  |
| " 6406.   | " R. Liddle          | . | . | . | "          | 3/12/99.  |
| " 5671.   | " T. Wilkie          | . | . | . | "          | 7/12/99.  |
| " 3762.   | Corporal J. Mowatt   | . | . | . | G Company. | 12/12/99. |
| " 5122.   | Private J. Campbell  | . | . | . | "          | 30/11/99. |

*Wounded at Modder River.*

|           |                           |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|---------------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 3721. | Private J. Donovan        | . | . | . | A Company. |
| " 4018.   | " F. Hill                 | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6557.   | " J. Miller               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4867.   | " J. Quigley              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3255.   | " P. Wilson               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6603.   | Lance-Corporal S. Hayward | . | . | . | B Company. |
| " 5149.   | " J. M'Nair               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4051.   | Private F. Carrigan       | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3118.   | " R. Farmer               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2749.   | " J. French               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4517.   | " J. Hamilton             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5214.   | " H. Harvey               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3996.   | " R. Hennie               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3010.   | " W. Inglis               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3958.   | " J. Jenkins              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2937.   | " J. Lyons                | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4055.   | " C. Moreby               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4085.   | " J. M'Clusky             | . | . | . | "          |

|           |                          |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 4459. | Private J. M'Donald      | . | . | . | B Company. |
| " 5214.   | " C. M'Ghee              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6587.   | " D. M'Gillivray         | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3071.   | " R. Paton               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4127.   | " W. Pell                | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4559.   | " W. Service             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6209.   | Lance-Corporal W. Graham | . | . | . | C Company. |
| " 3321.   | Sergeant W. Minchin      | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3186.   | Corporal F. Robinson     | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4211.   | Private B. Brown         | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2785.   | " E. Butler              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6243.   | " R. Donaldson           | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3147.   | " G. Franks              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4116.   | " W. Harris              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3530.   | " F. Hickman             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3250.   | " H. Hooper              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6482.   | " J. M'Alpine            | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5039.   | " W. Murray              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3319.   | " A. A. Partridge        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3120.   | " R. Pendergast          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2804.   | " W. Russell             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3273.   | " W. R. Sear             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5311.   | " W. Strathdee           | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4153.   | " T. Sutton              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2869.   | " J. Wright              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6416.   | " N. Brown               | . | . | . | D Company. |
| " 3936.   | Piper J. Duff            | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4013.   | Private J. Frankum       | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3804.   | " A. Gillies             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3948.   | " P. Kay                 | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4044.   | " A. M'Dougall           | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4020.   | " D. M'Niven             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5368.   | Corporal J. M'Queen      | . | . | . | E Company. |
| " 2908.   | Private W. Elliott       | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3767.   | " G. Hunt                | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2967.   | " A. M'Intosh            | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3214.   | " D. M'Intosh            | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6387.   | " H. Reeve               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3497.   | " J. Robertson           | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4031.   | " D. Smeaton             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3019.   | " J. Smith               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6907.   | " J. Webster             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4597.   | " W. Wisely              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5067.   | Corporal J. Duguid       | . | . | . | F Company. |
| " 3121.   | Private W. Eddie         | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3104.   | " H. Grosvenor           | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6463.   | " J. M'Kenna             | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2903.   | " N. M'Lean              | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2805.   | " A. Mills               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2836.   | " A. Milne               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3396.   | " J. Reid                | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2830.   | " J. Scott               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6444.   | " J. Young               | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2741.   | Corporal J. Harper       | . | . | . | G Company. |
| " 6701.   | Lance-Corporal E. Santen | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5768.   | Private J. Begbie        | . | . | . | "          |

## 91ST ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS.

|           |                      |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|----------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 3647. | Private C. Bainfield | . | . | . | G Company. |
| " 6814.   | " D. Carstairs       | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6349.   | " J. Healey          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2761.   | " D. Hill            | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3778.   | " M. Kelly           | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6504.   | " J. Stewart         | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4069.   | Sergeant J. Edgar    | . | . | . | H Company. |
| " 2919.   | Private J. Jamieson  | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2920.   | " G. Lawson          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2976.   | " W. M'Lean          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4106.   | " T. Muncey          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2107.   | " A. Reid            | . | . | . | "          |

## MAGERSFONTEIN, DECEMBER 11TH, 1899.

*Casualties*—2 officers killed, 1 died of wounds, 5 wounded; 19 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 86 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

## OFFICERS.

*Killed*—Lieut.-Colonel Goff; 2nd Lieutenant W. King.

*Died of Wounds*—Major S. Robinson.

*Wounded.*

Captain A. J. Campbell (slightly).

Lieutenant R. B. Graham, 93rd (severely).

2nd Lieutenant W. G. Neilson (slightly).

Lieutenant Vaughan (attached).

2nd Lieutenant Scott (severely, and lost sight of one eye from the sun).

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

*Killed or died of wounds on December 11th.*

|           |                     |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 6707. | Private J. Ferguson | . | . | . | A Company. |
| " 3632.   | " G. Giles          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3254.   | " J. Hamilton       | . | . | . | B Company. |
| " 3863.   | " C. M'Whirter      | . | . | . | "          |
| " 1981.   | " J. Perry          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6331.   | " T. Logan          | . | . | . | C Company. |
| " 2802.   | " D. Milne          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3844.   | " J. Scott          | . | . | . | D Company. |
| " 4405.   | Sergeant B. Kelly   | . | . | . | E Company. |
| " 3053.   | " W. Matthews       | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5183.   | " D. Morrison       | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3358.   | Private J. Dodds    | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3537.   | " E. Evans          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3331.   | " F. Johnstone      | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6845.   | " W. Crawford       | . | . | . | F Company. |
| " 6841.   | " P. Cailley        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4236.   | " N. Shelfer        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4215.   | " R. Ward           | . | . | . | "          |

|           |                                 |   |   |            |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| No. 1982. | Colour-Sergeant D. Christison . | . | . | G Company. |
| " 2845.   | Private D. Anderson .           | . | . | "          |
| " 3273.   | " R. Fraser .                   | . | . | "          |
| " 2935.   | " W. Mansfield .                | . | . | "          |
| " 4189.   | " J. M'Farlane .                | . | . | "          |
| " 6550.   | " A. Carlyle .                  | . | . | "          |
| " 3373.   | " D. Gordon .                   | . | . | "          |

*Died of Wounds.*

|           |                              |   |   |            |           |
|-----------|------------------------------|---|---|------------|-----------|
| No. 4864. | Sergeant (O.R.C.) W. Smith . | . | . | C Company. | 12/12/99. |
| " 3605.   | Private G. M'Kenzie .        | . | . | "          | 29/12/99. |
| " 2817.   | " J. Wiggins .               | . | . | "          | 29/1/00.  |
| " 6744.   | " J. M'Annally .             | . | . | D Company. | 13/1/00.  |
| " 4059.   | " J. M'Nally .               | . | . | G Company. | 13/1/00.  |

*Wounded.*

|           |                              |   |   |            |
|-----------|------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| No. 4320. | Lance-Corporal J. Douglas .  | . | . | A Company. |
| " 6554.   | Private J. Dillon .          | . | . | "          |
| " 4158.   | " H. Douglas .               | . | . | "          |
| " 3167.   | " J. Nivett .                | . | . | "          |
| " 3463.   | " W. Wellington .            | . | . | "          |
| " 5455.   | Corporal A. Bowen .          | . | . | B Company. |
| " 3361.   | Private R. Gracie .          | . | . | "          |
| " 6497.   | " A. Scholer .               | . | . | "          |
| " 6670.   | Lance-Corporal J. Neil .     | . | . | C Company. |
| " 3148.   | Private J. Campbell .        | . | . | "          |
| " 6243.   | " R. Donaldson .             | . | . | "          |
| " 2858.   | " J. Fawkes .                | . | . | "          |
| " 4116.   | " W. Harris .                | . | . | "          |
| " 6250.   | " G. Henderson .             | . | . | "          |
| " 3178.   | " C. Jacks .                 | . | . | "          |
| " 3997.   | " J. Johnston .              | . | . | "          |
| " 2778.   | " T. Lowrie .                | . | . | "          |
| " 6482.   | " J. M'Alpine .              | . | . | "          |
| " 6830.   | " A. M'Donald .              | . | . | "          |
| " 2887.   | " H. Smith .                 | . | . | "          |
| " 4575.   | " W. Bradburn .              | . | . | D Company. |
| " 6691.   | " J. Beveridge .             | . | . | "          |
| " 5443.   | " D. Bell .                  | . | . | "          |
| " 2849.   | " W. Cossar .                | . | . | "          |
| " 3626.   | " W. Cook .                  | . | . | "          |
| " 2982.   | " J. Forbes .                | . | . | "          |
| " 6738.   | " D. Hendry .                | . | . | "          |
| " 2929.   | " W. Petrie .                | . | . | "          |
| " 3616.   | " R. Thomson .               | . | . | "          |
| " 3730.   | " F. Jackson .               | . | . | E Company. |
| " 6469.   | Lance-Corporal A. Kidd .     | . | . | F Company. |
| " 4897.   | Corporal H. Mackie .         | . | . | "          |
| " 4892.   | Sergeant J. M'Culloch .      | . | . | "          |
| " 2627.   | Colour-Sergeant J. Stewart . | . | . | "          |
| " 3021.   | Private R. Crawford .        | . | . | "          |
| " 4123.   | " G. Crawford .              | . | . | "          |
| " 3117.   | " W. Downey .                | . | . | "          |

## 91ST ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS.

|           |                      |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|----------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 3262. | Private G. Fairman   | . | . | . | F Company. |
| " 3585.   | " C. Leary           | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4023.   | " W. Masterman       | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3813.   | " R. Meikleham       | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3805.   | " J. Mitchell        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2903.   | " C. M'Lean          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5783.   | " A. M'Robbie        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2800.   | " J. Suttie          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3370.   | " H. Walker          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4197.   | " J. Waight          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4251.   | " T. Bovill          | . | . | . | G Company. |
| " 6320.   | " R. Dunsmore        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3646.   | " W. Short           | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6279.   | Corporal J. M'Innes  | . | . | . | H Company. |
| " 6513.   | Private J. Aitchison | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2812.   | " D. M'Intosh        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3371.   | " J. Penman          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4684.   | " J. Rutter          | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4210.   | " D. Stewart         | . | . | . | "          |

## KODOOSBERG DRIFT, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1910.

*Casualties*—1 officer, 5 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Captain F. B. Kirk (severely).

|           |                        |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|------------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 5471. | Sergeant J. Phillips   | . | . | . | C Company. |
| " 3302.   | Lance-Corporal R. Syme | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3745.   | Private G. Frankum     | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6162.   | " J. M'Laughlin        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4182.   | " H. Simms             | . | . | . | "          |

## PAARDEBERG, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1900.

*Casualties*—5 officers wounded ; 18 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 78 wounded.

## OFFICERS.

*Killed with M.I.*—Colonel O. C. Hannay, and Lieutenant G. E. Courtenay.

*Wounded (severely).*

|                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Lieutenant C. N. Macdonald.   | 2nd Lieutenant Cuningham. |
| " G. Thorpe.                  | Captain Carter, R.A.M.C.  |
| 2nd Lieutenant Akers-Douglas. |                           |

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

*Killed or died of wounds on February 18th.*

|           |                    |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|--------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 3423. | Private W. Glossop | . | . | . | A Company. |
| " 4857.   | " J. Graham        | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3861.   | " J. Gilfether     | . | . | . | "          |

|           |                        |   |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|------------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 3271. | Private W. Kay         | . | . | . | . | A Company. |
| " 6147.   | " J. M'Beth            | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6551.   | " J. M'Donald          | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3421.   | " H. Sweeney           | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2960.   | " J. Merrilees         | . | . | . | . | B Company. |
| " 6599.   | " J. Russell           | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5040.   | " E. Watters           | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2745.   | " R. Reid              | . | . | . | . | C Company. |
| " 6690.   | " J. Seeley            | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3820.   | " M. Delanty           | . | . | . | . | D Company. |
| " 6141.   | " J. Howden            | . | . | . | . | E Company. |
| " 6435.   | " T. Lamie             | . | . | . | . | F Company. |
| " 6945.   | Lance-Corporal R. Wain | . | . | . | . | G Company. |
| " 4557.   | Private W. Patterson   | . | . | . | . | H Company. |

*Died of wounds subsequently.*

|           |                 |   |   |   |   |            |          |
|-----------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|------------|----------|
| No. 4316. | Private W. Ward | . | . | . | . | A Company. | 27/2/00. |
| " 4759.   | " J. M'Kean     | . | . | . | . | D Company. | 20/2/00. |

*Wounded.*

|           |                            |   |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 6433. | Lance-Corporal G. Roberts  | . | . | . | . | A Company. |
| " 4256.   | Private J. Buchanan        | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2815.   | " J. Drummond              | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3279.   | " C. Fowler                | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5801.   | " G. Jones                 | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4224.   | " D. Keir                  | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6114.   | " T. Oliver                | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3173.   | " H. Pake                  | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5871.   | " E. Paterson              | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3221.   | " R. Skinner               | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5282.   | Lance-Corporal W. Birkett  | . | . | . | . | B Company. |
| " 3219.   | Sergeant P. Cross          | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3976.   | Lance-Corporal R. Dick     | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5924.   | Sergeant T. M'Dine         | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 1645.   | Colour-Sergeant J. Pringle | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3059.   | Private J. Auld            | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5214.   | " J. M'Ghee                | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 5313.   | " T. M'Kenzie              | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4082.   | Lance-Corporal G. M'Queen  | . | . | . | . | C Company. |
| " 6153.   | Private H. Fraser          | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4116.   | " W. Harris                | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 4113.   | " J. Linehan               | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2778.   | " T. Lowrie                | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 2980.   | " J. M'Gregor              | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3982.   | " J. Parker                | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3319.   | " A. Partridge             | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3868.   | " W. Paterson              | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3273.   | " W. Sear                  | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6075.   | " J. Speirs                | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3765.   | " W. Weller                | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 6332.   | " J. Williamson            | . | . | . | . | "          |
| " 3277.   | Lance-Corporal F. Franklan | . | . | . | . | D Company. |

## 91ST ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS.

|           |                            |   |   |            |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|---|------------|
| No. 3985. | Lance-Sergeant C. Stewart  | . | . | D Company. |
| " 5386.   | Lance-Corporal T. Turnbull | . | . | "          |
| " 4053.   | Sergeant A. Williams       | . | . | "          |
| " 6749.   | Private T. Drummond        | . | . | "          |
| " 6253.   | " A. Ewing                 | . | . | "          |
| " 3807.   | " W. Fell                  | . | . | "          |
| " 6620.   | " W. Gilmour               | . | . | "          |
| " 3311.   | " H. Hamblion              | . | . | "          |
| " 3868.   | " Harrison                 | . | . | "          |
| " 6252.   | " J. Hay                   | . | . | "          |
| " 2888.   | " J. Hall                  | . | . | "          |
| " 4028.   | " W. Martin                | . | . | "          |
| " 6763.   | " W. Mulholland            | . | . | "          |
| " 2791.   | " A. Notman                | . | . | "          |
| " 3458.   | " W. Seabrook              | . | . | "          |
| " 3383.   | " A. Stewart               | . | . | "          |
| " 3416.   | " W. Stewart               | . | . | "          |
| " 5301.   | " W. Tedford               | . | . | "          |
| " 3555.   | " J. Bateman               | . | . | E Company. |
| " 6617.   | " A. Brown                 | . | . | "          |
| " 6052.   | " J. Cunningham            | . | . | "          |
| " 4140.   | " W. Dormer                | . | . | "          |
| " 4232.   | " T. Doyle                 | . | . | "          |
| " 4149.   | " J. Drysdale              | . | . | "          |
| " 3788.   | " E. Eburn                 | . | . | "          |
| " 5316.   | " W. M'Guiness             | . | . | "          |
| " 5093.   | " J. M'Kelroy              | . | . | "          |
| " 3268.   | " C. M'Lellan              | . | . | "          |
| " 6628.   | " J. Rankin                | . | . | "          |
| " 6377.   | " J. Russell               | . | . | "          |
| " 6298.   | " T. Travers               | . | . | "          |
| " 2788.   | " E. Crawford              | . | . | F Company. |
| " 3362.   | " J. Farrell               | . | . | "          |
| " 6798.   | " H. Gallacher             | . | . | "          |
| " 3800.   | " T. Grainger              | . | . | "          |
| " 4521.   | " J. M'Blane               | . | . | "          |
| " 6073.   | " J. Stewart               | . | . | "          |

PAARDEBERG, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1900.

*Wounded*—Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Glasfurd.

WATERVAL AND SANNAH'S POST, O.R.C., MARCH 31ST, 1900.

*Wounded.*

|           |                       |   |   |            |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|---|------------|
| No. 3463. | Private W. Wellington | . | . | A Company. |
| " 3897.   | " J. Stevenson        | . | . | D Company. |
| " 6616.   | " J. Telford          | . | . | "          |

## BLOEMBERG, O.R.C., MAY 26TH, 1900.

*Killed.*

No. 6587. Private D. M'Gillivray . . . B Company.  
 „ 4045. „ A. Rushforth . . . „

*Wounded.*

No. 3818. Private W. Allett . . . B Company.

## ROODEPOORT, O.R.C., MAY 28TH, 1900.

*Killed.*

No. 2076. Private J. Gray . . . A Company.

*Died of wounds.*

No. 6559. Lance-Corporal A. Melville . . . A Company. 11/6/00.

*Wounded.*

No. 1838. Private R. Douglas . . . A Company.  
 „ 3525. „ G. M'Kenzie . . . „  
 „ 1296. „ J. M'Laren . . . „  
 „ 1735. „ A. Robertson . . . „  
 „ 5989. „ G. Turner . . . B Company.  
 „ 1954. „ W. Green . . . D Company.  
 „ 2803. „ W. Young . . . E Company.  
 „ 4480. Sergeant A. Matthews . . . F Company.  
 „ 3645. Private G. Chelton . . . G Company.  
 „ 4158. „ H. Douglas . . . H Company.

## ZILIKATS NEK, AUGUST 2ND, 1900.

*Killed.*

No. 6631. Private W. Kennaway . . . E Company.

*Wounded.*

No. 3087. Private M. Smart . . . H Company.

## OLIFANTS NEK, AUGUST 17TH, 1900.

*Wounded.*

No. 3619. Private W. Gadd . . . E Company.

## SIGNAL HILL, OCTOBER 26TH, 1900.

*Wounded.*—Captain and Adjutant D. Glasfurd.



## 91ST ARGYLLSHIRE HIGHLANDERS.

## KROONDAL, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1900.

*Killed.*

|           |                     |   |   |   |                        |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| No. 7284. | Private J. Campbell | . | . | . | 1st Volunteer Company. |
| „ 7323.   | „ W. Gillespie      | . | . | . | „ „                    |

## MACHADODORP, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1900.

*Wounded.*

|           |                    |   |   |   |      |
|-----------|--------------------|---|---|---|------|
| No. 6225. | Private A. Menzies | . | . | . | M.I. |
| „ 6020.   | „ M. M'Donald      | . | . | . | „    |

## NOOITGEDACHT, DECEMBER 13TH, 1900.

*Killed.*

|           |                      |   |   |   |      |
|-----------|----------------------|---|---|---|------|
| No. 4802. | Sergeant J. Meredith | . | . | . | M.I. |
| „ 3119.   | Private P. Bliss     | . | . | . | „    |
| „ 6115.   | „ A. Wintrup         | . | . | . | „    |

*Wounded.*

|           |                  |   |   |   |      |
|-----------|------------------|---|---|---|------|
| No. 6454. | Private A. Logan | . | . | . | M.I. |
|-----------|------------------|---|---|---|------|

## MIDDLEFONTEIN, JANUARY 24TH, 1901.

*Wounded.*

|           |                     |   |   |   |      |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---|---|------|
| No. 5812. | Private F. Donachie | . | . | . | M.I. |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---|---|------|

## AVONTUUR, APRIL 18TH, 1901.

*Wounded.*

|           |                 |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|-----------------|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 6246. | Private S. Hall | . | . | . | C Company. |
|-----------|-----------------|---|---|---|------------|

## BONNEFOI, JUNE 1ST, 1901.

*Killed.*

|           |                   |   |   |   |                           |
|-----------|-------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| No. 3859. | Private J. Keenan | . | . | . | G Company (accidentally). |
|-----------|-------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|

## LISSABON, JUNE 13TH, 1901.

*Killed.*

|           |                      |   |   |   |            |
|-----------|----------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| No. 6889. | Private J. Stenhouse | . | . | . | H Company. |
|-----------|----------------------|---|---|---|------------|

## MACHADODORP, JULY 2ND, 1901.

*Wounded.*

|           |                    |   |   |   |                           |
|-----------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| No. 3383. | Private A. Stewart | . | . | . | D Company (accidentally). |
|-----------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|

## DOORNFONTEIN, AUGUST 17TH, 1901.

*Wounded.*

No. 6729. Private J. Taylor . . . . M.I.

## DASPOORT, AUGUST 18TH, 1901.

*Wounded.*

No. 5600. Private J. M'Ewan . . . . Accidentally.

## ELANDS RIVER, JANUARY 3RD, 1902.

*Wounded.*

No. 7140. Private Paterson . . . . B Company (accidentally).

## KLERKSDORP, APRIL 2ND, 1902.

*Wounded.*

No. 6087. Private J. Kerr . . . . D Company.

DIED OF DISEASE OR ACCIDENT DURING SOUTH AFRICAN  
WAR, 1899-1902.

|           |                           |   |            |  |
|-----------|---------------------------|---|------------|--|
| No. 2633. | Colour-Sergeant D. Hope   | . | F Company. | 8/11/99, on s.s. <i>Orcana</i> .                   |
| „ 3743.   | Private E. Milne          | . | C „        | 18/11/99, Hex Mountains (accidentally on railway). |
| „ 5264.   | Lance-Corporal W. Bevan   | . | B „        | 8/3/00, Modder River.                              |
| „ 1279.   | Private G. Trew           | . | H „        | 17/3/00, Greenpoint.                               |
| „ 1615.   | „ M. Coyne                | . | B „        | 28/3/00, De Aar.                                   |
| „ 1733.   | „ H. Kidney               | . | E „        | 8/4/00, Nauwpoort.                                 |
| „ 6517.   | „ J. Paterson             | . | C „        | 10/4/00, Orange River.                             |
| „ 6049.   | „ W. Johnstone            | . | E „        | 12/4/00, Bloemfontein.                             |
| „ 6442.   | „ A. Luke                 | . | C „        | 14/4/00, „   |
| „ 6164.   | „ J. Mathieson            | . | A „        | 20/4/00, „   |
| „ 6377.   | „ J. Russell              | . | E „        | 5/5/00, „  |
| „ 3115.   | „ J. Donald               | . | E „        | 7/5/00, „  |
| „ 6790.   | „ P. Mattison             | . | E „        | 13/5/00, De Aar.                                   |
| „ 5520.   | Corporal J. Jamieson      | . | A „        | 21/5/00, Kroonstadt.                               |
| „ 3081.   | Private H. Boyce          | . | H „        | 23/5/00, Winburg.                                  |
| „ 1060.   | „ A. Fraser               | . | G „        | 30/5/00, Springfontein.                            |
| „ 7308.   | „ W. R. Kelly             | . | 1/Vol. „   | 30/5/00, Winburg.                                  |
| „ 1917.   | „ R. Logan                | . | C „        | 31/5/00, Bloemfontein.                             |
| „ 5317.   | Lance-Corporal J. Peebles | . | E „        | 6/6/00, Springfontein.                             |
| „ 4234.   | Private M. Edwardes       | . | G „        | 6/6/00, Bloemfontein.                              |
| „ 3737.   | „ W. Tring                | . | C „        | 12/6/00, Wynberg.                                  |
| „ 7303.   | „ J. C. Morrison          | . | 1/Vol. „   | 24/6/00, Heilbron.                                 |
| „ 3797.   | „ D. M'Gregor             | . | F „        | 14/7/00, Pretoria.                                 |

|           |                            |   |   |                 |   |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|---|-----------------|---|
| No. 7302. | Private D. W. Moore        | . | . | 1/Vol. Company. | 13/8/00, Eerste Fabrieken.                |
| " 7136.   | " J. Currie                | . | . | E               | " 14/8/00, Pretoria.                      |
| " 7009.   | " W. Sommerville           | . | . | A               | " 24/9/00, "                              |
| " 2988.   | " W. Harley                | . | . | C               | " 8/10/00, "                              |
| " 4927.   | " J. Kennedy               | . | . | H               | " 24/11/00, Rustenburg.                   |
| " 3542.   | " H. Austin                | . | . | H               | " 29/11/00, Pretoria.                     |
| " 6862.   | " W. Shore                 | . | . | H               | " 9/12/00, "                              |
| " 4149.   | " J. Drysdale              | . | . | E               | " 22/12/00, Rustenburg.                   |
| " 5222.   | " T. Littlewood            | . | . | B               | " 18/1/01, "                              |
| " 7133.   | " J. M'Dougall             | . | . | E               | " 22/1/01, "                              |
| " 6820.   | " W. Mowbray               | . | . | D               | " 25/1/01, Kroonstadt.                    |
| " 7072.   | " A. Duncan                | . | . | C               | " 7/2/01, Pretoria.                       |
| " 6476.   | " A. Greig                 | . | . | G               | " 21/2/01, "                              |
| " 2963.   | " A. Reid                  | . | . | G               | " 4/3/01, Rustenburg.                     |
| " 4951.   | Lance-Corporal H. Harvey   | . | . | A               | " 23/4/01, Capetown.                      |
| " 7301.   | Private W. L. Fitzwilliams | . | . | 1/Vol.          | " 20/5/01, place unknown.                 |
| " 8544.   | Lance-Corporal D. Aitken   | . | . | 2/Vol.          | " 29/5/01, Pretoria.                      |
| " 6348.   | Private R. Tait            | . | . | G               | " 30/5/01, Kroonstadt.                    |
| " 7152.   | " J. Russell               | . | . | D               | " 23/7/01, "                              |
| " 6532.   | " A. Hyndman               | . | . | H               | " 24/10/01, Pretoria.                     |
| " 7032.   | " J. Henderson             | . | . | D               | " 10/12/01, Elands River (accident).      |
| " 8535.   | " J. Gilmour               | . | . | 2/Vol.          | " 9/1/02, Pretoria.                       |
| " 8450.   | " T. M. Stevenson          | . | . | 2/Vol.          | " 6/2/02, "                               |
| " 6514.   | " J. Wilson                | . | . | H               | " 4/3/02, "                               |
| " 8708.   | " J. Clanaghan             | . | . | 3/Vol.          | " 14/3/02, Kaalspruit (railway accident). |
| " 8714.   | " G. Williams              | . | . | 3/Vol.          | " 3/4/02, Driekuul (accidentally shot).   |
| " 7876.   | " J. Farquhar              | . | . | D               | " 22/4/02, H.M.T. <i>Manila</i> .         |
| " 3856.   | " P. Crosby                | . | . | A               | " 15/5/02, Charlestown.                   |
| " 1386.   | Colour-Sergeant W. Gilbert | . | . | D               | " Invalided De Aar, died at home.         |

The following also died at South Africa, dates and place unknown :—

No. 3994. F. Alford.  
 " 4537. M. M'Millan.

No. 3085. H. Taylor.  
 " 6611. H. Thompson.

#### OFFICERS OF 91ST PRESENT AT MODDER RIVER, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1899.

Lieut.-Colonel G. L. J. Goff.  
 Major A. Wilson.  
 " J. G. Wolrige-Gordon.  
 Captain T. Irvine.  
 " A. Patten.  
 " F. J. Richardson.  
 " A. J. Campbell.  
 " H. B. Kirk.  
 Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Glasfurd.  
 Lieutenant H. B. F. Baker-Carr (severely wounded).  
 " A. L. C. Clarke.  
 " G. W. Muir.  
 " C. N. Macdonald.

Lieutenant G. Thorpe.  
 " F. D. Gibbes (Lincolns, attached).  
 2nd Lieutenant W. G. Neilson (slightly wounded).  
 2nd Lieutenant W. B. King.  
 " G. A. M'L. Scales.  
 " B. J. Lang.  
 " G. A. Akers-Douglas.  
 " W. V. St C. M'Laren.  
 " F. G. G. Cuningham.  
 " J. C. Scott.  
 Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. C. Williamson.  
 Captain J. E. Carter, R.A.M.C.

OFFICERS OF 91ST PRESENT AT MAGERSFONTEIN,  
DECEMBER 11TH, 1899.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Lieut.-Colonel G. L. J. Goff (killed).      | Lieutenant P. E. Vaughan (York and Lancaster)  |
| Major J. G. Wolrige-Gordon.                 | (wounded).                                     |
| " S. L. Robinson (died of wounds).          | 2nd Lieutenant W. G. Neilson (slightly         |
| Captain T. Irvine.                          | wounded).                                      |
| " A. Patten.                                | 2nd Lieutenant W. B. King (killed).            |
| " F. J. Richardson.                         | " G. A. M'L. Scales.                           |
| " A. J. Campbell (slightly wounded).        | " B. J. Lang.                                  |
| " H. B. Kirk.                               | " W. V. St C. M'Laren.                         |
| Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Glasfurd.        | " F. G. G. Cuninghame.                         |
| Lieutenant R. B. Graham (severely wounded). | " J. C. Scott (slightly wounded).              |
| " G. W. Muir.                               | " E. B. Cuthbertson.                           |
| " C. N. Macdonald.                          | Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. C. Williamson. |
| " G. Thorpe.                                | Captain J. E. Carter, R.A.M.C.                 |
| " F. D. Gibbes (Lincolns, attached).        |  |

OFFICERS OF 91ST PRESENT AT PAARDEBERG, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1900.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Lieut.-Colonel A. Wilson.                    | 2nd Lieutenant G. A. M'L. Scales.              |
| Major E. B. Urmston (Brigade Major).         | " B. J. Lang.                                  |
| " J. G. Wolrige-Gordon.                      | " G. A. Akers-Douglas.                         |
| Captain T. Irvine.                           | " W. V. St C. M'Laren (severely                |
| " A. Patten.                                 | wounded).                                      |
| " F. J. Richardson.                          | 2nd Lieutenant F. G. G. Cuninghame (severely   |
| " A. J. Campbell.                            | wounded).                                      |
| Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Glasfurd (wounded | 2nd Lieutenant E. B. Cuthbertson.              |
| on 20th).                                    | Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. C. Williamson. |
| Lieutenant A. L. C. Clarke.                  | Captain J. E. Carter, R.A.M.C. (severely       |
| " G. W. Muir.                                | wounded).                                      |
| " C. N. Macdonald (severely wounded).        | Colonel O. C. Hannay, Commanding M.I.          |
| " G. Thorpe (severely wounded).              | Brigade (killed).                              |
| " W. G. Neilson.                             | Lieutenant G. E. Courtenay, 2nd M.I. (killed). |

OFFICERS OF 91ST PRESENT AT BLOEMBERG AND ROODEPOORT,  
MAY 26-28, 1900.

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Major E. B. Urmston.      | Lieutenant G. A. M'L. Scales.                  |
| " J. G. Wolrige-Gordon.   | " J. Hunter (Volunteer).                       |
| Captain A. Patten.        | 2nd Lieutenant W. V. St C. M'Laren.            |
| " A. J. Campbell.         | " E. B. Cuthbertson.                           |
| " H. C. Macdonald.        | " J. D. Faskally.                              |
| " A. H. Maclean.          | " A. B. Thorburn.                              |
| " D. Glasfurd (Adjutant). | " K. M. Laird.                                 |
| Lieutenant I. W. Watson.  | Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. C. Williamson. |
| " A. L. C. Clarke.        | Lieutenant Cunningham, R.A.M.C.                |
| " W. G. Neilson.          |  |

## 91ST HEADQUARTERS, RUSTENBURG, JANUARY 1ST, 1901.

|  |                 |               |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| Major E. B. Urmston . . . . .                      | Commanding,     | Headquarters. |
| „ J. Wolrige-Gordon . . . . .                      | 2nd in command, | Olifants Nek. |
| „ T. Irvine . . . . .                              | F Company,      | Convoy.       |
| Captain A. Patten . . . . .                        | H „             | Olifants Nek. |
| „ F. J. Richardson . . . . .                       | A „             | Convoy.       |
| „ H. B. Kirk . . . . .                             | C „             | Headquarters. |
| „ A. H. Maclean . . . . .                          | E „             | Convoy.       |
| Lieutenant G. W. Muir . . . . .                    | D „             | Headquarters. |
| „ W. G. Neilson, Adj. . . . .                      |                 | „             |
| „ G. A. M'L. Sceales . . . . .                     | B „             | Olifants Nek. |
| 2nd Lieutenant T. C. Scott . . . . .               | G „             | „             |
| „ E. B. Cuthbertson . . . . .                      | H „             | „             |
| „ A. B. Thorburn . . . . .                         | F „             | „             |
| „ J. A. L. Campbell . . . . .                      | C „             | Convoy.       |
| „ C. C. Walker . . . . .                           | A „             | „             |
| „ H. A. Duncan . . . . .                           | D „             | „             |
| „ R. Bruce . . . . .                               | E „             | Olifants Nek. |
| Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. J. Scott . . . . . | H „             | Headquarters. |
| Lieutenant R. A. Cunningham, R.A.M.C. . . . .      |                 | Olifants Nek. |

## M.I.

2nd Lieutenant K. M. Laird

2nd M.I.

„ A. B. Brown

12th M.I.

## MEDALS AND CLASPS GAINED BY OFFICERS ATTACHED TO

91ST, 1899-1902.

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Captain J. E. Carter, R.A.M.C.—Queen's Medal (Modder River, Paardeberg).  |                        |
| Lieutenant F. D. Gibbes, Lincoln Regiment—Queen's Medal (Modder River).   |                        |
| „ P. E. Vaughan, York and Lancaster—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony).  |                        |
| „ R. B. Graham, 93rd Highlanders—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony).   |                        |
| „ R. A. Cunningham, R.A.M.C.—Queen's Medal (Paardeberg, Driefontein, Cape Colony, Transvaal).   |                        |
| Captain J. Cook, 2nd Renfrew Volunteer Battalion A. & S. H.—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony, Orange Free State).   | 1st Volunteer Company. |
| Lieutenant J. Hunter, 4th Stirlingshire Volunteer Battalion A. & S. H.—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony, Orange Free State), died, enteric, at Heilbron.  |                        |
| Lieutenant A. M'Arthur, 5th Volunteer Battalion A. & S. H.—Queen's Medal (Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Cape Colony, Orange Free State).              |                        |
| Lieutenant A. E. Stewart, 1st Renfrew Volunteer Battalion A. & S. H.—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal).                     |                        |
| 2nd Lieutenant W. Reid, Somerset Light Infantry—Queen's Medal (Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, Cape Colony).                               |                        |
| Captain J. Paton, 3rd Renfrew Volunteer Battalion A. & S. H.—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal).                             | 2nd Volunteer Company. |
| Lieutenant J. L. Jack, 2nd Renfrew Volunteer Battalion A. & S. H.—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal).                        |                        |
| Lieutenant C. W. L. Ross, 7th Clackmannan Volunteer Battalion A. & S. H.—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal).                 |                        |
| Major G. H. Black, 5th Volunteer Battalion A. & S. H.—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa, 1902).                | 3rd Volunteer Company. |
| Lieutenant H. R. Rae, 7th Clackmannan Volunteer Battalion A. & S. H.—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa, 1902). |                        |
| Lieutenant J. M. Lamont, 1st Renfrew Volunteer Battalion A. & S. H.—Queen's Medal (Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa, 1902).  |                        |

**BOER OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF MAGERSFONTEIN, TRANSLATED BY  
LIEUT.-COLONEL A. E. J. CAVENDISH, C.M.G., A. & S. H.**

December 12th.—A fierce fight took place yesterday from 3.45 A.M. to 3 P.M. Up to 6 A.M. scarcely any cannon was fired, but then a fierce fire began. All our positions were maintained and the enemy everywhere heavily repulsed. We cannot get yet any exact return of our dead and wounded, but I know of 18 dead and 43 wounded. The Scandinavians have suffered worst, about 40 of them being killed and wounded. We took during the day 60 prisoners of war. According to my information about 2000 English took part in the fight. The Captain of the Scouts stated that yesterday about 4.30 P.M. he met a Scandinavian named Thomson, whose information appears to be trustworthy, and he says he is one of the few Scandinavians who escaped from their dangerous position after being captured. Contrary to the instructions of General Cronje the Scandinavians had taken up a position fifty paces from the enemy. Their captain and two lieutenants were killed, but the rest of the corps fought hard, doing great damage to the enemy with their weapons. Finally they were overcome and forced to retire. It is known that 10 of them are dead and 30 missing. Their position was about 1500 yards from the Burgher line. He reports that about 30 Gordon Highlanders were captured, and that the British fought half-heartedly, and twice a Burgher captured 3 armed soldiers without them making any resistance. Once a Highlander came among the Burghers and gave himself up. Reports from Magersfontein say that we made a great capture of the enemy's rifles. The Kroonstadt Burghers captured 200 good Lee-Metford rifles and two big boxes of ammunition. Hundreds of bandoliers, mostly half full of ammunition, and hundreds of bayonets, were found on the ground on the battlefield. The enemy's dead lie as high as walls. Lieutenant Lynch says the Kroonstadt Burghers took 60 prisoners, but General Cronje ordered them to be disarmed and released. We are sorry to refer to the enemy's loss, but we must say it was a hopeless attempt. So terrible was their loss that the English ambulances are not yet able to begin burying the dead. Now that our Burghers have collected our own dead and wounded they are helping the English ambulances, but the task is great and not yet ended. Thirty-one Burghers were buried on Bissett's Farm, Mr Bissett having given his house for the disposal of the killed. At his house are only 4 of our wounded. The loss of horses on our side was very great. The miners and sappers appear to have been heavy losers by our fire, so many of their implements having been found. Our Burghers are still cheerful after the frightful slaughter they inflicted on the English, and they are firmly determined to hold their positions and not let the enemy through so long as one of them is left alive. I can only call the battlefield a sad, horrible, and silent slaughter-place.

One English officer says many of their men were quite new and the officers unknown to the men, so heavy had been their earlier losses.

**EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN W. G. NEILSON'S ACCOUNT  
OF MAGERSFONTEIN.**

Then commenced the most awful fusillade man has ever seen or heard. It was yet semi-dark, and the hillside was lit up by the rifle-flashes—one bright line, and the noise was appalling. The bullets seemed to go high and whistled overhead. The order came back to my company like a roar "retire," and we went back some 100 or 150 yards to where a fold in the ground gave cover—little enough it was. As it can be imagined, there was a certain amount of confusion when the fire opened, but I must say when I ordered the men to halt and line this fold in the ground they obeyed without exceptions—regiments were now mixed up, I had men of all battalions under me. . . . Major Gordon came along to my end of the line and said he was going to advance, and that I was to take command of the right of the line. I did so, and we had not gone far before we were subjected to a very heavy fire from our right flank, where mimosa and scrub were growing. I made my part of the line change direction and we made for this fire: very soon I could discern men retiring and lying behind bushes. Against these bushes fire was directed, and we gradually closed and finally charged, and what was left of these Scandinavians (for it turned out to be the

advanced post of Scandinavians, some 60 or 70), held up (each) a little white flag. It was impossible to stop the bayonet being used in all cases, as these fellows had fired on us up to the last moment; but the men were very good, and gave quarter in almost every case. We found we had made sore havoc of this post. Behind one bush I counted six dead. The wounded were scattered about, the uninjured we collected, some 25 or 30, and I sent them back under an escort commanded by Private Wood (91st). . . . I found the officer in command of this post mortally wounded through the body. He could speak English, and told me we had either killed, wounded, or captured his whole post. I took his revolver from him and his pocket-book, and the roll of his commando in it. A rather curious incident occurred in connection with this capture—3 men of the battalion on the first retreat had retreated straight back into this post and had been captured. . . . Well, when we attacked and took this post we got these three men safely back. . . . Lieutenants Sceales, Lang, and King helped greatly in this capture.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT G. M'L. SCEALES TO  
ILLUSTRATE WORK OF BENSON'S COLUMN, DATED LISSABON  
(ABOUT TWELVE MILES EAST OF LYDENBURG), 16TH JUNE 1901.

We left Machadodorp on the 9th: as a matter of fact Muir and I left the day before with the ox convoy, but we all joined up on the evening of the 9th about three miles north of Helvetia, and next we marched to Badfontein. There Major Gordon, Kirk, Campbell, and myself left the column and went straight up into the hills. We had nothing but mule transport, and had to go with practically no kit. Personally, a greatcoat, waterproof-sheet and two blankets, socks, handkerchiefs, and a piece of soap, summed up my kit, and also the others. We took the Boers completely by surprise and got up with only a slight opposition. When we got right to the very top we found far away below us, about 1000 feet, an enormous chasm, running for about six miles right down the Crocodile Valley, with several laagers all along it and lots of Boers and cattle. These Boers came up and fired at us all day till dark. Benson appeared at the north end next day and began to work round, but we did not do any good, as the place is enormous, beyond imagination, even in this land of mountains, and the sides of the kloof being well wooded you could look for 500 Boers there and not find them, if they did not want to be found. I got down almost half-way and burnt two tents, and one of my sergeants found a Queen's Chocolate Box and two bandoliers there; also Major Twyford's diary, who was shot on his way to join the Royal Scots at Lydenburg some time ago. We had two more days' fighting, and finally drove the Boers out with shrapnel. Yesterday I worked right down into the kloof and never saw a Burgher. My personal bag was 5 sheep, 4 oxen, 3 donkeys, 40 rounds of Martini (ammunition), and a concertina, which I found at the bottom. I thought we should never get there, and then we marched along here to Headquarters, about five miles.

91ST MOUNTED INFANTRY DETACHMENTS DURING  
THE BOER WAR.

1899.

When war broke out a section of the 91st under Lieutenant G. E. Courtenay was being trained as M.I. at Aldershot. It formed part of the Dublin Company (No. 2 Battalion), under Captain De Lisle (Durham L.I.), which included sections from the 1st Royal Scots, 2nd Scottish Rifles, and 2nd Dorset Regiment.

The 2nd Battalion M.I. embarked at the end of October on H.M.T. *Cephalonia*, and reached Capetown on November 18th, from where it was despatched by train to De Aar.

The Dublin Company was then sent to Hanover Road and employed there on reconnaissance duty; while there a portion of the 91st section effected the arrest of Duplessis, a Cape Colony rebel, who was later convicted of conspiracy.

1800.

On January 1st, 1900, 20 men of the 91st section under Captain De Lisle with Lieutenant Courtenay proceeded to Colesberg, where they joined General French on the 2nd and took an active share in the successful fighting round that town, and later at the skirmish at Hobkirk's Farm on the 25th.

Thereafter on February 3rd the 91st section proceeded to Orange River Bridge and joined the Mounted Infantry Brigade, forming there under Colonel Hannay (lately commanding the 91st). On February 9th the M.I. Brigade started to join General French at Ramdam, but was unable to do so, for on the 11th Captain De Lisle with the 2nd Battalion M.I. was repulsed near Wolvekraal; accordingly when Colonel Hannay's Brigade reached Ramdam, they found that General French had started without them. On February 14th Colonel Hannay with the 2nd and 6th Battalions M.I. reached Wegdraai and joined Lord Kitchener's force, and on the next day started to overtake General French in his advance on Kimberley. The junction was not effected owing to the rapidity of French's advance.

Early on the 16th Colonel Hannay's M.I. came into contact with the rearguard of Cronje's force. As soon as it was discovered that Cronje's entire convoy was just ahead, every effort was made to capture it. Lord Kitchener ordered Colonel Hannay with all his M.I. (less a small detachment under De Lisle which was operating on the left) to attack the rearguard which was holding the kopjes on the right front. Owing to the failure of this attack Cronje was able to draw off towards Paardeberg. The 91st section was part of the small force detailed to keep in touch with the Boer rearguard during the night of the 16th.

Early on the morning of the 17th Colonel Hannay reinforced them with the whole of the M.I., and held on to the enemy's rear all day long.

On the 18th the Dublin Company was attached to the Highland Brigade during its advance, and while thus employed Lieutenant Courtenay was mortally wounded. Later in the day the 91st section took part in the charge with the Cornwall L.I. and the Canadians. In the afternoon Colonel Hannay, in response to written orders afterwards found in his pocket, charged the laager at the head of a few mounted men rapidly gathered together for the purpose, and fell, literally riddled with bullets.

Early on the following day the Dublin Company among others was despatched to try to intercept a force of Boers which was being driven in by Lord Roberts from the direction of Jacobsdaal, but the Boers escaped by a clever ruse.

On February 29th the M.I. moved eastwards, being engaged with French's force at Poplar Grove on March 7th, and again at Driefontein on the 10th, on which day the 91st section had very heavy fighting.

After the capitulation of Bloemfontein the 2nd Battalion M.I. (which since March 6th had been allotted to Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Martyr's 3rd Brigade M.I.) was engaged on the 31st, being sent to assist Broadwood's cavalry at Sannah's Post. Their next important piece of work was with Sir Ian Hamilton's column round Thaba 'Nchu, when they had hard fighting on April 25th at the Waterworks and Israel's Poort, and again on the 27th east of Thaba 'Nchu. The 91st section had been joined to a section of the Hants M.I. under the command of an officer of that regiment, who was killed in action on the 27th.

During the general advance on Pretoria the 91st section M.I. was engaged at Thaba Mountain on April 30th, and at Houtnek on May 1st, and again at Reelesfontein on the 4th. They arrived at Heilbron on the 22nd and crossed the Vaal River at Boschbank on the 24th. So far they had experienced little opposition; their next engagement was at Doorn Kop on the 29th. Two days after reaching Pretoria, on June 7th, the M.I. moved out to Irene, and after being escorted to the guns on the 10th were present at the battle of Diamond Hill on the 11th.

After some desultory fighting on the 12th the M.I., with Sir Ian Hamilton's column, reached Heidelberg, where owing to being temporarily disabled by an accident Sir Ian Hamilton was replaced by Sir Archibald Hunter. Under his command the 91st section helped in the rounding up and subsequent capture of Prinsloo's commando at Brandwater. Thereafter it was employed with Kitchener's column in the chase after De Wet. The column gained touch with De Wet at Vreedeport on August 5th, and followed him across the Vaal till he slipped away at Olifants Nek. The chase lasted from August 5th to the 16th, and during this time no rations were issued, and both men and horses had to subsist on what could be picked up by the way.



About the 16th August the M.I. proceeded to the relief of Colonel Hore at Brackfontein. Thereafter they returned to Pretoria, and the few men left of the 91st section received their first supply of clothing since leaving England.

Early in September the 2nd M.I. joined General Clements in the Western Transvaal, and were in constant touch with Delarey, moving up and down the Magaliesberg with headquarters at Krugersdorp. While thus employed, on December 13th they took part in the disastrous fight at Nooitgedacht, where out of the remaining 12 of the 91st section only 6 came out alive. Lieutenant Reid<sup>1</sup> (Somerset L.I. Militia) commanding the section and Sergeant Meredith (91st) were among the killed.

General Clements fell back on Reitfontein, and there 2nd Lieutenant K. M. Laird, with a fresh draft from the regiment, joined the M.I. On the 19th the now reinforced section was in action at Yeomanry Hill and continued in the Magaliesberg till January.

Towards the end of January General Cunningham relieved General Clements, and the column moved through Olifants Nek, and on the 23rd came up with Delarey at Middlefontein. But the Boers turned the tables on the column, which was surrounded, and only relieved after considerable loss.

#### 1801.

Having arrived at Krugersdorp on January 30th, Cunningham was sent to help a force in difficulties at Modderfontein, and on February 2nd the 91st section took part in an unsuccessful fight and had to retire to Roodepoort.

Thereafter Cunningham's column was engaged with other columns round Gaterand, trying to corner Smuts' Commando. On March 1st the 2nd M.I. were directed against Delarey, and on March 24th the 91st section took part in the successful capture of a convoy at Vildefontein.

At the beginning of April the 2nd M.I. came under command of Colonel Sir H. Rawlinson, and in conjunction with his troops on April 13th helped to capture some of the enemy's guns at Witpoort, near Klerksdorp. From then to the middle of May the 2nd M.I. were engaged in an unsuccessful chase after Delarey and Kemp.

From the end of May to the end of July Rawlinson's troops were round Vlakfontein, from where they took part in a "drive" in the Free State, remaining there till the end of September.

From the beginning of October the 2nd M.I. were employed in the Transvaal in conjunction with General Bruce Hamilton's forces. On December 4th the 91st section took part in the highly successful night raid at Oshoek.

#### 1802.

At the beginning of January the 2nd M.I. returned to the Free State. From February 5th to 8th they took part in the first "drive" from the Bethlehem-Harrismith Railway to Wolverhoek, and from the 13th to 27th in a "drive" from the Main Line eastwards, skirting the Natal Railway and finishing near Van Reenan's Pass. They took part in the third "drive" in the same district from March 4th to 11th.

Immediately after this they were trained to Klerksdorp and took part in the operation in the Western Transvaal, being present on April 11th at the latter stages of the action at Rooiwal and the subsequent pursuit.

After a comparatively uneventful "drive" against the Vryburg-Mafeking Railway from the east, from May 7th to 11th, they returned to Klerksdorp, near which they were still stationed when peace was declared.

Three months later the 2nd M.I. were reorganised at Bloemfontein; 2nd Lieutenant Laird's section then became the nucleus of an entire company furnished by the 91st for the M.I. of the permanent garrison of South Africa.

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<sup>1</sup> Lieutenant Reid was sent to the 91st M.I. who died of his wounds on the evening of Paar-deburg to fill the place of Lieutenant G. E. Courtenay.

## CHAPTER IX.

### AFTER THE WAR.

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#### **Johannesburg, 1902-1903.**

THE months immediately following the peace were spent in turning the fine fighting machine, which the 91st had been since the war began, into the usual school for recruits, which the home battalion is during peace. On June 2nd, the day after peace was declared, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Wolrige-Gordon left with ten non-commissioned officers and men to represent the regiment at the King's Coronation. The battalion remained outside Klerksdorp till the 19th, when it entrained for Elandsfontein, seven miles west of Johannesburg. Elandsfontein is the railway junction at Germiston where the Natal, the Free State and Cape Colony, the Klerksdorp, and the Pretoria railways all meet. It was a most unpleasant camping-ground, as on each side ran a railway with trains passing nearly every minute day and night,<sup>1</sup> and to add to the noise the roar of the stamps of the gold-mills was unceasing. On July 2nd, 100 time-expired men left for home under Major Irvine, and in August more followed. On August 9th the battalion proceeded by train for two days to Johannesburg to attend the Coronation Parade.<sup>2</sup> There were present in the Square on that day the Yorkshires, the Hampshires, the 79th, and the 91st in line of quarter-column, with mounted troops and guns in rear. The troops sang Kipling's Recessional Hymn, and then marched past Lord Milner. As the 91st marched through the streets of Johannesburg with the band and pipes playing "The Barren Rocks of Aden," it received a tremendous ovation.

#### **Johannesburg, September 1902-1903.**

On September 1st the battalion left Elandsfontein and marched to its new quarters just below the Fort at Johannesburg, played, the first five

<sup>1</sup> Patten's Diary.

<sup>2</sup> Scales' Diary.

miles, out of camp by the band and pipers of the 79th. The men were encamped in a walled enclosure called the Police Barracks, and the officers had some houses just outside the enclosure. On December 11th a detachment of the 91st under Lieutenant Sceales, including Quartermaster-Sergeant Potter, Colour-Sergeant J. Inglis, Pipe-Major Mackay, and sixteen others who had been at the battle of Magersfontein and all through the war, were present at the unveiling by Lord Milner of the Memorial to the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein.<sup>1</sup> The Memorial consists of a Celtic cross of Aberdeen granite, and is situated on the highest point of Magersfontein Kopje. On December 18th a draft of 180 men was sent to join the 93rd at Fort William, India. The battalion was also weakened by a large number of men who were employed with the Mounted Infantry. On March 5th, 1903, the 91st had to mourn the death, by enteric fever, of 2nd Lieutenant R. O. F. Hannay, the only son of its old commanding officer, who lost his life when charging the Boer laager at Paardeberg. The death of 2nd Lieutenant Hannay was all the more pathetic, as he had joined barely a fortnight. During its stay at Johannesburg the 91st received great kindness from the Presbyterian Church and the Caledonian Society. The band and pipers played one afternoon a-week in the Public Gardens. The Town Council and the inhabitants showed their appreciation of its services,<sup>2</sup> for before the battalion left for home they arranged a public concert, the proceeds of which, a very handsome sum, were handed over to the Commanding Officer for distribution to the pipers, drummers, and bandsmen.

On May 4th, amid great crowds, the 91st left Johannesburg *en route* for Capetown, where on the 6th it embarked on H.M.S. *Syria*, and arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

### Longmoor and Bordon, 1903-1905.

From Southampton the battalion was sent by train to Liss, and from there marched to its new quarters in the recently established camp at Longmoor. After its hard service in South Africa, both officers and men could have desired some more lively and comfortable place than Longmoor camp, miles away from anywhere, with its poor accommodation of temporary huts. Still this was for the moment forgotten in the pleasant holiday of two months granted on June 5th to all ranks. Early in August the battalion reassembled at Longmoor, and in September took part in the combined manœuvres on the Wiltshire Downs. It formed part of the detached force under Major-General Sir Bruce Hamilton, which started from Burford. Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, C.B., commanded the Infantry Brigade of this force, and had as

<sup>1</sup> The Kimberley Town Band was present at the ceremony; it contained three old pipers of the 91st. —Sceales' Diary.

<sup>2</sup> Digest.

Brigade Major, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. G. Neilson, D.S.O., and as Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieutenant M. D. K. MacEwen. On October 9th H.R.H. the Princess Louise travelled down to Longmoor and presented the Queen's and King's Medals to the battalion. In December Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, C.B., was placed on half-pay, and was succeeded by Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Urmston, C.B. Colonel Wilson had succeeded Colonel Goff in command when that officer was killed at Magersfontein. Unfortunately, owing to ill-health, he was absent from the regiment from March 1900 till September 1901, and was thus deprived of many opportunities of showing that skill as a commander in the field which he undoubtedly possessed. Still, the years of peace bore testimony to the administrative ability which, when still a very young officer, had gained him the post of Adjutant.

On March 22nd, 1904, the 91st proceeded by train to London, and took part in the funeral of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, lining the route of the funeral cortège between Westminster Abbey and the Mall by way of Parliament Street and the Horse Guards. In June came the sad news of the death of Sir John Ewart, K.C.B., the Colonel of the Regiment, who had served with such distinction in the 93rd in the Crimean War and in the Indian Mutiny.

After taking part in August in the army manœuvres in the Thames Valley, in September the battalion was assigned to Brigadier-General Alderson's Brigade of the Aldershot Army Corps, and formed part of the force embarked at Spithead for the descent on the coast of Essex. This invading force left Spithead on September 7th in transports escorted by a Cruiser Squadron. The 91st and the Irish Guards were on board the s.s. *Antilian*. The force disembarked on Clacton Beach on the following day, and made its way beyond Colchester. It was then forced back by the defending troops and re-embarked on the 13th, returning to Southampton, from where the battalion returned to its old quarters at Longmoor.

The 91st earned high praise during the year when inspected by Brigadier-General Pitcairn-Campbell, A.D.C., commanding the 5th Brigade, and by General Sir John French, K.C.B., commanding the Aldershot Army Corps; while General Alderson's opinion of the work was complimentary in the extreme.<sup>1</sup>

In February 1905 the 91st Canadian Highlanders<sup>2</sup> applied to be affiliated

<sup>1</sup> Extract from a letter from General E. A. H. Alderson to Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Urmston, September 1904:—

"I was very sorry not to have seen you and your battalion at the end of the manœuvres, to have said good-bye, and to have thanked you and them most sincerely for all the good work you did for the brigade. Will you please tell all ranks how proud I was to have the battalion attached to my brigade, and how much I appreciated the cheerful and ready way in which they carried out

what I asked them. I was particularly struck with their cheerfulness and elasticity, and with the initiative shown by the non-commissioned officers and men. As I think I told you verbally, I never saw a battalion handier in making way on a road. I hold them up as an example to my own people in this."

<sup>2</sup> The officers of the 91st Canadian Highlanders presented to the officers of the 91st a magnificent moose's head, which is hung in the mess.

to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The application was warmly accepted by the regiment, and received the official sanction of the War Office. The correspondence<sup>1</sup> on this question was about the last act of Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Traill-Burroughs, K.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment, who died in April after having held the post a bare year: like his predecessor, his service with the 93rd dated back to the Mutiny. On May 2nd General John Sprot, late of the 91st, was gazetted as his successor. On June 7th the regiment was at Aldershot for the Review in honour of His Majesty the King of Spain. On November 9th, after taking part in the Aldershot Army Corps manœuvres in the Thames Valley in September, it left Bordon, where it had been stationed since June, and proceeded to Chatham.

### **Chatham, 1905-1909.**

The first duty the battalion was called upon to perform in its new station was to go up to London on November 15th to line the streets from High Holborn to the Embankment in honour of the King of Greece. During the year Sir John French, General Pitcairn-Campbell, and Sir E. J. Hutton, all expressed their satisfaction with the battalion at their annual inspections.

The year 1906 was uneventful. On July 25th the battalion proceeded by route march to Brighton to take part in the Eastern Command manœuvres in Sussex as part of the 9th Brigade. It remained in standing camps at Brighton and Newhaven till September 1st, when it marched back by Tunbridge Wells to Chatham.

On January 12th, 1907, an interesting ceremony took place on the Esplanade of the Castle at Stirling, when the Duchess of Montrose unveiled the Memorial erected by officers and men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to their comrades who lost their lives during the Boer War. The Memorial is in every way a worthy one. It comprises a more than life-sized figure of a Highlander, standing on a plinth, on which are engraved the names of the dead: 7 officers, 3 colour-sergeants, 7 sergeants, 1 lance-sergeant, 6 corporals, 10 lance-corporals, and 115 privates. There were present, in addition to the officers and men of the depot, Colonel Urmston, C.B., and many past and present officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, while a guard of honour, 100 strong, with the pipes and band, under Brevet Major Patten, with Lieutenants W. G. Neilson, D.S.O., and G. A. M'L. Sceales (with the regimental colour), had come all the way from Chatham to attend the ceremony.

On March 19th the battalion had again to mourn the loss of a colonel of the regiment, for on that day General John Sprot died at his residence,

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 335.

Riddell, in Roxburghshire. He had served in the Indian Mutiny, and after joining the 91st Highlanders early in 1869 as second in command, had commanded the regiment from the end of that year till 1876. He was succeeded as Colonel by Major-General John Edward Boyes, C.B., who had seen most of his service in the Gordons. In July the battalion went under canvas outside Chatham and aided the engineers in the interesting siege manœuvres which took place during the summer. These manœuvres were intended to illustrate the last phases of an attack on permanent fortifications, as well as to carry out practical tests with modern explosives. Officers and men were thoroughly interested in the scheme, and threw themselves heart and soul into the work. So much so that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught,<sup>1</sup> Inspector-General of His Majesty's Forces, wrote in his confidential report on these manœuvres to the Army Council, "Perhaps what impressed me most was the capital work of the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The keenness of both officers and men was refreshing, and they showed considerable skill in field-engineering, illustrating well what can be expected from a good infantry regiment."

On August 2nd the 91st beat the 42nd in the final of the Army Golf Challenge Cup at Hoylake.<sup>2</sup>

On December 12th Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. B. Urmston, C.B., was placed on half-pay.<sup>3</sup> His loss was greatly felt by all ranks. A

<sup>1</sup> CHATHAM SIEGE MANŒUVRES, 1907.

Extracts from the remarks of the G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command :—

The siege manœuvres at Chatham proved interesting, and were well organised and arranged. A full report has been issued. What struck the G.O.C.-in-C. was the intelligent manner in which the officers and men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders worked, which showed how much can be done by intelligent and well-commanded infantry when working in co-operation with the Royal Engineers.

Extract from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught's Confidential Report to the Army Council, 1907 :—

These manœuvres have added to our knowledge of fortress warfare, but they have also shown our ignorance on many points connected therewith. Perhaps what impressed me most was the capital work of the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The keenness of both officers and men was refreshing, and they showed considerable skill in field-engineering, illustrating well what can be expected from a good infantry regiment. Even heavy work they undertook satisfactorily.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. Appendix, p. 336.

<sup>3</sup> December 1907. Farewell speech by Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. B. Urmston, C.B. :—

"Small as the number on parade unavoidably is

to-day, it is the largest and last convenient occasion I can have for addressing you before I finally leave the regiment, time expired, on Wednesday. I do not like to leave you, and I think you would not like me to do so, without speaking a few words of farewell to you, as the representatives of all the old comrades and friends of the rank and file with whom I have served so long and loved so well.

"For some years back I have had the proud privilege and good fortune to be your Commanding Officer both in peace and war. Your welfare has been my greatest anxiety and your well-doing my greatest pride. Soldiers of this regiment have in all times served their king and country with loyalty, devotion, and honour, and during my period of command you have on all occasions merited and received the praise and approbation of all those in authority qualified to speak. This has given me intense gratification, and made my command a continuous pleasure.

"I acknowledge with deep gratitude the ready, loyal, cheerful, and intelligent support you have given me at all times, and confidently trust that you will continue to uphold the splendid reputation of your famous regiment, and that you will continue to give that same cheerful and ready obedience to my successor in command that you have given to me.

"I wish you all farewell, and God's blessing, wherever you may be."

Staff College graduate, he had commanded the battalion during the greater part of the South African War with such distinction that during the later months of the struggle he was entrusted with the command of a mobile column, and during the years of peace under his care the battalion retained its high reputation for efficiency. As a commander in the field Colonel Urmston had won the complete confidence of his men. He was never flurried, and always seemed to know exactly what he wanted to do, and to make others understand how to do it. No one could have made better use of the admirable material so carefully prepared by Colonel Hannay. He was succeeded in command by Lieut.-Colonel R. L'E. M'Kerrell.

On March 8th, 1908, Major T. Irvine died suddenly of heart failure in his quarters at Chatham; he had joined the battalion from the 93rd as captain in 1890, and served continuously with it since that date. In him officers and men lost a tried comrade and a true friend. On July 22nd, just before the 91st left to take part in the manœuvres, H.R.H. the Princess Louise came and inspected the regiment, and the Duke of Argyll on her behalf complimented the men on their smart turn out and soldier-like bearing. Three days later the battalion proceeded by train to Camberley for brigade training with the 12th Brigade. It did not accompany the brigade on its march to the New Forest, as owing to some cases of scarlet fever it was left in camp at Aldershot. However, on August 17th it rejoined the brigade by train at Rockford Common near Ringwood. Owing to the bad weather a great part of the manœuvres were cancelled, and on September 7th the various battalions were sent by train to their stations. The troops of the Eastern Command were thanked by Sir A. Paget "for the cheerful manner in which all ranks underwent the extreme discomfort occasioned by the continuous inclement weather."

On September 14th a detachment of 11 officers and 317 non-commissioned officers and men, including the pipers, drummers, and band, were sent to London to furnish the King's and the Buckingham Palace guards during the absence of the Foot Guards at manœuvres. This is believed to be the first occasion on which a Highland regiment has mounted the King's guard at St James's Palace.<sup>1</sup> Many complimentary letters were received congratulating the battalion on the handling of their arms, their turn out, and marching, which excited universal comment, as also the smartness of the sentries on their posts. On dismounting the guard marched off in slow time to the pipes, before breaking into the quick step, the tune on each occasion being "M'Kay's Farewell to the 71st." The guards mounted without greatcoats or pouches, ammunition being carried in the pocket of the doublet.

Captain G. Thorpe with Lieutenant N. Thomson and 2nd Lieutenant A. R. Boyle (carrying the King's Colour) commanded the King's guard on

<sup>1</sup> Digest.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS, TOGETHER WITH H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE  
AND THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

CHATHAM, JUNE 1909.

*Back Row (left to right).—*and Lieutenant K. I. Macpherson, and Lieutenant J. H. Young. Lieutenant A. R. Boyle. Lieutenant A. W. R. Sprot.  
*Middle Row (left to right).—*and Lieutenant J. L. G. Irvine. Lieutenant N. Thomson. Lieutenant C. C. Walker. Lieutenant W. A. Henderson. Lieutenant A. R. G. Wilson.  
Captain L. L. Wheatley, D.S.O. Lieutenant K. M. Laird. Lieutenant W. V. Lumsden. Lieutenant N. D. K. MacEwen.  
*Front Row (left to right).—*Captain and Adjutant G. A. M'L. Seales. Captain G. W. Muir. Captain H. B. Kirk. Major H. L. Henderson. H. R. H. The Princess Louise.  
Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. E. M'Kerrell. The Duke of Argyll. Major R. C. Gore. Major A. Patten. Captain W. G. Neilson, D.S.O.





the 14th, and Captain W. G. Neilson, D.S.O., with Lieutenant C. C. Walker and 2nd Lieutenant J. H. Young on the 17th. The guard at Buckingham Palace was under Lieutenants J. A. L. Campbell and K. M. Laird.

The detachment returned to Chatham on the 19th, and the following Regimental Order was published: "The Commanding Officer desires to place on record his high appreciation of the conduct of the detachment recently on duty in London. It is also with extreme gratification that he learns of their smart turn out on all occasions. He considers that the above reflects very highly on all concerned, and is proud that the good name of the regiment is ever foremost in the thoughts of all."<sup>1</sup>

It was known that the turn of the battalion for foreign service was now approaching, and on June 29th, 1909, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, accompanied by the Duke of Argyll, came down to Chatham to pay a farewell visit to the regiment so closely connected with their married life. After inspecting the battalion, the Princess requested the Duke of Argyll to address the regiment. After praising the turn out, the Duke proceeded to say how much the Princess felt that this was probably the last occasion for many years on which she would see them, but that she would always follow their movements, and would be keenly interested to hear of their welfare at all times. A few days later orders were received that the battalion was to embark for Malta or Crete about September 15th.

### Malta.

On September 15th the 91st left Chatham by train for Southampton, where there embarked on the *Soudan* 20 officers, 43 sergeants, and 467 rank and file, leaving behind at Chatham a detachment of young soldiers, comprising 5 sergeants and 131 rank and file (under Lieutenant Lumsden), to join the 2nd Battalion on its return home.

After touching at Gibraltar the *Soudan* arrived at Malta late on the afternoon of the 22nd, having experienced a particularly smooth passage. On the following day the battalion disembarked and proceeded to its new quarters, Verdala Barracks, where it was inspected a few days later by General Egerton, C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade. On October 16th the 91st mounted the main guard at Valetta, and the following message was sent by the Headquarter Staff to the Commanding Officer: "His Excellency (Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie Rundle) desires me to inform you that the turn out and smartness of the guard at the Palace, furnished to-day by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was quite a pleasure to see."

The 91st expects to remain at Malta until the trooping season of 1911-12.

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

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### AFTER THE WAR. ANNALS.

#### 1902.

- June 2. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Wolrige-Gordon and ten non-commissioned officers and men left for England to represent the battalion at the Coronation.
- June 13. 3rd Volunteer Company left for home.
- June 19. Headquarters entrained for Elandsfontein, arriving there on the 20th.
- July 2. 100 reservists with Major Irvine, Brevet-Major Patten, and Captain A. H. Maclean, started for home.
- Aug. 9. Reservists were sent home. Battalion attended Coronation service at Johannesburg.
- Sept. 1. To Johannesburg. Battalion encamped in enclosure by Fort.
- Oct. 22. Draft under Lieutenant Muir left to join 2nd Battalion in India.
- Nov. 20. Guard of honour to General Corjao, Governor of Lorenzo Marques.
- Dec. 11. Detachment of 20 non-commissioned officers and men under Lieutenant Scales present at the unveiling of the Memorial at Magersfontein.
- Dec. 18. Draft of 180 men under Lieutenant Scales sent to join 2nd Battalion in India.

#### 1903.

- Jan. 1. At Headquarters—12 officers, 60 non-commissioned officers, and 389 men ; on command and sick—16 officers, 20 non-commissioned officers, and 186 men ; total, 683.
- Jan. 3. Inspection by Brevet Colonel S. C. H. Monro, Commanding Potchefstroom District.
- Jan. 29. Inspection by Lieut.-General Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B., Commanding Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.
- Mar. 5. 2nd Lieutenant R. O. F. Hannay died at the General Hospital, Pretoria.
- April 18. Lieut.-General Sir N. G. Lyttelton inspected battalion and bade farewell to it.
- May 4. Battalion entrained for Capetown, arriving there on the 6th and embarking on H.M.T. *Syria*.
- May 10. Sailed for Southampton.
- May 30. Arrived Southampton. Entrained for Liss, thence by road to Longmoor.
- June 5. Officers and men granted two months' leave.
- June 8. All reservists transferred to reserves.
- Aug. 4. Battalion reassembled.
- Aug. 26. Inspection by Major-General Sir Bruce Hamilton, K.C.B., Commanding 5th Division, 1st Army Corps.
- Sept. 8 to 20. Formed part of Infantry Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, of the detached force under General Sir Bruce Hamilton.
- Oct. 9. H.R.H. the Princess Louise presented King's and Queen's Medals to battalion at Longmoor.
- Dec. 12. Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, C.B., placed on half pay with brevet rank of Colonel. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Urmston promoted to Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.

## 1904.

- Jan. 1. Strength—2 warrant-officers, 48 sergeants, 12 drummers, 40 corporals, 709 privates; total, 811.
- Feb. 4. Draft of 1 sergeant and 17 men proceeded to India to join 2nd Battalion.
- Mar. 22. Battalion lined streets between Westminster Abbey and the Mall at the funeral of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
- April 18. Inspection by Sir John French, K.C.B., Commanding the Aldershot Army Corps: "Greatly pleased with the smart and soldierly appearance of all ranks."
- May 13. Annual inspection by Brigadier-General Pitcairn Campbell, A.D.C., Commanding 5th Brigade: "Thoroughly satisfied both with the appearance and training of the battalion."
- June 2 to 11. At Aldershot for brigade training and field firing.
- June 9. Review on Laffans Plain for H.R.H. the Archduke Frederick of Austria.
- June 19. Death of Sir John Ewart, K.C.B., Colonel of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
- Aug. 8 to 16. Aldershot Army Corps manœuvres near Maidenhead.
- Sept. 2. Battalion joined General Alderson's Brigade at Avington Park, Winchester.
- Sept. 7 to 16. Naval expedition to Essex: raid on Colchester. Complimentary order by General Alderson.
- Dec. 17. Draft of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 117 privates embarked at Southampton to join 2nd Battalion in India.

## 1905.

- Jan. 1. Strength—2 warrant-officers, 44 sergeants, 14 drummers, 37 corporals, 568 privates; total, 665.
- Feb. Application of 91st Canadian Highlanders to be affiliated to the regiment received sanction of War Office.
- Feb. 18. Draft of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 58 privates embarked at Southampton to join 2nd Battalion.
- April 9. General Sir Frederick Traill-Burroughs, K.C.B., Colonel of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders died.
- May 2. Lieut.-General John Sprot appointed Colonel of the Regiment.
- April 28. Inspection by Lieut.-General Sir John French, K.C.B., Commanding the Aldershot Army Corps: "Thoroughly satisfied with the turn out, smartness, and steadiness of the battalion."
- June 7. Royal Review at Aldershot for H.M. the King of Spain.
- June 15. The battalion marched from Longmoor to new quarters at Bordon.
- July 3. Annual inspection by Brigadier-General W. Pitcairn-Campbell, A.D.C.
- July 4. Inspection by Major-General Sir E. J. H. Hutton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commanding 3rd Division: "Highly pleased."
- July 6 to 14. Brigade training and field firing at Aldershot; encamped at Rushmoor.
- July 31. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the Forces, inspected 3rd Division at Frensham.
- Sept. 21 to 29. Army manœuvres in Thames Valley.
- Nov. 9. Battalion left Bordon by train for Chatham. Farewell thanks by Brigadier-General Pitcairn-Campbell, A.D.C.
- Nov. 11. Inspection by Major-General Sir Reginald C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Nov. 15. Battalion in London lining streets, Holborn and the Embankment, for H.M. the King of Greece.

## 1906.

- Jan. 1. Strength—2 warrant-officers, 40 sergeants, 16 drummers, 40 corporals, 521 privates; total, 619.
- April 19. Annual inspection by Major-General Sir Reginald C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- July 25. Battalion marched for Brighton to join 9th Brigade in Sussex manœuvres.
- Sept. 1. Started to march back to Chatham *via* Tunbridge Wells.

## 1907.

- Jan. 1. Strength—2 warrant-officers, 40 sergeants, 21 drummers, 41 corporals, 695 privates; total, 797.
- Jan. 14. Pipe band and guard of honour 100 strong, under Major Patten and Lieutenants Neilson, D.S.O., and Sceales, attend unveiling of memorial at Stirling.
- Mar. 19. Death of Lieut.-General John Sprot, Colonel of the Regiment.
- Mar. 20. Major-General John Edward Boyes, C.B., appointed Colonel of the Regiment.
- May 24. Annual inspection by Major-General D. H. Scott, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Thames and Medway Coast Defences.
- July 1 to Aug. 11. Battalion under canvas taking part in siege manoeuvres at Chatham.
- Aug. 2. 91st beat the 42nd in the Final of the Army Golf Challenge Cup at Hoylake.
- Nov. 27. Draft of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 102 privates, embarked at Southampton to join 2nd Battalion at Bloemfontein.
- Dec. 12. Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. B. Urmston, C.B., placed on half-pay. Major R. L'E. M'Kerrell promoted Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.

## 1908.

- Jan. 1. Strength—2 warrant-officers, 40 sergeants, 40 corporals, 19 drummers, 525 privates; total, 626.
- Jan. 25. Inspection of classes under instruction and institutes by G.O.C. Eastern Command.
- Feb. 1. Draft of 3 corporals and 92 privates embarked at Southampton to join 2nd Battalion at Bloemfontein.
- Mar. 8. Death of Major T. Irvine at Chatham.
- Mar. 11. Major Irvine buried in the military cemetery at Chatham.
- Mar. 20. Draft under Captain Glasfurd of 8 corporals and 53 privates arrived from the 2nd Battalion.
- July 17. Regimental Highland Games at Chatham.
- July 22. Inspection by H.R.H. the Princess Louise: "Gratification at their smart turn out and soldier-like bearing."
- July 25. Battalion entrained for Camberley; encamped with 12th Brigade at Old Dean Common.
- Aug. 4. March to Rushmoor Camp, Aldershot; in quarantine at Ball Hill for scarlet fever.
- Aug. 17. Rejoin 12th Brigade at Ringwood in New Forest.
- Sept. 3. Battalion entrained for Chatham; manoeuvres stopped owing to bad weather.
- Sept. 14. Detachment under Major R. C. Gore, with Captains G. Thorpe and W. G. Neilson, D.S.O.; Lieutenants J. A. Fraser, K. M. Laird, J. A. L. Campbell, C. C. Walker, N. D. K. MacEwen, and N. Thomson; 2nd Lieutenants A. R. Boyle and J. H. Young; Sergeant-Major J. Heatly, and 316 men, including pipes, drums, and band, proceeded to London to furnish King's and Buckingham Palace guards.
- Sept. 19. Detachment returned to Chatham.

## 1909.

- Jan. 1. Strength—2 warrant-officers, 43 sergeants, 39 corporals, 20 drummers, 647 privates; total, 751.
- Draft under Lieutenant J. A. Fraser of 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 219 privates, embarked at Southampton to join 2nd Battalion at Bloemfontein.
- June 3. Regimental Highland Games at Chatham.
- June 29. H.R.H. Princess Louise, accompanied by the Duke of Argyll, visited the battalion and lunched with the officers.
- July 7. Orders received to embark for Malta or Crete about September 15th.
- Sept. 14. A and F (advance party) proceeded to Southampton.
- Sept. 15. The battalion proceeded to Southampton and embarked on the hired Transport *Soudan*.
- 20 officers, 1 warrant-officer, 43 sergeants, 40 corporals, 20 drummers, 407 privates.
- A detachment under 2nd Lieutenant W. V. Lumsden of 5 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 130 privates were left at Chatham.

- Sept. 23. The battalion disembarked at St Angelo, Grand Harbour, Malta, and proceeded to Verdala Barracks.
- Sept. 28. Inspection by Brigadier-General Egerton, C.B., Commanding the Infantry Brigade.
- Oct. 16. Complimentary order by Lieut.-General Sir Leslie Rundle on 91st furnishing main guard for the first time: "The turn out and smart appearance of the guard was quite a pleasure to see."

## AFFILIATION OF 91ST CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS.

WAR OFFICE, LONDON, S.W.,  
21st February 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has forwarded a letter from the General Officer commanding the Canadian Militia, containing a request that the 91st Regiment, "Canadian Highlanders," be made an allied regiment of the Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), as in the case of the 48th Regiment, "Highlanders," Canadian Militia, which has been approved as an allied regiment of the Gordon Highlanders—see Army List.

I am to request that before any action is taken, you will be good enough to give an expression of your views on the proposal.—I am, &c.,

G. F. ELLISON, A.A.G.  
*For Director of Recruiting and Organisation.*

To Lieut.-General Sir F. W. TRAILL-BURROUGHS, K.C.B.

61 ST GEORGE'S ROAD, LONDON, S.W.,  
22nd February 1905.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., I have the honour to say that whatever may tend to weld down together the great British Empire, spread over the world, should in every way be encouraged.

I feel sure that the officers and soldiers of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who probably all have relations and friends in Canada, will feel very proud of the great compliment paid to them by the 91st Regiment, "Canadian Highlanders," in requesting to be made an allied regiment of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

F. TRAILL-BURROUGHS, Lieut.-General,  
*Colonel of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.*

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO EMBARKED WITH THE 91ST FOR MALTA,  
SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1909.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Colonel R. L'E. M'Kerrell.         | Lieutenant A. W. R. Sprot . . . D Company |
| Major A. F. Mackenzie, M.V.O.             | " J. R. Couper . . . B "                  |
| " H. L. Henderson . . . A Company         | " A. R. G. Wilson . . . F "               |
| " R. C. Gore . . . D "                    | " A. R. Boyle . . . F "                   |
| " A. Patten . . . G "                     | 2nd Lieutenant J. H. Young . . . C "      |
| " H. B. Kirk . . . C "                    | " K. I. Macpherson . . . G "              |
| Captain W. G. Neilson, D.S.O. . . B "     | " J. L. G. Irvine . . . H "               |
| Captain and Adjutant G. A. M'L. Sceales.  | " W. B. Kerr . . . A "                    |
| Captain F. G. G. Cunningham . . H Company | Lieutenant and Quartermaster T. Potter.   |
| Lieutenant K. M. Laird . . . H "          | Sergeant-Major J. Heatly.                 |
| " W. A. Henderson . . . E "               |   |

## ATHLETIC DISTINCTIONS.

## THE ARMY GOLF CHALLENGE CUP.

1906. In the final the 91st were beaten by the 42nd at St Andrews by 15 holes to 5.

1907. The 91st beat the 42nd in the final by 4 holes to 3 at Hoylake.

1908. The 91st were beaten in the final by the 42nd by 2 points to 1 at St Andrews.

1909. The 91st were beaten in the final by the 42nd by 19 holes to 6 (36 holes) at Rye.

In all the years the regiment was represented by the same team: Lieutenant W. A. Henderson, Lieutenant F. G. G. Cuningham, Lieutenant N. Thomson, and Lieutenant and Adjutant G. A. M'L. Sceales.

## REGIMENTAL POINT TO POINT.

1905. Lieutenant G. Thorpe.

1906. „ K. M. Laird.

1907. No race.

1908. Lieutenant G. Thorpe.

1909. „ F. G. G. Cuningham.

## INTER-COMPANY COMPETITIONS.

|       | SHOOTING.  | FOOTBALL SHIELD. | ATHLETIC.  | TUG OF WAR. |
|-------|------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1903. | F Company. | ...              | ...        | ...         |
| 1904. | F „        | C Company.       | ...        | ...         |
| 1905. | A „        | B „              | C Company. | D Company.  |
| 1906. | G „        | C „              | C „        | D „         |
| 1907. | D „        | H „              | C „        | D „         |
| 1908. | D „        | B „              | E „        | D „         |
| 1909. | C „        | B „              | G „        | A „         |

## COMPANY REELS.

1907. B Company.

1908. D Company.

1909. B Company.

## FOOTBALL, 1907-1908.

91st won the Chatham and District U.S. League Shield.

## ARMY ATHLETIC MEETING, 1908.

Colour-Sergeant Ross, first in 100 yards (non-commissioned officers and men).

Sergeant Inglis, first in long jump.

## OBAN GAMES, SEPTEMBER 1908.

Colour-Sergeant Ross, first in 100 and 200 yards, second in 400 yards.

The Battalion Lloyd-Lindsay Team finished second.

*Best dressed Highlander*.—Corporal Macrae, first prize.

*Various open Events*.—Colour-Sergeant Ross—firsts, 6; seconds, 1; thirds, 1; fourths, 1.

Sergeant Neill—firsts, 1; seconds, 1.

Lance-Corporal Cake—firsts, 1; seconds, 3; thirds, 2.

*Open Dancing*.—*Army Sword Dance*.—Pipe-Major Smith (depot), first; Piper Stewart, second.

*Open Reels*.—Piper Stewart, second.

*Army Highland Fling*.—91st Team, first (Pipe-Major Smith, Pipers Stewart, Blythe, and Campbell).

## ARMY ATHLETIC MEETING, 1908.

*Open Sword Dance*.—Piper Blythe, first.

## 91ST REGIMENTAL GAMES, 1908.

*Open Piping, Marches*.—Piper Stewart, first ; Piper Finlayson, second.

*Open Sword Dance*.—Piper Stewart, first ; Piper Finlayson, third.

## 26TH SCOTTISH RIFLES GAMES, 1908.

*March, Strathspey, and Reel*.—Piper Campbell, first.

## 75TH HIGHLANDERS GAMES, 1909.

*Open Piobaireachd*.—Piper Stewart, second.

## 26TH SCOTTISH RIFLES GAMES, 1909.

*Open March, Strathspey, and Reel*.—Piper Campbell, first.

*Open Sword Dance*.—Piper Stewart, first ; Piper Blythe, third.

## 91ST REGIMENTAL GAMES, 1909.

*Open March, Strathspey, and Reel*.—Piper Campbell, second ; Piper Stewart, third.

*Open Sword Dance*.—Piper Stewart, first.

## PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS OF THE 91ST.

Sergeant E. G. Harvey (93rd, but served with 91st in South Africa) to 2nd Lieutenant Wiltshire Regiment, 27/1/1905.

Corporal J. G. Collins to 2nd Lieutenant Worcestershire Regiment, 2/8/1907.

Corporal A. E. Beattie to 2nd Lieutenant Royal West Surrey Regiment, 22/12/1908.

1909.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE'S ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND  
HIGHLANDERS.

1st Battalion the 91st (The Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders), Malta.

2nd Battalion the 93rd (The Sutherland Highlanders), Bloemfontein.

3rd Battalion (Highland Borderers Militia), Stirling.

4th Battalion (Royal Renfrew Militia), Paisley.

5th Battalion (Renfrewshire), Greenock.

6th Battalion (Renfrewshire), Paisley.

7th Battalion, Stirling.

8th Battalion (The Argyllshire Battalion), Dunoon.

9th Battalion (The Dumbartonshire Battalion), Helensburgh.





## GENERAL APPENDIX.

### COLOURS.

OF the original colours there is no record extant, except a notice in the Digest of Service that on June 4th, 1801, they were altered and displayed on His Majesty's birthday, to celebrate the occasion of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Lochnell<sup>1</sup> had wanted to have them retired in 1798 when the regiment was renumbered, but they were not withdrawn from service till the spring of 1804,<sup>2</sup> when the regiment received new colours at Guernsey. In the autumn of that year the retired colours were sent up to Perth to be carried about in the Highlands by the recruiting parties of the new 2nd Battalion.<sup>3</sup> What became of them thereafter is unknown.

The second stand of colours, presented at Guernsey, had the figures "91" and the words "Argyle Regiment"<sup>4</sup> emblazoned on them. They were carried during the campaign in Portugal in 1808, the retreat to Corunna, and the Walcheren Expedition. By October 1810 they were in a very bad state. The inspecting officer added a postscript to his confidential report addressed to Lieut.-General Nicolls: "The colours of the regiment, I should have observed, are completely worn out, being very little more than bare poles; it becomes therefore necessary to replace them with new ones, as you yourself observed when you saw the regiment shortly after its arrival in this garrison" (Canterbury). To this is added in another hand, obviously that of General Nicolls, "and desired they should apply for new ones."<sup>5</sup> It was conjectured that these colours were at Canterbury, but the Cathedral Records prove that this is not the case.

The third stand of colours was probably acquired between October 1810 and May 1811, as there is no mention of the colours in the report of the latter date, though in the report for the following October the entry stands, "Colours in conformity with the King's Regulation." The campaigns of 1812-15 reduced these new colours in December 1815 to the category of "bad," and the inspecting officer added "not originally according to Regulation." Whether they were altered it is impossible to say, but a year later they are reported as "in conformity with the King's Regulations." It is these colours which are now hung up in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. They came into possession of Sir John Macdonald of Dalchnosie, who commanded the 91st from 1824-27. His son, Major-General Alastair Macdonald, presented them to St Giles', when in 1883 the Highland regiments were collecting their colours to place them in the old cathedral. The colours are of silk, and the honours and designs on them are painted. Of the royal colour only a fragment remains, while the regimental colour of yellow silk with a small Union Jack in the top corner next the staff, is almost complete, and bears, painted on the silk, the distinctions—Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and Peninsula, on a circular scroll, but the names are almost illegible. "In the emblazoned Register, at the office of Inspector of Regimental Colours, executed in 1820, the colours of the 91st show in the centre the number of the regiment, within a circle inscribed 'Argyleshire.'"<sup>6</sup>

The fourth stand of colours was presented about the year 1826, and carried until November 25th, 1845, in which year they were retired and came into possession of the then commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel M. G. T. Lindsay. At his death in 1864 they were presented by his sisters to Lieut.-Colonel Bertie Gordon, who placed them in his home, Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire. There they still remain. They carry the honours—Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula,

<sup>1</sup> Lochnell MS.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> W.O., Nos. 77-101.

<sup>6</sup> Trimen, 'Regiments of the British Army.'

Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna. They are in excellent condition, one side being entirely covered with silk, which acts as a good preservative, although it hides the emblazonments.

The fifth set of colours was presented in 1845 at Grahamstown, South Africa, by Colonel Hare, Commanding the Frontier. These colours were carried until 1869, when they were retired and new ones were presented at Dover by Mrs Bertie Gordon on behalf of the Duchess of Argyll. They were unfortunately destroyed a few years later at the fire which burned down Inveraray Castle in 1877.

The colours presented by Mrs Bertie Gordon in 1869 were carried until 1893, when H.R.H. the Princess Louise presented new colours to the battalion at Edinburgh. The old ones then retired were presented a few days later to H.R.H. the Princess Louise at Kensington Palace, where they still remain. The regimental colour bears the Princess Louise's cypher and coronet, the boar's head and *Ne obliviscaris*, and in addition to the battle honours on the former colours the words—South Africa, 1879.

The seventh stand of colours presented in 1893 are still carried.

The king's colour is borne on a staff of darkly varnished wood, surmounted by a crown and lion of gilt metal, to which are attached cords and tassels of red and gold silk. In the centre of the Union Jack, worked in coloured silks, is a circular label bearing the words Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, inside the circle the words Princess Louise's, above a royal crown. At the top of the colour nearest the staff is embroidered in gold the figure I., denoting the number of the battalion.

The pattern and embroidery are identical on either side of the colour, which is surrounded by a fringe of red and gold silk cord.

The regimental colour is of yellow silk, borne on a staff similar to that which carries the king's colour.

On a "torteau" in the centre is embroidered in gold the designation of the battalion, surmounted by the imperial crown, the whole device being identical with that on the king's colours.

Encircling this device is a wreath composed of thistle, rose, and shamrock, embroidered in natural colours; outside this wreath is a second wreath of laurel sprigs in green and gold with red berries. The sprigs meet at the base but leave an open space at the top. Across this laurel wreath lie bars of white silk edged with yellow, upon which are embroidered in black the twenty battle honours gained by the two battalions, running from the left top of the wreath as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 1806, Vimiero, Pyrenees, Nive, Toulouse, South Africa, 1846-47, Alma, Sevastopol, South Africa, 1879, Paardeberg, Modder River, South Africa, 1899-1902, Lucknow, Balaclava, South Africa, 1851-2-3, Peninsula, Orthes, Nivelle, Corunna, Roleia.

Immediately above the words Paardeberg and Modder River, and between the two wreaths, are the crests of the two battalions. On the side next the staff the Campbell Boar's Head and motto, "*Ne obliviscaris*," in a wreath of bog myrtle, and on the other side the Sutherland Cat and motto, "*Sans peur*," surrounded by a wreath of broom. Surmounting the crests are the coronet and label of H.R.H. the Princess Louise, embroidered in various colours.

In the top corner of the colour nearest the staff is the figure I. embroidered in gold silk, in the other three corners the coronet and cypher of H.R.H. the Princess Louise.

The design is the same on both sides of the colour, which, like the king's colour, is fringed with red and gold cord.

The original colours of the 2nd Battalion (1804-15) are at present at Inveraray Castle. They seem to have been presented to the battalion just before it went on active service in 1813, as there is no mention of them in the inspection reports prior to that time, and the report of 1809 says the battalion had not any. When the battalion was disbanded in 1815, the colours came into possession of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, who bequeathed them to his sister Margaretta. Miss Campbell had married a Riddell of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, and for many years the colours remained in the Riddell family. By the will of Lady Riddell, widow of Sir Thomas, grandson of Margaretta, the colours were to go to Sir Rodney Stuart Riddell, if he was married and had issue at the time of her decease, otherwise the colours of the 2/91st and the 74th were to be devised to the Duke of Argyll. Thus it was that on January 25th, 1907, they were brought to Inveraray Castle. These colours were painted on silk, according to regulation, and it was for saving them at Bergen-op-Zoom that Sergeant-Major Patrick Cahill gained his commission. The king's colour bears the monogram of George III., while the regimental one has on it Argyllshire XCI Regiment.

The Reserve Battalion, 1842-1856, never possessed colours.

## DRESS OF THE REGIMENT.

The original order, dated May 16th, 1794, directed that officers should wear "Field dress" <sup>1</sup> 1784. jackets or frocks hooked at the top through the shirt. Cloth or casimere vests, kilts or belted plaids. Black velvet stocks (buckled behind) with false collars. Hair cut close and clubbed, well powdered at all parades, with rosettes on the clubs. The colour of the epaulette white, the facings yellow." <sup>2</sup> The jackets were red, and usually worn buttoned across. All the buttons on the jacket were arranged in groups of two. The button carried the cypher 98 raised surmounted by a crown. The vests were yellow or light buff colour slashed with plastrons of silver, which were exposed to view when the jackets were not buttoned across. The sash of crimson silk was worn across the left shoulder. The belted plaid, or breacan an fhéilidh, was of dark green tartan with the black stripe; 6 yards long of double width cloth and worn very short in the usual Highland fashion. As in other Highland regiments, all officers wore two epaulettes of silver. The claymore was slung across the back in Highland fashion. The sporran seems to have been of wild-cat skin <sup>3</sup> opening in the front. The bonnet was the ordinary "humble" bonnet, cocked and ornamented with ostrich feathers: it had a border of red, white, and green dice. A hackle was fastened over the left ear by a black cockade with the regimental button on it. This hackle was white for the Grenadier Company, black for the Light Company, and red and white for the battalion companies. The officers' hose, like those of all ranks, were made of red and white tartan cloth, known in the Highlands as "cathdath," or battle colour, the garter being put on outside the hose. As regards the men, the order directed that they should wear "Full Highland dress. Facings yellow: lace black and white: yellow oval shoe buckles: the kilt and plaid green tartan with black stripes." This means that they also wore the breacan an fhéilidh, as in those days the plaid was never worn with the feile bheg, or kilt of the present day. Like officers, the men wore the "humble" bonnet with the diced border, cocked and feathered. There is no record of the men's purses or sporrans; they were probably of grey goat's hair, like other Highland regiments <sup>4</sup> (the 42nd and 78th alone had white goat's hair), and they may or may not have had tassels, but they probably opened in front. The men carried knapsacks of goat's hair with the long hair outwards. They wore a belt <sup>5</sup> across the right shoulder, on which were two pouches carrying in all fifty-six rounds of ammunition, and they carried the ordinary flint-lock, with polished steel band, weighing about 12 lb. The dress of the sergeants differed from that of the men in that they wore <sup>6</sup> epaulettes or shoulder-knots of the same colour as the regimental lace. Like the officers, they wore a crimson sash. Their arms consisted of a claymore and a pike: the halbert <sup>7</sup> had been abolished in 1792.

Before embarking for the Cape each man was provided with white Russian duck trousers. On board ship they got a short round blue jacket, which they wore as their second year's clothing.

On arriving at the Cape of Good Hope at the end of the year 1795, a general order of the Commander of the Forces directed that the uniform should be changed to that worn by all corps serving in India, viz.: "A jacket and trousers, short black cloth half gaiters, with small brass buttons, and a round hat." <sup>8</sup> This hat had to be at least six inches high in the crown and four inches wide in the brim. White pantaloons or blue trousers <sup>9</sup> were worn according to the time of year. 1785.

Battalion officers <sup>10</sup> wore black feathers in their hats, grenadier officers added a small white feather, and light infantry officers a green one, on the left of their hats.

The number on the buttons was changed from 98 to 91.

The officers adopted a breastplate for the cross-belt, oval in shape, and silver, with the figures 91 engraved in the middle enclosed in a garter with the words Argyleshire Regiment set in a St Andrew's cross surmounted by a royal crown. <sup>11</sup> (There is in the Officers' Mess a breastplate said to be an older pattern than the oval one; it is oblong and silver gilt, with the number XCI 1788. 1790.

<sup>1</sup> Digest.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. pictures of Douglas and Murdoch.

<sup>3</sup> Cp. picture of Murdoch.

<sup>4</sup> Gardyne's letters.

<sup>5</sup> Fortescue, vol. iii. p. 535.

<sup>6</sup> W.O. Clothing Letter Books, 7/33.

<sup>7</sup> Fortescue, vol. iii. p. 536.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. iii. p. 534.

<sup>9</sup> Old order book of 91st in possession of Mr D. B. Macdougall.

<sup>10</sup> Digest.

<sup>11</sup> Catlin Craufurd's breastplate has silver mark, 1799.

surmounted by a grenade and royal crown, with the word Argyleshire underneath.<sup>1</sup> It may possibly be the original breastplate with the XCVIII changed to XCI).

1800. The drummers were dressed in yellow coats.<sup>2</sup>

1802. By an A.O. July 1st, 1802, sergeants throughout the Army were ordered to discontinue wearing epaulettes or shoulder-knots, instead they were to adopt chevrons of their regimental lace on the right arm.<sup>3</sup> The sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant to have four bars, all other sergeants three, and corporals two.

1803. On March 24th, 1803, ten days after Headquarters returned to England from the Cape, the officers resumed part of the Highland uniform—viz., Regulation Highland bonnets, which they were directed to wear with cloth or leather pantaloons and light buff gloves.<sup>4</sup>

On July 10th, 1803, H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief gave permission for the officers' epaulettes to be changed from silver to gold.

1804. Owing to the failure of the clothiers, the regiment did not get its Highland clothing until Christmas 1804.<sup>5</sup>

On April 22nd, 1802, new orders had been issued regarding the clothing of Highland corps. There was to be issued to each non-commissioned officer and man annually a jacket with sleeves unlined, a cloth waistcoat with serge sleeves for non-commissioned officers, and a kersey waistcoat and serge sleeves for all privates, and a pair of military shoes. Hose were to be issued instead of the gaiters worn by line regiments. The colonel was to be at charge for the Highland appointments—viz., bonnets, feathers, plaid, and purse.<sup>6</sup> A Clothing Warrant of 1800 had laid it down that six yards of plaid was to be issued to each man once every two years and a purse once every seven years.<sup>7</sup> This was a fair time, as the purse was seldom worn except on guard mounting and state occasions.<sup>8</sup> The custom in the 91st seems to have been that instead of supplying feathers for the men's bonnets the colonel credited each man with 4s. 10d. for procuring such feathers.<sup>9</sup> Most probably the men now wore the feile bheg, as in other corps the custom of wearing breacan an fhéilidh was dying out. For fatigues men were allowed to wear grey trousers or trousers made of old kilts. The officers still continued to wear the breacan an fhéilidh as late as the winter of 1804-5, as the brigade orders at Weeley ordered them to mount guard in this dress. The buttons had of course been changed as early as 1798, when the regiment was renumbered, and the appointments were also probably altered about that date.<sup>10</sup> The claymore with brass hilt was now worn on a cross-belt with a frog at the side.<sup>11</sup> The scabbard was leather. Contrary to nearly all other Highland corps the hose were now turned down over the garter.<sup>12</sup> Field officers wore a tartan sash round the waist and over the left shoulder, with the crimson sash above the tartan sash, white pantaloons, and half hessian boots, a black waistband with slings, and a curved sword with a brass hilt.<sup>13</sup> The band had white coats, silver lace, yellow cuffs and capes, and for head-dress turbans.<sup>14</sup>

1808. Pigtales were done away with on active service, and this was provisionally authorised for home service also in February 1809.

1809. On April 11th, 1809, the 91st was ordered to discontinue to wear the Highland dress. The tartan was accordingly made up into trousers,<sup>15</sup> and a low flat bonnet with a feather was issued for head-wear. It was in this costume that the regiment served in the Walcheren Expedition.<sup>16</sup> It seems that three yards of the kilt tartan were used for trousers, the other three yards were returned to the contractors, and the colonel provided the men with a pair of breeches in exchange.<sup>17</sup> The men continued to wear the Highland jackets as late as December 1810. A letter of the 4th of that month from the Commander-in-Chief to Campbell of Lochnell draws attention to the fact "that the clothing provided for the 91st is made in Highland manner, altho' the clothier was apprized of the alteration ordered by His Majesty."

<sup>1</sup> Mrs Cox possesses Colonel Douglas's breastplate of this pattern. She has also an oblong one, gilt, with the figures 91 in silver, surrounded by a silver band with the word Argyleshire in silver on green enamel. The whole on a silver grenade. At the top of the plate is the word Toulouse, at the bottom Peninsula. This pattern was probably adopted in 1814.

<sup>2</sup> Lochnell MS.

<sup>3</sup> W.O. Clothing Letter Book, 7/33.

<sup>4</sup> Digest.

<sup>5</sup> Lochnell MS.

<sup>6</sup> W.O. Miscellany Books, vol. 39.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. 38.

<sup>8</sup> Gardyne.

<sup>9</sup> W.O., 4/200, 22/3/1806.

<sup>10</sup> Catlin Craufurd's breastplate.

<sup>11</sup> Murdoch's picture, p. 28.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Douglas's picture, p. 66.

<sup>14</sup> Lochnell MS.

<sup>15</sup> Statement of John Campbell, p. 86.

<sup>16</sup> W.O. Commander-in-Chief's Out Letters, 3/48, 30/6/1809.

<sup>17</sup> Commander-in-Chief's Out Letters, 3/35, 4/3/1810.

Field officers were ordered to wear shoulder-belts.<sup>1</sup>

The 91st was now clothed as a line regiment. It wore a felt cap with a brass plate with its number on in front; a jacket with short skirts, white breeches, and long black cloth gaiters.<sup>2</sup> Overalls of unbleached linen of British or Russian manufacture authorised to be worn on marches and night duties. **1811.**

Probably in this year the regiment was put into grey trousers and short gaiters before starting for Spain. The hair was now worn long by all ranks.<sup>3</sup> Officers wore pantaloons tight about the waist and baggy at the feet; buttons of waistcoat as far apart and as few as possible, those on coat behind low and far apart; a felt cap and epaulette according to rank (field officers wore two); a lieutenant-colonel had a crown on shoulder-straps, a major a star, a captain an epaulette on the right shoulder, a subaltern on the left shoulder. Permission<sup>4</sup> granted that wings of flank companies may have a fringe, and the shoulder-straps of battalion companies a small fringe tuft. **1812.**

During the occupation of France the British infantry wore a shako similar to that of the French: they wore a coat with short waist and skirts and large baggy trousers.<sup>5</sup> **1815-17.**

On June 27th, 1817, a new pattern of gold lace was approved for the regiment.<sup>6</sup> **1817.**

Horse Guards Order, 25th April 1822, directed that the regimental jacket worn by officers be discontinued and a coatee substituted; new regulation sash and sword to be worn.<sup>7</sup> **1822.**

Order dated Horse Guards, June 18th, 1823.<sup>8</sup> Breeches and leggings ceased to be a part of the clothing of an infantry soldier, and blue-grey cloth trousers and half boots were substituted. The waistcoat hitherto provided with the clothing was to become a "necessary" article, and procured by the soldier himself. Regiments in the West Indies were to continue to wear the blue serge trousers, and as an equivalent for the difference in value to the cloth trousers the colonel was to furnish three pairs of cotton socks for the sergeants, and two for the men, as part of the annual equipment. **1823.**

In reply to a letter written by Major Macdonald, a Horse Guards Order of November 3rd, 1823, intimated that officers of light companies were to wear jackets and not coatees, and to conform in all other respects to orders issued under the heading of Light Infantry.

Officers of Light Infantry were ordered to wear coatees corresponding with those of the line, the only distinction being that they still were to wear wings, bugle ornaments, and green feathers. **1826.**

By an Army Order of March 5th the coats of drummers were to be in future red throughout the Army instead of as hitherto the colour of the regimental facings—viz., yellow for the 91st. **1831.**

Several changes were made in the uniform of the line. White linen trousers were abolished and a sort of blue-grey tweed substituted. The coat tails of the officers' jackets were made more ample and shorn of lace and embroidery, and the collars of the coats made lower. **1848.**

The pipers were clothed in green tunics, tartan trews, and shoulder plaids.<sup>9</sup> **1849.**

In the Reserve Battalion on service in South Africa the broad cross-belts were given up and a waist-belt substituted with powder-horn and pouch.<sup>10</sup> The forage cap had a peak, with the number 91 on it in plain figures. The men wore a laced swallow-tail coat and carried on service a small wooden half-gallon water barrel. **1851.**

An order was received "that the scarlet tunic should be single instead of double-breasted." **1856.**

*En route* from Ionian Islands to India, the men wore white duck frocks and trousers, with covers to their forage caps.<sup>11</sup> **1858.**

Dress in India—"The head-dress in wear is a wicker helmet covered with white cotton, and having a piece of white muslin wrapped round it, and hanging behind as a curtain. The officers wear a helmet of felt or cork. The ordinary blue forage cap is worn, and during the hotter part of the day with a white cover and curtain. The leather stock and shako are equally discarded in India. The neck is open, a light black silk or cotton handkerchief is passed round the neck once, and the white shirt collar is folded over. During a few weeks in the year the cloth tunic and black trousers are worn, and a loose red frock of serge comes into wear when the cloth is too hot and the white clothing too cold. From the early part of March to the end of October a white tunic is worn by all ranks: but during the worst part of the rainy season white clothing is exchanged for red."<sup>12</sup> **1861.**

In this year, 1864, the Highland nationality was restored to the 91st.<sup>13</sup> **1864.**

<sup>1</sup> Inspection Report, 19/5/1809.

<sup>2</sup> W.O. Clothing Book, vol. 35, 2/1/1812.

<sup>3</sup> Goff, p. 302.

<sup>4</sup> W.O. Clothing Letter, 7/35, 20/11/1814.

<sup>5</sup> Goff, p. 303.

<sup>6</sup> W.O. Clothing Letter Books, 7/37.

<sup>7</sup> Digest.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Munro, vol. i. p. 229.

<sup>10</sup> Statement of M'Gregor in 1884.

<sup>11</sup> Digest.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

"WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, *May 3rd*, 1864.

"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 91st Foot resuming the appellation of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, and being clothed and equipped as a non-kilted Highland corps, as follows:—Tunic as worn in all Highland regiments; trews of the Campbell tartan; shako, blue cloth with diced band and black braid; forage cap, Kilmarnock, with diced band (the dicing was red, white, and green). The officers to wear plaids and claymore (a cross-hilted pattern was adopted). The alterations to take place from April 1st, 1865. The white waistcoat with sleeves issued to other Highland regiments will not be worn by the 91st."

Owing to mistakes on the part of the Duke of Argyll and Colonel Bertie Gordon an east-country setting of the Campbell tartan was adopted with a red line in it.<sup>1</sup> The officers adopted the dirk and crimson Highland sash, and in full dress wore the long plaid. The claymore had a cross hilt.

**1864-81.** Officers ornaments. The dirk had a blackwood handle with silver studs and a cairngorm; round handle, where it fitted into sheath, a silver band with words Argyllshire Highlanders. The sheath black leather, silver mounted, at top letters V.R.; on either side a St Andrew's cross, surmounted by a royal crown, intertwined with thistles. The knife and fork same pattern as dirk, fitted together in one pocket on which was letters XCI surrounded by a thistle. The silver shoe of the scabbard embossed with thistles. The shoulder brooch circular silver, set with cairngorm, covered by an engraved pattern of thistles: on top, in a broad scroll, XCI Argyllshire, at bottom the word Peninsula. On smaller scrolls on right, Roleia, Corunna, Nivelle, Orthes; on left, Vimiero, Pyrenees, Nive, Toulouse.

The breastplate was oval, silver, and enamel. In broad band round edge the words Argyllshire Highlanders XCI embossed. In middle, large St Andrew's cross surmounted by silver and enamel royal crown, with letters V.R. below it; intertwined with the St Andrew's cross two green and red enamelled thistles on a gilt ground. The dirk belt buckle was silver gilt with raised silver St Andrew's cross, on top of which was raised silver garter with words Argyll Highlanders, surmounted by royal crown, enclosing figures 91 and surmounted by wreath of thistles. Glengarry badge similar to silver part of dirk belt clasp.

The shako badge was like the breastplate on a small scale.

The men's shako and glengarry badges were of white metal, similar to the officers' glengarry badge.

The pipers were dressed in green doublets, black cross-belts with steel mountings similar in pattern to officers', with no cairngorms; steel shoulder-belts similar to officers'.<sup>2</sup> Kilt of regimental tartan. Sporrán, white goat's hair with six black tassels and steel mountings. Dark hose—tops green, red, and black; white spats. Feather bonnet with white hackle.

**1869.** August 1869, a blue patrol jacket replaced the red shell jacket hitherto worn by officers in undress, and a red frock of the Stewart pattern was worn by all ranks in lieu of the old red shell jacket.<sup>3</sup>

**1872.** After marriage of Princess Louise officers adopted a dirk belt clasp and glengarry badge designed by H.R.H. The buckle was in three pieces, silver gilt. The centre piece had a raised silver double L, the right piece a raised silver royal coronet, and the left piece the boar's head, the Argyll crest. The glengarry badge had for its foundation a silver embossed St Andrew's cross, on which lay an oval band with the words Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders XCI. Above band was a bronze enamel royal crown, and below a bronze enamel boar's head. Inside, on a gilt ground, was a double L, held together by a ducal coronet and surmounted by a marquis's coronet.

**1879.** The regiment adopted a white helmet on going on active service in Zululand.

**1882.** On being linked with the 93rd in 1882, the regiment regained the kilt. The tartan was that setting of the Sutherland tartan worn at the time by the 93rd, but up till 1883 the kilts of the 91st were made out of the old 91st tartan with the red stripe. All ranks wore the red and white diced hose with swallow-tail flashes. The men were issued with the white sleeved waistcoat. The sporrans were black goat's hair with six white tassels mounted in brass. In full dress the small plaid, the remnant of the breacan an fhéilidh, was worn. Sergeants wore the badger's head sporrán with six

<sup>1</sup> Cp. p. 187.

<sup>2</sup> Cp. picture, p. 222.

<sup>3</sup> Digest.

white tassels, the same as the officers. Until 1884 the officers continued to wear the cross hilt with the claymore, but in that year they adopted the basket hilt and red silk tassel of the 93rd.

New ornaments—viz., brooch, dirk, breastplate, dirk belt plate, full dress sporran, cap badge, collar ornaments, and skean dhu were designed by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, and taken into wear by both battalions; the design on these combined the Campbell Boar's Head badge and motto, the Sutherland Cat badge and motto, and the Princess's own cyphers.

On arriving at Ceylon white cotton clothing was taken into wear by all ranks, each non-commissioned officer and man receiving a first issue of six suits, and three suits annually thereafter. Officers wore the badge of their rank on yellow silk shoulder-straps. Owing to the heat this white clothing was worn on guard and while "walking out," although at all battalion parades under arms the kilt was worn with the white jacket. The men still possessed the white flannel jacket, a red serge being issued to replace the doublet, which was withdrawn. **1885.**

At Hong Kong, European clothing, except the doublet for non-commissioned officers and men, was taken into wear during the cold weather of the year, the officers wearing their doublets and belted plaids when the men wore their red serges, and the red shell jacket on those occasions when the men wore their white flannel jackets. In undress uniform officers wore the blue patrol jacket. **1888.**

On arriving at Edinburgh the battalion took into wear home service clothing, including the feather bonnet with the white hackle. **1892.**

A white waist-belt, on which the greatcoat was rolled, was taken into wear by the officers on manoeuvres instead of the gold dirk belt and dirk. In this year also the officers, with official sanction, adopted a blue serge "jumper," with belt and buckle for fatigue duties while under canvas and at musketry, &c.; this jumper afterwards became the official "undress" on the abolition of the braided patrol. **1896.**

On Salisbury Plain manoeuvres the glengarry was worn instead of the feather bonnet. **1898.**

When mobilised for active service in South Africa the battalion was issued, for the first time, with khaki drill jackets (the white spats were dyed the same colour) and a khaki helmet and puggaree. Under regimental arrangements the tassels were removed from all sporrans. The officers had the Sam Browne equipment, and carried the claymore with the bare basket-hilt; they wore the same sporrans as the privates. **1899.**

While at De Aar on November 20th, by order of Lieut.-Colonel Goff, the sporran was discarded, and aprons of khaki drill which had been issued for spats was stitched on to the apron of the kilt for all ranks. The discarding of the sporran was interesting, as it was an unconscious reversion to the custom of the eighteenth century, and was copied by the other Highland regiments.

By order of Lord Methuen officers discontinued wearing claymores, Sam Browne equipment, and badges of rank, &c., and were dressed like privates and carried rifles. This order was modified later in the campaign: at one time officers simply carried sticks, but during the latter months of the war they carried carbines.

A custom gradually grew up by which officers wore a turned-down collar and a black tie.

At Ventersburg, in May 1900, the 91st, like the rest of the Highland Brigade, took into wear a slouch hat and puggaree instead of the helmet; this was worn one side turned up with a brass A. & S. H. on a red ground and a small white hackle. **1900.**

On the declaration of peace the khaki apron was abolished and the sporran once again taken into wear. **1902.**

On arriving in England the home service drab mixture was substituted for the khaki drill, and about the same time the War Office ordered a white "drill" jacket to be taken into wear by the officers in addition to the red shell jacket. The gold lace as hitherto worn by field officers on the doublet was done away with. **1903.**

A khaki greatcoat was issued to all ranks.

In December mounted officers took back into wear tartan pantaloons and black stohwasser gaiters in place of the Bedford cord breeches and brown leggings which had been worn in service dress since 1899. **1907.**

On proceeding to Malta in September, the khaki drill clothing was reissued, with a white helmet with a khaki cover. A small white hackle was worn on the left of the helmet in all dresses. The officers wore a left collar badge under the hackle in full dress. A red serge jacket was also issued to all ranks except officers, who, as at Hong Kong, continued to wear the doublet. **1909.**



## SUCCESSION LIST OF COLONELS OF THE 91ST.

General Duncan Campbell (of Lochnell), 3/5/1796; died 18/4/1837.  
 General Gabriel Gordon, 19/4/1837; died 7/8/1855.  
 General The Hon. Charles Gore, G.C.B., K.H., 8/8/1855 to 8/3/1861.  
 Lieut.-General Charles Murray Hay, 9/3/1861; died 3/7/1864.  
 Lieut.-General Charles George James Arbuthnot, 4/7/1864 to 26/8/1870.  
 Major-General James Robertson Craufurd, 27/8/1870; died 7/6/1888.  
 Lieut.-General George Erskine, 8/6/1888; died 30/6/1895.  
 General Sir John Ewart, K.C.B., 1/7/1895; died 18/6/1904.  
 Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Traill-Burroughs, K.C.B., 19/6/1904; died 9/4/1905.  
 Lieut.-General John Sprot, 10/4/1905; died 19/3/1907.  
 Major-General John Edward Boyes, C.B., 20/3/1907.

## SUCCESSION LIST OF COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE 91ST.

Duncan Campbell (of Lochnell), 10/2/1794 to 3/5/1796.  
 Fielder King, 4/5/1796 to 24/6/1801.  
 James Catlin Craufurd, 25/6/1801 to June 1808.  
 James Robinson, June 1808 to 24/11/1808.  
 William Douglas (Brigton), 25/11/1808 to 23/8/1818.  
 Donald M'Neill (Oransay), 24/8/1818 to 22/9/1824.  
 John Macdonald (of Dalchnosie), 23/9/1824 to 15/8/1827.  
 James Milford Sutherland, 16/8/1827 to 1/12/1831.  
 Robert Anderson, 2/12/1831 to 1/7/1841.  
 Cornwall Burne, 2/7/1841 to 15/7/1841.  
 Roderick M'Neil, 16/7/1841 to 14/4/1842 (never joined).  
 Martin George Lindsay, 15/4/1842 to 13/10/1848.  
 John Francis Glencairn Campbell (Skipness), 14/10/1848 to 21/10/1858.  
 Bertie Edward Murray Gordon, 22/10/1858 to 28/1/1870.  
 John Sprot, 29/1/1870 to 18/1/1876.  
 James Buchanan Kirk, 19/1/1876 to 20/6/1879.  
 Alexander Cunningham Bruce, 21/6/1879 to 27/6/1883.  
 Horatio Gordon Robley, 27/6/1883 to 27/6/1887.  
 George Forbes Robertson, 27/6/1887 to 27/6/1889.  
 Vernor Chater, 27/6/1889 to 27/6/1893.  
 Ormelie Campbell Hannay, 27/6/1893 to 27/6/1899.  
 Gerald Lionel Joseph Goff, 27/6/1899 to 11/12/1899.  
 Alexander Wilson, 12/12/1899 to 12/11/1903.  
 Edward Brabazon Urmston, 12/12/1903 to 12/11/1907.  
 Reginald L'Estrange M'Kerrell, 12/12/1907. Still commanding.

SUCCESSION OF COMMANDING OFFICERS OF 2ND BATTALION  
91ST, 1804-16.

Alexander Loraine, Dec. 1804 to 24/11/1808 (never joined 2nd Battalion, employed in Commander-in-Chief's office).  
 James Campbell (of Glenfeochan), acting commanding officer, 13/4/1804 to June 1805.  
 Birkenhead Glegg, June 1805 to 1810.  
 Benjamin Wynne Ottley, 2/1/1812 to 21/10/1816.

## SUCCESSION OF COMMANDING OFFICERS OF RESERVE BATTALION

91ST, 1842-56.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Dugald Ducat, 10/5/1842 to 1844.                     | { Up to 5/5/1846 there was no Lieut.-Colonel for the Reserve Battalion, which was really under the command of the officer commanding the 91st. The senior major being with the Reserve Battalion. |
| Norman Lamont, 1/1/1844 to 1845.                     |   |
| John Francis Glencairn Campbell, 1845 to 14/10/1848. |   |
| Charles Cooke Yarborough, 14/10/1848 to 29/1/1856.   |   |

## SUCCESSION LIST OF ADJUTANTS.

Lieutenant Allan M'Pherson, 10/2/1794; formerly in Frasers, to 6th Garrison Regiment.  
 „ Hugh Stewart, 11/12/1800; exchanged into 22nd.  
 „ — Harris, 23/9/1802; from 22nd; died at Capetown.  
 Ensign Robert Macdonald, 25/11/1802; from Sergeant-Major; Lieutenant, 10/8/1804; killed at Neuilly, 23/8/1815.  
 Lieutenant Archibald M'Neil of Colonsay, 15/6/1809; half-pay, 25/2/1816; later in Forfar Militia.  
 „ George Scott, 9/6/1814; Waterloo Roll.  
 „ Alexander Buchan, 24/10/1821; to 77th Foot, 10/11/1825.  
 „ Patrick Cahill, 24/4/1823; promoted Ensign from Sergeant-Major at Bergen-op-Zoom; died Jamaica, 9/12/1827.  
 „ James Robert Brunner, 8/1/1829; to 15th Foot.  
 „ Archibald Campbell, 5/10/1832; retired, 1838.  
 Ensign John Brown, 14/11/1835; Lieutenant, 31/12/1839; retired, 1852.  
 Lieutenant Edward William Jennings, 27/1/1843; died at Portsmouth, 7/7/1848.  
 Ensign Frederick Boehmer, 1/8/1848; from Sergeant-Major 60th Rifles; Lieutenant, 5/12/1850; to 4th Foot, 6/11/1857.  
 Lieutenant Alexander Cunningham Bruce, 13/7/1855; C.B., P.S.C., commanded 91st in Zululand, 1879.  
 „ Walter Overbeck Wade, 27/11/1857; retired, 13/7/1867.  
 „ William Grant, 20/2/1865; from Sergeant-Major. (*Abercrombie-Robinson*, Kaffir Wars, 1846-48, 1850-54; retired, 1874.)  
 „ Vernor Chater, 29/1/1870; Zulu War, 1879. (Commanded 91st, 1889-1893.)  
 „ James Latimer Crawshaw St Clair, 1/12/1875; Zulu War, 1879. (Judge Advocate-General.)  
 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Wilson, 1/1/1881; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; Captain, 13/11/1884; C.B. (Zulu War, 1879, South Africa, 1899-1902. Commanded 91st, 1899-1903.)  
 Lieutenant Alfred Edward John Cavendish, 12/8/1885; Captain, 12/6/1886; C.M.G., South Africa, 1899-1902, Commanding 93rd.  
 „ Sydney Loftus Robinson, 22/11/87; Captain, 21/11/1888. (South Africa, 1899; killed, Magersfontein.)  
 „ Robert de Crespigny Boyd, 22/11/1891; died at Edinburgh while still adjutant, 1894.  
 „ Edward Chetwood Hamilton Grant, 11/6/1894; Captain, 1/7/1897; South Africa, 1901, died, enteric.  
 Captain William Thorburn, 12/1/1898; retired, -/4/1898; died in Klondyke, 1899.  
 Lieutenant Duncan John Glasfurd, 4/5/1898; Captain, 11/1/1900; South Africa, 1899-1901; still serving.  
 „ Arthur Lionel Crisp Clarke, 19/4/1901; South Africa, 1899-1901; still serving.  
 „ W. G. Neilson, D.S.O., 1/4/1902; South Africa, 1899-1902; still serving.  
 2nd Lieutenant Alexander William Ramsay Sprot, 1/4/1905; Lieut. 16/7/1907; South Africa, 1902; still serving.  
 Lieutenant George Adinston M'Laren Scales, 1/4/1908; Captain, 28/4/1909; South Africa, 1899-1902; still Adjutant.

## SUCCESSION LIST OF ADJUTANTS OF 2ND BATTALION 91ST, 1804-14.

Lieutenant James Campbell, 14/9/1804.  
 „ Dugald Campbell, 14/4/1808.  
 Ensign George Scott, 26/4/1810.  
 Lieutenant — Henry, 9/6/1814.

## SUCCESSION LIST OF ADJUTANTS OF RESERVE BATTALION, 1842-56.

Ensign George Thom, 1845.  
 „ John Gordon, 22/1/47. (Killed in action, 30/12/1850.)  
 Lieutenant William George Conway Gordon, 30/12/1850.  
 „ William Squirrel, 19/5/1854.

## SUCCESSION LIST OF SURGEONS OF THE 91ST.

James Campbell, 10/2/1794 ; to 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, April 1805.  
 Robert Douglas, April 1805 ; to half-pay, 1821.  
 Robinson Ayton, 1821 ; retired, 1827.  
 Matthew Lamert, 8/7/1827 ; to half-pay, 1830.  
 John Hawkins Divir, 21/9/1830 ; died, 1839.  
 Nathaniel Morgan, 1839 ; retired, 1843.  
 Samuel M. Hadaway, 1843 to 1847.  
 John Forrest, 1848 ; to staff, 21/5/1850.  
 David Armstrong, 1850 to 1851.  
 Thomas Rose Jameson, 1851 ; to Medical Department, 1854 ; Inspector-General of Hospitals, 1864.  
 Michael W. Murphy, 1854 ; to staff, 1864.  
 John Summers, 1864 ; to staff, 9/3/1867.  
 William John Rendell, 9/3/1867 to 1868.  
 James M'Neill Beatty, 1868 ; to 11th Hussars, 1874.  
 Edward Footner, 1874 ; to Medical Department, 1876.

## SUCCESSION LIST OF SURGEONS OF 2ND BATTALION 91ST, 1804-16.

James Scott, 1809 to 1810.  
 Benjamin Bloomfield, 1810 to 1811.  
 William H. Young, 1811 to 26/2/1816.

SUCCESSION LIST OF SURGEONS OF RESERVE BATTALION 91ST,  
1847-56.

William John Power, 1846 ; died December, 1849.  
 Francis Reid, 1849 to 1851.  
 William Arden, 1851 ; to military train, 1856.

## SUCCESSION LIST OF QUARTERMASTERS OF THE 91ST.

Duncan Campbell, 10/2/1794 to 15/9/1796; never joined.  
 J. Mason, 24/9/1796 to 9/2/1797.  
 Robert Cooke, 9/2/1797 to 3/2/1804.  
 Patrick Corbett, 3/2/1804; to Adjutant 5th Garrison Battalion, April 1807.  
 James Stewart, 16/4/1807 to 1821.  
 John Miller, 25/10/1821; died, 1822.  
 Andrew Maclean, 8/8/1823; to Superintendent Metropolitan Police, 1825.  
 George Ferguson, 19/1/1826 to 1836.  
 William Barfoot, 29/4/1836; retired, 1841.  
 John Gordon, 26/1/1841; to Ensign and Adjutant 91st, 22/1/1847.  
 John Forbes, 7/5/1847.  
 William Blackburne, 1/8/1848; retired, 27/7/1855.  
 James Paterson, 1855; to half-pay Captain, 9/4/1861.  
 Peter Murray, 9/4/1861; to Quartermaster 72nd, February 1865.  
 Donald Munro, 24/1/1865 to 1871.  
 John Purcell, 1871 to 1873.  
 James Gillies, 29/10/1873; retired Honorary Major, 21/5/1884.  
 John Denholm, 15/11/1884; to Quartermaster 3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 6/7/1887.  
 William Scott, 6/7/1887; retired Honorary Captain, 6/7/1897.  
 Richard Charles Williamson, 7/7/1897; to Quartermaster 4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 19/9/1900.  
 John Joseph Scott, 19/9/1900; to 3rd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 18/3/1908.  
 Thomas Potter, 18/3/1908; still serving.

SUCCESSION LIST OF QUARTERMASTERS OF THE  
2ND BATTALION 91ST, 1804-16.

Archibald M'Callum, 14/9/1804 to May 1808.  
 George Scott, 26/5/1808 to 1810.  
 Archibald Ferguson, 24/5/1810; to half-pay, 26/2/1816.

SUCCESSION LIST OF QUARTERMASTERS OF THE RESERVE  
BATTALION 91ST, 1847-56.

James Paterson, 1/10/1847; to 91st, 27/7/1855.  
 William M'Kay, 27/7/1855; to depot battalion, Chatham, 27/7/1856.

## SUCCESSION LIST OF PAYMASTERS OF THE 91ST.

Captain John MacDougall, 1794 to 18/12/1799.  
 George Galbreath, 19/12/1799 to July 1808.  
 Dugald Campbell, 1807 to 1817.  
 John Fairfowl, 1817 to 1821 (died).  
 Henry Heartszoak, 1823 to 1830 (died).  
 Edward Cooper Colls, 1831 to 30/1/1840 (died).  
 George Haddington Dalrymple, 1840 to 12/6/1856 (died).  
 John Anthony Kysh, 1856; to 109th Foot, 11/9/1868.  
 John Fitzgerald, 1868; to 13th Hussars, 16/9/1873.

### SUCCESSION LIST OF PAYMASTERS OF 2ND BATTALION 91ST, 1804-16.

Francis Noden, 1805 to 1809; retired.  
John Fairfowl, 1809; to 91st, 12/2/1816.

### SUCCESSION LIST OF SERGEANT-MAJORS.

— M'Innes, . . .; volunteered to 22nd Foot, 6/9/1802.  
Robert M'Donald, 6/9/1802; to Ensign and Adjutant 91st, 25/11/1802.  
Dugald M'Ireath, 3/12/1802.  
— Hart, . . .; to Ensign Cape Regiment, 15/7/1806.  
George Scott, 2nd Battalion, 1805 to 1808; to Quartermaster 2nd 91st, 1810; later Lieutenant and Adjutant 2nd 91st; Adjutant 91st, Waterloo Campaign.  
William White, . . .; killed, Toulouse, 10/4/1814.  
Andrew Maclean, 10/4/1814; to Quartermaster 91st, 1821; later, Inspector of Metropolitan Police.  
Patrick Cahill, 2nd Battalion; to Ensign 91st, 31/3/1814 (for saving colours at Bergen-op-Zoom).  
John Macpherson, . . .; to Ensign 91st, 20/10/1843.  
J. Murphy, Acting S.-M. Reserve Battalion, 1842; to Beefeater at the Tower.  
William Grant, Reserve Battalion; to Ensign 91st, 13/2/1858.  
Joseph Robinson (S.-M. in 1852; nothing else known).  
J. Stewart (S.-M. in 1855; nothing else known).  
Charles Ware, 13/2/1858; to Ensign 91st, 21/10/1862.  
— Gray, 21/10/1862; to pension, 1863.  
James Gillies, 1863; to Quartermaster 91st, 29/10/1873.  
J. Fasnidge, 29/10/1873; died, 16/7/1876.  
R. Doig, 16/7/1876; to pension, February 1879.  
H. Knowles, February 1879; reverted to Sergeant, 1880.  
John Denholm, February 1880; to Quartermaster 91st, 28/5/1884.  
D. Bethune, 28/5/1884; to Sergeant-Major Depot, June 1885; later, Beefeater at Tower.  
William Scott, June 1885; to Quartermaster 91st, 6/7/1887.  
Richard Charles Williamson, 6/7/1887; to Quartermaster 91st, 6/7/1897.  
John Joseph Scott, 6/7/1897; to Quartermaster 91st, 19/9/1900.  
L. Hutton, 19/9/1900; to pension, 7/6/1906.  
Thomas Potter, 7/6/1906; to Quartermaster 91st, 18/3/1908.  
J. Heatly, 18/3/1908; still serving.

### STATIONS OF HEADQUARTERS OF THE 91ST, 1794-1909.

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Feb. 12, 1794 to June 17, 1794   | . Scotland (Stirling Castle).                                       |
| July 9, 1794 to May 5, 1795      | . England (Netley, Chippenham, Poole, Gosport).                     |
| Sept. 9, 1795 to Dec. 9, 1802    | . South Africa (Capetown, Wynberg).                                 |
| Feb. 15, 1803 to Sept. 16, 1803  | . England (Portsmouth, Bexhill).                                    |
| Sept. 24, 1803 to April 18, 1804 | . Channel Islands (Guernsey).                                       |
| April 18, 1804 to Dec. 18, 1805  | . England (Lewes, Eastbourne, Weeley, Faversham, Deal, Ramsgate).   |
| Dec. 31, 1805 to Jan. 27, 1806   | . Hanover, on active service.                                       |
| Feb. 20, 1806 to Dec. 24, 1806   | . England (Faversham, Ashford, Shorncliffe, Canterbury, Hythe).     |
| Jan. 7, 1807 to June 15, 1808    | . Ireland (Fermoy, Mallow, Cashel, Enniscorthy, Dublin, Monkstown). |

- Aug. 3, 1808 to Jan. 16, 1809 . . . Portugal and Spain, on active service.  
 Jan. 28, 1809 to July 15, 1809 . . . England (Ashford).  
 Aug. 9, 1809 to Dec. 23, 1809 . . . Belgium and Holland, Walcheren Expedition, active service.  
 Dec. 27, 1809 to Sept. 18, 1812 . . . England (Shorncliffe, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Ashford, Canterbury, Chatham).  
 Oct. 9, 1812 to June 24, 1814 . . . Spain and France, active service.  
 July 24, 1814 to Jan. 29, 1815 . . . Ireland (Limerick, Clonmell).  
 Jan. 29, 1815 to March 29, 1815 . . . On board ship under orders for America.  
 April 18, 1815 to July 7, 1815 . . . Belgium and France, on active service.  
 July 7, 1815 to Nov. 2, 1818 . . . France (Paris, St Pol, Valenciennes, Cambrai).  
 Nov. 3, 1818 to Dec. 17, 1818 . . . England (Bexhill).  
 Dec. 24, 1818 to June 18, 1821 . . . Ireland (Dublin, Enniskillen, Belfast).  
 June 19, 1821 to Jan. 9, 1822 . . . Scotland (Glasgow).  
 March 17, 1822 to April 16, 1831 . . . Jamaica (Up Park Camp, Fort Augusta, Spanish Town, Fort Augusta, Up Park Camp, Spanish Town, Falmouth, Maroon Town, Up Park Camp, Fort Augusta).  
 June 14, 1831 to July 10, 1832 . . . England (Portsmouth, Bolton, Manchester).  
 July 11, 1832 to Nov. 13, 1835 . . . Ireland (Mullingar, Naas, Fermoy, Limerick, Birr, Dublin).  
 Feb. 23, 1836 to June 4, 1839 . . . St Helena.  
 June 28, 1839 to Feb. 12, 1848 . . . South Africa (Grahamstown; June and July 1843, active service against insurgent chief Tola; Grahamstown; March 23rd, 1846 to Jan. 12th, 1848, active service, War of the Axe).  
 April 20, 1848 to July 24, 1851 . . . England (Portsmouth, Dover, Preston, Liverpool, Manchester).  
 July 25, 1851 to Dec. 15, 1854 . . . Ireland (Belfast, Enniskillen, Dublin, Cork).  
 Jan. 11, 1855 to March 2, 1855 . . . Malta.  
 March 23, 1855 to Feb. 28, 1857 . . . Greece (Piræus).  
 March 3, 1857 to Sept. 4, 1858 . . . Ionian Islands (Corfu, Argostoli, Corfu).  
 Oct. 7, 1858 to Oct. 12, 1868 . . . India (Kamptee, Jubbulpore, Dum Dum, Hazareebagh, Kamptee).  
 Nov. 15, 1868 to Sept. 27, 1871 . . . England (Dover, Aldershot).  
 Sept. 29, 1871 to June 29, 1874 . . . Scotland (Fort George, Edinburgh Castle).  
 July 1, 1874 to Jan. 2, 1879 . . . Ireland (Newry, Curragh, Enniskillen, Belfast, Dublin).  
 Jan. 6, 1879 to Feb. 19, 1879 . . . England (Aldershot).  
 March 17, 1879 to Sept. 13, 1879 . . . Zululand, on active service.  
 Sept. 14, 1879 to Nov. 6, 1885 . . . South Africa (Capetown, Wynberg, Capetown, Maritzburg; May 24th, 1884 to Dec. 22nd, 1884, on service in Zululand; Maritzburg).  
 Nov. 30, 1885 to Dec. 6, 1888 . . . Ceylon (Colombo).  
 Dec. 22, 1888 to Jan. 26, 1892 . . . China (Kowloon, Hong Kong).  
 March 23, 1892 to June 9, 1894 . . . Scotland (Edinburgh).  
 June 12, 1894 to Sept. 17, 1896 . . . England (Aldershot).  
 Sept. 18, 1896 to Aug. 16, 1898 . . . Scotland (Glasgow).  
 Aug. 17, 1898 to Sept. 8, 1898 . . . England (Salisbury Plain).  
 Sept. 9, 1898 to Oct. 27, 1899 . . . Ireland (Dublin).  
 Nov. 17, 1899 to June 1, 1902 . . . South Africa, active service.  
 June 1, 1902 to May 10, 1903 . . . South Africa (Elandsfontein, Johannesburg).  
 May 30, 1903 to Sept. 15, 1909 . . . England (Longmoor, Bordon, Chatham).  
 Sept. 23, 1909 . . . Malta.

## ACTIVE SERVICE OF THE 91ST.

## SOUTH AFRICA—

Sept. 14, 1795. Battle of Wynberg.

Aug. 19, 1796. Saldanha Bay, surrender of Dutch Fleet (Grenadier and Light Companies present).

Feb. to Nov. 1799. Operations against rebel farmers at Graaf Reinet (Grenadier and Light Companies with the field column).

1800 to 1802. Kaffir War, two companies of the 91st and some picked shots of the regiment on more or less continuous service round Algoa Bay and Graaf Reinet.

## HANOVER—

Dec. 31, 1805 to Jan. 27, 1806. 91st with Cathcart's Expedition.

## PORTUGAL AND SPAIN—

Aug. 3, 1808 to Jan. 16, 1809. On service in the Peninsula.

Aug. 17, 1808. Battle of Roleia.

Aug. 21, 1808. Battle of Vimiero.

Jan. 3, 1809. Action at Cacabellos.

Jan. 5, 1809. Action at Constantine.

Jan. 16, 1809. Battle of Corunna.

1809. Service Company in 1st Battalion of detachments.

May 12, 1809. Crossing of the Douro.

July 27 and 28, 1809. Battle of Talavera.

## BELGIUM AND HOLLAND—

Aug. 9, 1809 to Dec. 23, 1809. Walcheren Expedition.

## SPAIN AND FRANCE—

Oct. 9, 1812 to June 24, 1814. The Peninsular War.

Nov. 2, 1812. Skirmish at Labeneza.

July 6 to 15, 1813. Investment of Pampeluna.

July 28, 30, 1813. Battles of Sorauren.

Nov. 10, 1813. Battle of Nivelles.

Dec. 9, 1813. Battle of Nive.

Feb. 27, 1813. Battle of Orthes.

March 2. Skirmish at the Aire.

April 10, 1813. Battle of Toulouse.

## BELGIUM, FRANCE—

April 18, 1815 to July 7, 1815. Waterloo Campaign.

June 24. Assault of Cambrai.

July 1 to July 7. Investment of Paris.

## SOUTH AFRICA—

Operations against Insurgent Dutch. Dec. 1842 to Feb. 1843. Detachment of 400 of 91st on column with Colonel Hare.

April 1845. Expedition across Orange River.

April 29. Grenadier and No. 2 Companies engaged at Lieufontein.

June and July 1843. Expedition against insurgent chief Tola.

March 23, 1846 to Jan. 12, 1848. War of the Axe.

April 16, 17, 18, 1846. Grenadier Company engaged in Amatola Mountains.

May 27, 28, 1846. Defence of Fort Peddie.

June to Sept. 1846. On detachment with various columns.

Sept. 1846 to Jan. 1848. Occupation of line of defended posts and convoy duty.

## INDIA—

Nov. 20, 1858 to Feb. 25, 1859. Half battalion operating against insurgent Rohillas.

March 9, 1859 to May 18. Detachments on column round Baitool.

Nov. 17, 1859. No. 1 Company operating against marauders round Chindwarrah.

## SOUTH AFRICA—

March 17, 1879 to Sept. 13, 1879. The Zulu War.

April 2, 1879. Battle of Ginginhlovo.

April 3, 1879. Relief of Eskowe.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued*.

- May 13, 1885 to Nov. 6, 1885. On service in Zululand guarding Entumeni Range.  
 Nov. 17, 1899 to June 1, 1902. Second Boer War.  
   Nov. 28, 1899. Battle of Modder River.  
   Dec. 11, 1899. Battle of Magersfontein.  
   Feb. 5 to 7, 1900. Action at Koodoosberg.  
   Feb. 18, 1900. Battle of Paardeberg.  
   March 7, 1900. Battle of Poplar Grove.  
   March 10, 1900. Battle of Driefontein.  
   March 31, 1900. Action at Waterval Drift.  
   May 4, 1900. Action at Houtnek.  
   May 26, 1900. Action at Bloemberg.  
   May 28, 1900. Action at Roodepoort.  
   May 29, 1900. Occupation of Heilbron.  
   July 18 to Sept. 28, 1900. With General Cunningham's Brigade, including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek.  
   Sept. 27, 1900 to April 10, 1901. Defence of the Magaliesberg.  
   April 12 to May 9, 1901. Right half battalion with Beatson's Column; left half battalion with Benson's Column.  
   May 15 to Oct. 13, 1901. With Benson's Column in Lydenberg and Carolina districts.  
   Oct. 14, 1901 to March 19, 1902. Guarding Delagoa Railway from Eerste Fabrieken to Balmoral.  
   March 20 to June 1, 1902. In Western Transvaal, "New Model Drives," under Sir Ian Hamilton.

## ACTIVE SERVICE OF 2ND BATTALION 91ST, 1804-16.

## POMERANIA AND BELGIUM—

- Napoleonic Wars, August 1813 to April 1814.  
 August 1813 to Dec. 16, 1813. Occupation of Stralsund.  
 March 1814. Siege of Antwerp.  
 March 8 to 9, 1814. Attack on Bergen-op-Zoom.

## ACTIVE SERVICE OF RESERVE BATTALION 91ST, 1842-1856.

## SOUTH AFRICA—

- June 1, July 1844. Operations against insurgent chief Tola.  
 April 11, 1846 to Jan. 20, 1848. War of the Axe.  
   April 16, 17, 18, 1846. Engagements in Amatola Mountains.  
   May 13, 1846. Defence of Block Drift.  
   July 27 to Dec. 1846. Operations in Amatola Mountains.  
   July to Dec. 31, 1847. On column, mainly in Amatola Mountains.  
 July 29 to Oct. 15, 1848. Detachment with Sir Harry Smith against insurgent Boers.  
   Aug. 24, 1848. Battle of Boemplaats.  
 Dec. 12, 1850 to 1853. Kaffir War.  
   Dec. 29, 1850. Action near Yellow Woods.  
   Jan. 8, 1851. Defence of Fort Beaufort.  
   Feb. 24, 1851. Defence of Fort Hare.  
   June 26, 27, 28, 1851. Engagements in Amatola Mountains.  
   Oct. 14 to Nov. 7, 1851. Engagements at Waterkloof.  
   March 4 to March 10, 1852. Engagements at Waterkloof.  
   Sept. 14, 1852. Engagement at Waterkloof.



## PIPE TUNES USED AS REGIMENTAL CALLS BY THE 91ST.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>1st Meal Pipes</i> . . . .   | Bundle and go.  |
| <i>2nd Meal Pipes</i> . . . .   | Blythe, blythe, and merry was she.  |
| <i>Officers dress for parade</i> . . . .  | The Campbells are coming.   |
| <i>Officers fall in for parade</i> . . . .  | The Athole Highlanders.   |
| <i>Officers dress for Mess</i> . . . .  | Selected.   |
| <i>Officers Mess Pipes</i> . . . .  | Piobaireachd of Dhomhnuill Duibh, and selected Strathspey and Reel.   |
| <i>Lights out</i> . . . .   | Fingall's weeping. (First played at Winburg, O.R.C., introduced by Colonel E. B. Urmston, C.B.)                             |
| <i>Réveillé</i> . . . .   | { The Soldier's Return.<br>Granny Duncan.<br>Captain Chisholm.<br>The Wearing of the Green.<br>Miss Girdle.<br>Johnny Cope. |
| <i>Steady</i> (Played by the pipers in front of the battalion after the markers are covered at the "Fall in") . . . . | The Gathering of the Clans.   |
| <i>March past</i> . . . .   | The Campbells are coming.   |
| <i>At funerals, after the three volleys</i> . . . .   | Captain Chisholm's Lament.  |

## BAND.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Band when playing off, play</i> . . . . | { The Campbells are coming (once through).<br>God bless the Prince of Wales (once through and then repeat last six bars, men singing).<br>Rule Britannia. |
|--|---|

## PIPE-MAJOR'S TOAST.

"Slainte an Rìgh—Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll—Slainte uile gu leir."

RETURNS SHOWING NATIONALITY, HEIGHT, AGE, AND SERVICE  
OF MEN OF 91ST AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

1803.

NATIONALITY, &C., OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 91ST OR ARGYLL REGIMENT, COMPUTED FROM THE GUERNSEY INSPECTION RETURN (1ST OCTOBER 1803). WAR OFFICE RECORDS, VOL. 87, AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

| NATIONALITY.                    | Officers. | Non-commissioned officers and men. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Scots . . . .                   | 25        | 405                                |
| English . . . .                 | 4         | 28                                 |
| Irish . . . .                   | ...       | 73                                 |
| Foreigners <sup>1</sup> . . . . | 1         | ...                                |
| Total . . . .                   | 30        | 506                                |

| SIZE.  |        |     | AGE.   |     | SERVICE.                                       |     |
|--|--------|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
| From and under 5 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. 2 in. and upwards. |        |     | From 18 years and under to 55 years and upwards. |     | From 1 year and under to 35 years and upwards. |     |
| ft.  | in.    | No. | Years.   | No. | Years.   | No. |
| 6  | 2      | 4   | 55   | ... | 35   | ... |
| 6  | 1 1/2  | ... | 50   | 6   | 30   | ... |
| 6  | 1      | 6   | 45   | 17  | 25   | ... |
| 6  | 0 1/2  | ... | 40   | 63  | 20   | ... |
| 6  | 0      | 1   | 35   | 128 | 15   | 5   |
| 5  | 11 1/2 | 1   | 30   | 146 | 10   | ... |
| 5  | 11     | ... | 25   | 89  | 8  | 321 |
| 5  | 10 1/2 | 17  | 20   | 47  | 7  | ... |
| 5  | 10     | 12  | 18   | 10  | 6  | 19  |
| 5  | 9 1/2  | 11  | Total . 506                                      |     | 5  | 42  |
| 5  | 9      | 11  |  |     | 4  | 39  |
| 5  | 8 1/2  | 27  |  |     | 3  | 32  |
| 5  | 8      | 13  |  |     | 2  | 37  |
| 5  | 7 1/2  | 46  |  |     | 1  | 11  |
| 5  | 7      | 42  |  |     | Total . 506                                    |     |
| 5  | 6 1/2  | 58  |  |     |  |     |
| 5  | 6      | 33  |  |     |  |     |
| Under 5  | 6      | 224 |  |     |  |     |
| Total . . 506  |        |     |  |     |  |     |

<sup>1</sup> A foreigner might be—

(a) a man who was not a British subject; or

(b) a British subject born abroad; or

(c) a British subject enlisted or transferred abroad.

1ST BATTALION, MAY 1809.

NATIONALITY, &c., OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 1ST BATTALION 91ST REGIMENT OF FOOT, COMPUTED FROM THE ASHFORD INSPECTION (19TH MAY 1809) RETURN. WAR OFFICE RECORDS, VOL. 94, AT RECORD OFFICE.

| NATIONALITY.       | Officers. | Non-commissioned officers and men. |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Scots . . . .      | 38        | 770                                |
| English . . . .    | 9         | 43                                 |
| Irish . . . .      | 4         | 155                                |
| Foreigners . . . . | ...       | 1                                  |
| Total . . . .      | 51        | 969                                |

[illegible]

## 2ND BATTALION, JULY 1809.

NATIONALITY, &c., OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 2ND BATTALION 91ST REGIMENT OF FOOT,  
COMPUTED FROM THE PORT SETON INSPECTION RETURNS (15TH JULY 1809). WAR  
OFFICE RECORDS, VOL. 94, AT RECORD OFFICE.

| NATIONALITY.       | Officers. | Non-commissioned<br>officers and men. |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Scots . . . .      | 22        | 132                                   |
| English . . . .    | 5         | 2                                     |
| Irish . . . .      | 4         | 6                                     |
| Foreigners . . . . | ...       | ...                                   |
| Total . . . .      | 31        | 140                                   |

| SIZE.<br>From and under 5 ft. 5 in. to 6 ft. 2 in.<br>and upwards. |     |     | AGE.<br>From 18 years and under to<br>50 years and upwards. |     | SERVICE.<br>From 1 year and under to 15<br>years and upwards. |     |
|--|-----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| ft.  | in. | No. | Years.  | No. | Years.  | No. |
| 6  | 2   | 4   | 50  | 1   | 15  | ... |
| 6  | 0   | ... | 45  | ... | 14  | 16  |
| 5  | 11  | 3   | 40  | ... | 12  | ... |
| 5  | 10  | 2   | 35  | 6   | 10  | 2   |
| 5  | 9   | 11  | 30  | 18  | 8   | 1   |
| 5  | 8   | 10  | 25  | 8   | 7   | 2   |
| 5  | 7   | 12  | 20  | 34  | 6   | ... |
| 5  | 6   | 14  | 18  | 14  | 5   | ... |
| 5  | 5   | 10  | Under 18  | 59  | 4   | 12  |
| Under 5  | 5   | 25  |   |     | 3   | 5   |
| Boys   |     | 49  |   |     | 2   | 28  |
|  |     |     |   |     | 1   | 42  |
|  |     |     |   |     | Under 1   | 32  |
| Total . . . 140  |     |     | Total . . 140   |     | Total . . 140   |     |



## 2ND BATTALION, DECEMBER 1814.

NATIONALTY, &c., OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 2ND BATTALION 91ST REGIMENT OF FOOT, COMPUTED FROM THE Ayr INSPECTION (20TH DECEMBER 1814) RETURNS. WAR OFFICE RECORDS, VOL. 130, AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

| NATIONALITY.       | Officers. | Non-commisioned officers and men. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Scots . . . .      | 27        | 210                               |
| English . . . .    | 3         | 44                                |
| Irish . . . .      | 6         | 45                                |
| Foreigners . . . . | 1         | 8                                 |
| Total . . . .      | 37        | 307                               |

| SIZE.<br>From and under 5 ft. 5 in. to 6 ft. 2 in. and upwards. |     |     | AGE.<br>From 18 years and under to 55 years and upwards. |     | SERVICE.<br>From 1 year and under to 35 years and upwards. |     |
|---|-----|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
| ft.   | in. | No. | Years.   | No. | Years.   | No. |
| 6   | 2   | 1   | 55   | 1   | 35   | ... |
| 6   | 0   | ... | 50   | 1   | 30   | ... |
| 5   | 11  | ... | 45   | 4   | 25   | ... |
| 5   | 10  | 5   | 40   | 27  | 21   | 2   |
| 5   | 9   | 6   | 35   | 44  | 18   | 34  |
| 5   | 8   | 23  | 30   | 44  | 14   | 5   |
| 5   | 7   | 34  | 25   | 54  | 12   | 7   |
| 5   | 6   | 49  | 20   | 51  | 10   | 12  |
| 5   | 5   | 45  | 18   | 58  | 8  | 5   |
| Under 5   | 5   | 140 | Under 18   | 23  | 7  | 19  |
| Boys  |     | 4   |  |     | 6  | 9   |
| Total . . . 307   |     |     | Total . 307  |     | 5  | 24  |
|   |     |     |  |     | 4  | 32  |
|   |     |     |  |     | 3  | 50  |
|   |     |     |  |     | 2  | 62  |
|   |     |     |  |     | 1  | 40  |
|   |     |     |  |     | Under 1  | 6   |
|   |     |     |  |     | Total . 307  |     |

1815.

NATIONALITY, &c., OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 1ST BATTALION 91ST, COMPUTED FROM THE PARIS INSPECTION RETURNS (25TH OCTOBER 1815). WAR OFFICE RECORDS, VOL. 135, AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

| NATIONALITY.       | Officers. | Non-commissioned officers and men. |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Scots . . . .      | 37        | 666                                |
| English . . . .    | 4         | 102                                |
| Irish . . . .      | 9         | 135                                |
| Foreigners . . . . | ...       | 14                                 |
| Total . . . .      | 50        | 917                                |

| SIZE.<br>From and under 5 ft. 5 in. to 6 ft. 2 in. and upwards. |     |     | AGE.<br>From 18 years and under to 50 years and upwards. |     | SERVICE.<br>From 1 year and under to 25 years and upwards. |     |
|---|-----|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
| ft.   | in. | No. | Years.   | No. | Years.   | No. |
| 6   | 2   | 2   | 50   | ... | 25   | ... |
| 6   | 0   | 13  | 45   | 4   | 21   | 15  |
| 5   | 11  | 14  | 40   | 21  | 18   | 6   |
| 5   | 10  | 52  | 35   | 74  | 14   | 52  |
| 5   | 9   | 71  | 30   | 181 | 12   | 33  |
| 5   | 8   | 91  | 25   | 302 | 10   | 96  |
| 5   | 7   | 166 | 20   | 277 | 8  | 97  |
| 5   | 6   | 185 | 18   | 55  | 7  | 41  |
| 5   | 5   | 157 | Under 18   | 3   | 6  | 60  |
| Under 5   | 5   | 166 |  |     | 5  | 65  |
| Boys  |     | ... |  |     | 4  | 219 |
| Total . . . 917   |     |     | Total . 917  |     | 3  | 152 |
|   |     |     |  |     | 2  | 50  |
|   |     |     |  |     | 1  | 31  |
|   |     |     |  |     | Under 1  | ... |
|   |     |     |  |     | Total . 917  |     |

JANUARY 1ST, 1840.

EXTRACT FROM MONTHLY RETURNS OF 91ST REGIMENT STATIONED AT GRAHAMSTOWN,  
SOUTH AFRICA.

## NATIONALITY.

|                      | Officers. | Sergeants. | Drummers. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total. |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Scots . . . . .      | 11        | 26         | 5         | 17         | 393       | 452    |
| English . . . . .    | 10        | 1          | 2         | 1          | 22        | 36     |
| Irish . . . . .      | 3         | 3          | 2         | 6          | 91        | 105    |
| Foreigners . . . . . | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...    |
| Total . . . . .      | 24        | 30         | 9         | 24         | 506       | 593    |

## AGES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

|                               | Sergeants. | Drummers. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Upwards of 50 years . . . . . | ...        | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...    |
| From 40 to 50 " . . . . .     | 1          | ...       | ...        | 3         | 4      |
| " 30 to 40 " . . . . .        | 13         | ...       | 9          | 173       | 195    |
| " 18 to 30 " . . . . .        | 16         | 9         | 15         | 329       | 369    |
| Under 18 years . . . . .      | ...        | ...       | ...        | 1         | 1      |
| Total . . . . .               | 30         | 9         | 24         | 506       | 569    |

## SERVICES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

|                               | Sergeants. | Drummers. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Upwards of 21 years . . . . . | 1          | ...       | ...        | ...       | 1      |
| From 14 to 21 " . . . . .     | 3          | 4         | 4          | 74        | 85     |
| " 7 to 14 " . . . . .         | 24         | 3         | 17         | 317       | 361    |
| Under 7 years . . . . .       | 2          | 2         | 3          | 115       | 122    |
| Total . . . . .               | 30         | 9         | 24         | 506       | 569    |

N.B.—There is no return available for height for this inspection.

# GENERAL APPENDIX.

361

JANUARY 1ST, 1864.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MONTHLY RETURNS OF THE 91ST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY  
STATIONED AT JUBBULPORE.

## NATIONALITY.

|                           | Officers. | Sergeants. | Drummers. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total. |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Scots . . . . .           | 6         | 11         | ...       | 5          | 182       | 198    |
| English . . . . .         | 27        | 24         | 12        | 22         | 346       | 404    |
| Irish . . . . .           | 9         | 9          | 9         | 11         | 245       | 274    |
| Foreigners . . . . .      | ...       | ...        | ...       | 1          | 3         | 4      |
| Draft not known . . . . . | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...        | 11        | 11     |
| Total . . . . .           | 42        | 44         | 21        | 39         | 787       | 891    |

## AGES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

|                               | Sergeants. | Drummers. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Upwards of 50 years . . . . . | ...        | ...       | ...        | ...       | ...    |
| From 40 to 50 " . . . . .     | ...        | ...       | ...        | 7         | 7      |
| " 35 to 40 " . . . . .        | 8          | ...       | 1          | 46        | 55     |
| " 30 to 35 " . . . . .        | 11         | 2         | 4          | 131       | 148    |
| " 25 to 30 " . . . . .        | 20         | 4         | 29         | 313       | 366    |
| " 20 to 25 " . . . . .        | 5          | 9         | 5          | 269       | 288    |
| " 19 to 20 " . . . . .        | ...        | 4         | ...        | 5         | 9      |
| " 18 to 19 " . . . . .        | ...        | 2         | ...        | 3         | 5      |
| Under 18 years . . . . .      | ...        | ...       | ...        | 2         | 2      |
| Draft unknown . . . . .       | ...        | ...       | ...        | 11        | 11     |
| Total . . . . .               | 44         | 21        | 39         | 787       | 891    |

## SIZE.

| From and under 5 ft. 5 in. to 6 ft. and upwards. |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| ft.  | in. | No. |
| 6  | 0   | 12  |
| 5  | 11  | 27  |
| 5  | 10  | 56  |
| 5  | 9   | 57  |
| 5  | 8   | 120 |
| 5  | 7   | 209 |
| 5  | 6   | 229 |
| 5  | 5   | 85  |
| Under 5  | 5   | 85  |
| Draft not known                                  |     | 11  |
| Total . . . . .                                  |     | 891 |

## SERVICES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

|                               | Sergeants. | Drummers. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Upwards of 21 years . . . . . | 2          | ...       | ...        | 7         | 9      |
| From 19 to 21 " . . . . .     | 3          | ...       | 1          | 18        | 22     |
| " 15 to 19 " . . . . .        | 4          | ...       | 3          | 56        | 63     |
| " 10 to 15 " . . . . .        | 12         | 3         | 3          | 87        | 105    |
| " 5 to 10 " . . . . .         | 19         | 9         | 27         | 327       | 382    |
| Under 5 years . . . . .       | 4          | 9         | 5          | 281       | 299    |
| Draft unknown . . . . .       | ...        | ...       | ...        | 11        | 11     |
| Total . . . . .               | 44         | 21        | 39         | 787       | 891    |



1910.

NATIONALITY, &c., RETURNS OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS,  
APRIL 1ST, 1910. FROM THE ROLL COMPILED BY THE ADJUTANT, CAPTAIN SCEALES.

| NATIONALITY.    | Officers. | Non-commissioned officers and men. |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Scots . . . .   | 40        | 757                                |
| English . . . . | 3         | 75                                 |
| Irish . . . .   | 1         | 13                                 |
| Total . . . .   | 44        | 845                                |

*N.B.*—Of the 88 English and Irish, 34 joined as boys from the Duke of York School, and 6 had some previous connection with the regiment.

The creation of the Queen Victoria School at Dunblane ensures that in future enlisted boys will be Scots.

Of the 757 Scots, 703 were born in Scotland, 54 out of Scotland but of Scottish parentage. The percentage of Scots in the battalion is 89.58, but if the band is excluded it is 92.82.

The return of officers includes those who are seconded. Of the Scots, 16 were born in Scotland; the remaining 24 were born in various parts of the world, but are Scots by parentage.

| SIZE.  |     |     | AGE.   |        |     | SERVICE.                                       |        |     |
|--|-----|-----|--|--------|-----|--|--------|-----|
| From and under 5 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. and upwards. |     |     | From 18 years and under to 40 years and upwards. |        |     | From 1 year and under to 20 years and upwards. |        |     |
|  | ft. | in. |  | Years. | No. |  | Years. | No. |
|  | 6   | 0   |  | 40     | 3   |  | 20     | 41  |
|  | 5   | 10  |  | 35     | 31  |  | 15     | 17  |
|  | 5   | 6   |  | 30     | 47  |  | 12     | 10  |
| Under  | 5   | 6   |  | 25     | 196 |  | 11     | 17  |
|  |     |     |  | 20     | 545 |  | 10     | 11  |
|  |     |     |  | 18     | 10  |  | 9      | 13  |
|  |     |     | Under 18   |        | 13  |  | 8      | 43  |
|  |     |     |  |        |     |  | 7      | 33  |
|  |     |     |  |        |     |  | 6      | 75  |
|  |     |     |  |        |     |  | 5      | 125 |
|  |     |     |  |        |     |  | 4      | 119 |
|  |     |     |  |        |     |  | 3      | 144 |
|  |     |     |  |        |     |  | 2      | 148 |
|  |     |     |  |        |     |  | 1      | 49  |
| Total . . 845                                    |     |     | Total . 845                                      |        |     | Total . 845                                    |        |     |

RETURN OF BIRTHPLACES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN BORN IN SCOTLAND.<sup>1</sup>

|                       |    |                         |     |                             |     |
|-----------------------|----|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| Aberdeen . . . . .    | 13 | Inverness . . . . .     | 7   | Perth . . . . .             | 22  |
| Argyll . . . . .      | 24 | Kincardine . . . . .    | 2   | Renfrew . . . . .           | 102 |
| Ayr . . . . .         | 26 | Kinross . . . . .       | 2   | Ross and Cromarty . . . . . | 3   |
| Banff . . . . .       | 3  | Kirkcudbright . . . . . | 5   | Roxburgh . . . . .          | 6   |
| Berwick . . . . .     | 6  | Lanark—                 |     | Selkirk . . . . .           | 3   |
| Bute . . . . .        | 0  | Glasgow . . . . .       | 164 | Shetland . . . . .          | 0   |
| Caithness . . . . .   | 1  | Rest . . . . .          | 52  | Stirling—                   |     |
| Clackmannan . . . . . | 18 | Linlithgow . . . . .    | 5   | Falkirk District . . . . .  | 31  |
| Dumbarton . . . . .   | 43 | Mid-Lothian—            |     | Rest . . . . .              | 30  |
| Dumfries . . . . .    | 11 | Edinburgh . . . . .     | 72  | Sutherland . . . . .        | 1   |
| Elgin . . . . .       | 1  | Rest . . . . .          | 8   | Wigtown . . . . .           | 4   |
| Fife . . . . .        | 7  | Nairn . . . . .         | 1   |                             |     |
| Forfar . . . . .      | 22 | Orkney . . . . .        | 1   |                             |     |
| Haddington . . . . .  | 6  | Peebles . . . . .       | 1   |                             |     |
|                       |    |                         |     |                             | 703 |

## POPULATION OF THE HIGHLANDS (FROM GARDYNE'S 'LIFE OF A REGIMENT,' vol. ii. p. 409).

|                             | 1801.         | 1851.         | 1901.         |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Caithness . . . . .         | 22,609        | 38,709        | 33,859        |
| Sutherland . . . . .        | 23,117        | 25,246        | 21,550        |
| Ross and Cromarty . . . . . | 56,318        | 82,701        | 76,421        |
| Inverness . . . . .         | 72,672        | 96,500        | 90,182        |
| Nairn . . . . .             | 8,322         | 9,217         | 9,291         |
| Argyll . . . . .            | 81,277        | 89,298        | 73,665        |
|                             | <hr/> 264,315 | <hr/> 341,671 | <hr/> 304,968 |

<sup>1</sup> The enlistments from April 1st, 1907, to January 1st, 1910, were as follows: 657 Scots, 24 English, 18 Irish. (Of the Scots, 31 were from Argyllshire.)

## DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PLATE, PICTURES, AND TROPHIES.

### PART I.

#### LIST OF SILVER.

**1809.** SMALL SNUFF-BOX, the Gift of Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin Craufurd, XCI Regiment. (From 'History of Highland Regiments and Clans.') A Silver Snuff-Box in two divisions, the gift of Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin Craufurd, who commanded the 91st in the Peninsula.

**1810.** ONE SILVER GILT SNUFF-BOX.—(From 'History of Highland Regiments and Clans.') A tontine Snuff-Box of Silver Gilt, casket shape,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, 6 inches wide, and 3 inches deep. This very handsome box originated in one purchased by the Officers who were in the Regiment in the year 1810, on the condition that it should be claimed by the last survivor if replaced by a similar box. It was claimed in 1841 by Colonel Anderson, and the new one then presented not having been claimed in 1870 by Colonel Bertie Gordon, the last survivor of those whose names were inscribed on it, became the property of the Officers then serving in the Regiment, whose names are inscribed on the inner lids. On the outside of the lid is the Arms of the Regiment surmounted by the Crown, and on the oval the names of the victories during the Peninsular War. On the bottom of the box, underneath the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, and the date 1810, are the names of those who started the original box, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel William Douglas. There are 50 names in all, and of those 11 are Campbells, and 17 others belong to various Highland Clans; of the remainder, 11 seem distinctly Scotch. On the inside of the lid are the names of the Officers of the Regiment in 1841, when the new box was presented, headed by Colonel Gabriel Gordon and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Anderson. Here there are in all 41 names, only two of them being Campbells, although 15 seem certainly Scotch, 3 being Gordons. The list of Officers into whose possession the box fell in 1870 is headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Sprot, and there are 37 names in all. Let us hope that it will be long before there will be a last survivor to claim it.<sup>1</sup>

List on the original box, 1810 (inscribed on the bottom of the present box):—  
Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Douglas. *Majors* B. W. Ottley, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Augts. Warburton, Jno. Blainey. *Captains* Donald Macdonald, Brevet Major Donald Grigerson, J. M. Sutherland, James Walsh, Robert Lowrie, Robert Marshall, Wm. Stewart, James M'Lean, Archd. Campbell, James Campbell, David M'Intyre, Dugd. Campbell. *Lieutenants* Robert M'Donald, Archd. Campbell, Robt. Anderson, Andw. Macfarlane, Dugd. Campbell, J. C. Young, Archd. Macneill, Adjutant Wm. Garland, R. G. Lavers, W. O. B. Macmahon, David Bowman, Duncan Campbell, J. C. Murdoch, Jno. Campbell (1st), Jno. Campbell (2nd), Wm. Anderson, Jno. Russell, Alex. Campbell, Robert Stewart, Andw. Maclachlan, Allan M'Lean. *Ensigns* Thos. Murray, R. S. Knox, Chas. Stuart, Jno. Campbell, Walter O'Hara, J. C. Macrae. Jno. M'Donald, Engr. Brown. Paymaster Dugd. Campbell. Surgeon Robt. Douglas. Assistant-Surgeons David Maclagan, Jno. Henderson. Quartermaster James Stewart.

<sup>1</sup> The last survivor has gone and has not claimed it.

## Inscription on the present box :—

“Presented to the Officers, 91st Regt., by Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, on his retiring from the Command of it in 1841.”

The box is intended to record the names of the Officers who belong to it, and may be claimed by the last survivor of them remaining in the Regiment, provided it is replaced by a similar box and the names recorded in like manner.

Second List, 1841 :—Colonel Gabriel Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel R. Anderson, K.H. *Majors* Cornwall Burne, Norm. Lamont, K.H. *Captains* D. Ducat, J. Thornhill, John Fraser, J. F. G. Campbell, C. Cooke Yarborough, T. E. Blackwell, David Forbes, Wm. Glendonwyn Scott, George A. Barnes, B. E. M. Gordon. *Lieutenants* J. E. Barney, John Ward, J. C. Cahill, E. W. C. Wright, Colin Campbell, Hen. J. Savage, R. Cranley Onslow, James Christie, R. F. Middlemore, John Brown (Adjutant), J. M. Pennington, Edmond Wm. Jennings, Fred. J. Bayly. *Ensigns* F. Fraser Stokes, J. G. Hacket, Wm. Thos. Laird Patterson, H. C. B. Barton, Fred. Harding, Robt. Stein, Jas. Alex. Cruikshank, Chris. Capel. Paymaster Geo. H. Dalrymple. Adjutant John Brown. Lieut.-Quartermaster John Gordon. Surgeon M. Morgan. Assistant-Surgeons G. M'Laren, M.D., J. Holt Elkes Stubbs, M.D.

This Snuff-Box, not having been claimed by Colonel Bertie Gordon, the last survivor of the above list, on the 30th January 1870, became the property of the Officers of the Regiment, who were then as follows :—Lieut.-Colonel J. Sprot. *Majors* J. B. Kirk, H. Wood. *Captains* A. C. Bruce, H. W. Gregg, W. P. Gurney, J. E. Burton, T. H. Bruce, C. Hollway, H. C. Sitwell, A. E. M'Callum, C. F. Dashwood, C. G. Allison. *Lieutenants* J. M. Tingcombe, J. E. Buller, W. Grant, H. C. Kemm, W. D. Caudwell, J. T. Rogers, W. S. Mills, C. J. Thorburn, A. P. Mules, E. J. Christian, W. G. Gard. *Ensigns* F. P. Gurney, W. Prevost, T. H. Bankes, H. Gordon Fallowfield, W. R. H. Craufurd, C. A. H. Bishop Culpeper, D. J. MacG. Macdonald. Paymaster J. Fitzgerald. Adjutant V. Chater. Instructor of Musketry C. Ware. Quartermaster D. Munro. Surgeon J. M'N. Beatty. Assistant-Surgeon W. Traill, M.D.

TWO SNUFF MULLS, 91st Regiment, the gift of Major Blainey, 1st Battalion 91st Regiment.

1812.

PUNCH BOWL AND LADLE.—To the Officers of his Regiment, the Argyllshire Highlanders, from General Duncan Campbell of Lochnell. (From ‘History of Highland Regiments and Clans.’) A Silver Punch Bowl of repoussé work; height, 9 inches; diameter, 13½ inches; presented by General Duncan Campbell of Lochnell. It is handsomely embossed with a design of flowers, grapes, and other fruits, and bears the Arms of Lochnell with the motto, “Arma parata fero.” The ladle belonging to the bowl is of very ancient and peculiar design, and has a Spanish coin of Ferdinand VI., with the date 1758, let into the bottom. It is stated that this bowl, though of old Scottish origin, was captured by the 91st during the Peninsular War in a nunnery, and became the property of the Colonel, General Duncan Campbell, who afterwards presented it to the Regiment.

1815.

WATERLOO ROLL.—George III., King. The Muster Roll of the XCI Argyle Regiment on the Field of “Waterloo.” From ‘Records of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders,’ by Captain Goff. The Waterloo Roll.—An interesting relic of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders is the Waterloo Roll, now handsomely bound. This document lay hidden among a mass of office papers until the year 1848, when it was saved from destruction by a Sergeant of the name of Hirst, who was employed in turning out a quantity of old books and papers which had been ordered to be destroyed as useless. This Sergeant laid the Roll aside, and it was not until the 27th of August 1861 that it was again discovered, and this time it was carefully sent to be bound. It is dated “Camp before Paris, 1815” (at which date it appears to have been rendered to the War Office). The Roll of the Officers is as follows: Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Douglas, K.C.B.; Captain James Walsh (Major); Captain T. H. Blair, Major of the 3rd British Brigade (wounded). *Captains* Wm. Steuart, Archibald Campbell (1), Dugald Campbell, James C. Murdoch, Alexander J. Callender (Major), Archibald Campbell (2), Robert Anderson. *Lieutenants* John Campbell, John Russell, Alexander Campbell (1), Robert Stewart, Andrew M'Lachlan, Carberry Egan, Andrew Cathcart (wounded on 24th), John M'Dougall, James Hood, Alexander Smith, T. L. Fenwick, Thomas Murray, R. S. Knox,

Chas. Stuart, John M'Dougall, Eugene Brown, Alex. Campbell (2), George Scott (Adjutant), William Smith, James Black (wounded on 24th), Alexander Sword. *Ensigns* M. Lamont, W. Trimmer, James Paton, Dugald Ducat, Andrew Smith, Lawrence Lind. Paymaster Dugald Campbell. Quartermaster James Stewart. Surgeon Robt. Douglas. Assistant-Surgeon G. M. M'Lachlan, Assistant-Surgeon W. H. Young.

- 1826.** A HEAVY TWO-HANDLED SILVER CUP.—To the 91st Regiment, having been won by his c.m. Columbine, beating six others at the Up Park Military Races, Jamaica, April 18th, 1826. Presented by Captain Lamont. (From 'History of Highland Regiments and Clans.') A heavy Two-Handled Silver Cup, won by Captain Lamont at the Up Park Races in Jamaica, 1826, and presented by him to the Regiment, which he had entered as an Ensign in 1813. Captain Lamont served thereafter in the Peninsula, and was present at Waterloo, the Storming of Cambrai, and the Surrender of Paris.
- 1835.** TWO CLARET JUGS.—To his Brother Officers, 10th September 1835. Presented by Captain William M'Inroy, 91st Regiment. (Queen Anne.)
- TWO CAKE BASKETS.—To his Brother Officers, 10th September 1835. Presented by Captain Wm. M'Inroy, 91st Regiment. (Queen Anne.)
- 1836.** FIVE SALVERS.—To his Brother Officers. Presented by Captain Wm. M'Inroy of the Depot, 91st Regiment, 1836. 1 large, 4 small.
- 1843.** CANDLESTICK.—Made from the wood of the *Abercrombie - Robinson*, wrecked with Reserve Battalion on board, in Table Bay, on the 27th August 1842.
- 1854.** TWO CANDLESTICKS.—To the Officers Mess, 91st Regiment, 1st Battalion, on their promotion, 1854. Presented by Captain Stanton, Lieutenants Sweny, Olivey, Wood, Captain Usher, Lieutenants Macqueen, Dowell, Dobie. (Georgian.)
- 1855.** ONE CUP.—To the Officers Mess of the 91st Argyll Regiment, on his promotion to the rank of Major, vice Forbes, 1855, the Gift of Brevet Colonel Wm. Glendonwyn Scott.
- 1858.** ONE CUP.—To the Officers Mess of H.M. 91st Argyll Regiment, 1858, the Gift of Lieut.-Colonel Bertie Gordon of H.M. 91st Regiment.
- COFFEE POT.—To the Mess of his late Brother Officers of the XCI Argyll Regiment, on his transfer to the Cavalry. Presented by Captain Theodore Ling, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, 1858.
- 1863.** TEA POT.—To the Officers, 91st Regiment. Presented by Lieut.-Colonel W. T. L. Patterson, 1863.
- 1864.** THE RAM'S HEAD.—For Auld Lang Syne. Presented to the Officers Mess, 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, by Lieutenants C. L. Harvey and W. Grant, on promotion, Jubbulpore, 30th September 1864. Colonel C. G. J. Arbuthnot, L.G. Lieut.-Colonels Bertie E. M. Gordon, W. T. L. Patterson. *Majors* H. J. Savage, W. B. Battiscombe. *Captains* T. T. Lane, W. Squirrel, H. A. Bond, H. Wood, A. C. Bruce, H. W. Gregg, W. R. D'Eye, W. P. Gurney, J. E. Burton, S. H. Bruce, J. W. Fry, H. P. Burke. *Lieutenants* W. O. Wade, John M. Tingcombe, C. Hollway, J. E. Buller, H. Hamilton, H. R. Spearman, C. L. Harvey, W. Grant, W. D. Baynes, H. C. Kemm, W. D. Caudwell, J. T. Rogers, R. T. Passingham, A. P. Maurice, W. C. Hinton. *Ensigns* A. E. Parker, C. Ware, W. S. Mills, T. R. C. Voyle, C. G. Allison, C. J. Thorburn, G. Upperton, A. P. Mules, V. Chater, H. T. C. Dealtry. Paymaster J. A. Kysh. Captain Quartermaster Murray. Surgeon J. Summers, M.H. Assistant-Surgeons W. Traill, J. A. Scott, (From 'History of Highland Regiments and Clans.') A very large and handsome Ram's Head mounted with silver, studded with Cairngorms, and used as a snuff box and cigar box. A shield on the forehead bears the names of the Officers then serving in the Regiment. The width across the horns is 17 inches.
- 1869.** TWO LARGE VASES (SILVER GILT).—Presented to the Mess, 91st Highlanders, by Colonel W. T. L. Patterson, Major W. B. Battiscombe, Captain H. Wood, Captain W. Rust D'Eye, Captain J. E. Burton, Captain Chas. Hollway. 1869. (Grecian.)

- CUP, IVY-LEAF PATTERN, WITH INSCRIPTION ON STAND.—Rifle Match between 4th K.O. Royal 1869.  
Regiment and 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, Dover, 1869. Won by Major J. Penton,  
Captain H. W. Gregg, Captain W. P. Gurney, Lieutenant W. Grant, Lieutenant W. S. Mills,  
Ensign V. Chater.
- ALBUM.—M. Potter Macqueen, June 1869. Late Captain XCI.
- ONE BOAR'S HEAD CIGAR LIGHTER.—Presented to the Officers Mess, 91st Highlanders, by 1870.  
Captain C. G. Allison and Lieutenant and Adjutant V. Chater, 1870. A Cigar Lighter in  
the form of a Boar's Head, the Regimental Crest in silver, mounted on an oval ebony stand  
with wheels. The upper part of the head forms a receptacle for spirits of wine. The tushes  
are removable and tipped with asbestos.
- ONE CUP.—Presented to the Officers Mess, 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, by Captain A. P. Mules,  
on promotion, May 28th, 1870. Large Loving Cup.
- ONE CASE SIX SALT CELLARS.—To the Officers, 91st Highlanders, 1870, from Lieut.-Colonel Sprot.
- ONE DOUBLE INKSTAND.—Presented, 1870, to the Officers, 91st Highlanders, by Major H. Wood,  
on promotion.
- ONE SUGAR BASIN.—To the Officers Mess, 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, on his  
leaving the regiment, 1870, from Captain Macleod Tingcombe. (Indian Work.)
- ONE DRUM BISCUIT BOX.—Argyllshire XCI Highlanders. Presented by Ensign F. M. Stow, 1871. 1871.  
Replica of Wedding Gift presented to H.R.H. Princess Louise by the Non-commissioned  
Officers and Men of the Regiment on the occasion of her marriage to the Marquis of Lorne.
- ONE SUGAR BASIN.—To the Officers Mess, 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, on his  
leaving the Regiment, 1871. Presented by Captain C. J. Thorburn. (Indian Work.)
- A LARGE SILVER QUAICH (Gaelic).—From the Officers of the Highland Rifle Regiment (Militia) 1872.  
to the Officers of the 91st Princess Louise's Highlanders, Fort George, May 1872. (From  
the 'History of the Highland Regiments and Clans.') A Large Silver Quaich,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches  
in diameter, with straight projecting handles, with boar's heads engraved on them. It is of  
ancient Highland pattern, and has engraved round the upper portion an ornament imitated  
from one of the Celtic crosses of Argyll.  
It bears a Gaelic inscription: "From the Officers of the Highland Rifle Regiment  
(Militia) to the Officers of the 91st Princess Louise's Highlanders, Fort George, May 1872."
- ONE LETTER BOX.—Presented to the Officers Mess, 91st Highlanders, by Lieutenants J. L.  
St Clair and C. B. Robbins, on promotion.
- ONE STATIONERY BOX.—Presented to the Officers Mess, XCI Highlanders, by Captain W. S. 1873.  
Mills and Lieutenant A. H. Tottenham, on promotion.
- ONE CIGAR BOX.—Presented on promotion by Lieutenant H. G. Fallowfield, Lieutenant W. R. H.  
Craufurd, Lieutenant C. A. H. Bishop Culpeper, 1873.
- CUP, HOLLY-LEAF PATTERN.—Presented to the Officers Mess, 91st Highlanders, by Major A. C.  
Bruce, Captain W. D. Caudwell, Lieutenants F. P. Gurney, and W. Prevost, on promotion.
- BOAR AND THISTLE STAND (WITH GLASS).—To the Officers Mess, 91st Highlanders, December  
24th, 1873, by Captain Gard, on promotion.
- ONE PAIR CANDLESTICKS.—Presented to the Officers Mess, Princess Louise's Argyllshire High- 1874.  
landers, March 6th, 1874, by Captain James T. Rogers. (Corinthian Column.)
- ONE INKSTAND (Breastplate).—This lid is the original breastplate of the Officers, 91st Highlanders,  
as worn when the Regiment was raised. Formerly the property of Campbell of Lochnell, the  
first Colonel of the Regiment. Presented by Lieutenant H. A. Shank, Edinburgh, 1874.
- TWO QUAICHS (JEWELLED).—Officers Mess, 91st Highlanders, "Sguab As' i." Presented by Lieu-  
tenant Grant.
- FRENCH GOVERNMENT MEDAL.—To the Officers, 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, 1875.  
1875. Presented by the French Government. A Bronze Medal, presented by the French

Government, March 1875, in commemoration of the part taken by the Regiment in escorting the remains of Napoleon I. at St Helena in 1840. It bears on one side a head, with the inscription, "Ludov Philippus I. Francorum Rex," and on the other the dome of the Invalides, with a figure of France receiving the cortège, with the inscription, "Reliquis receptis Neapolionis funus triumphalis xv. Dec. MDCCCXL."

- 1876.** ONE COFFEE POT.—To the Officers Mess, October 1875–June 1876. Presented by Captain O. G. Bolitho, 3rd Dragoon Guards, attached 91st Highlanders at Curragh. Regimental Crest above inscription.
- 1878.** TWO CLARET JUGS (GLASS WITH SILVER TOPS).—Presented to the Officers Mess, 91st Highlanders, 1878, by Lieutenant C. Campbell (of Jura).
- 1879.** BOWL.—Presented by Major C. Hollway, on promotion, July 1879. (Indian Work.)
- 1880.** BLOTTING-BOOK WITH SILVER BREASTPLATE.—Breastplate worn while serving in the 91st Regiment, from 1796 to 1808, by Brigadier-General J. C. Craufurd, who died on service at Abrantes in Portugal, aged 34. Presented to Lieut.-Colonel Bruce, C.B., and the Officers of the 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders by his son, General J. R. Craufurd, Colonel of the Regiment, as a mark of his interest in the Corps, 1880.
- 1881.** ONE JUG.—To the Officers Mess, 1st Battalion Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders (Princess Louise's). Presented, on promotion, by Major H. G. Robley. (Chinese.)
- ONE LARGE TRAY, WITH TEA AND COFFEE SET.—Presented, together with the Tea and Coffee Set to the Officers Mess, XCI Highlanders, on promotion, by Captains Fallowfield, Craufurd, Macdonald, St Clair, Lieutenants Cookson, Fowler, Goff, Collings, Johnston, Fraser, and Richardson, 30th June 1881.
- 1884.** BELL—"Billy," Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1882-83. Presented by Lieut.-Colonel Chater, 1889. Hoof of Charger belonging to Lieut.-Colonel Chater.
- ONE HIGHLANDER WITH STAND.—Presented to the Officers Mess, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Lieutenant C. E. Richardson, on leaving the Regiment, February 1889.
- 1887.** ONE CIGARETTE BOX.—Fours, 1887. Bow, Lieutenant S. L. Robinson; No. 2, Lieutenant F. L. Jackson; No. 3, Lieutenant D. Henderson; Stroke, Captain W. Stewart. Presented at the Colombo Rowing Club Regatta.
- 1888.** ONE CUP.—Won by A. W. Grepe, R.A. (Bow), S. L. Robinson, F. L. Jackson, W. Stewart (Stroke), A. Berwick (Cox). Annual Regatta, 1888. Set Fours. Presented by Colombo Rowing Club.
- DOUBLE QUAICH—"Billy," Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1882-88. Originally a Silver Bell.
- 1889.** TEN BOAR'S HEAD MENU STANDS.—Officers Mess, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Presented by Captain G. Collings, Lieutenant T. A. Scott, Lieutenant W. Thorburn, 1889.
- ZULU CIGAR LIGHTER.—1889. Presented to the Officers 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Lieutenants T. A. Scott, S. E. Douglas, D. Henderson, H. A. M'D. Williams, A. Foster, A. Sutherland, R. de C. Boyd, H. L. Henderson, W. Thorburn, R. C. Gore, S. S. S. Clarke; 2nd Lieutenants H. T. Renny, E. C. H. Grant, A. J. Campbell, H. B. Kirk, F. C. Dundas. On Shield of Zulu, "South Africa, 1806, 46-47, 51-2-3. 1879."
- ONE SMALL CUP.—1889. Presented by a few members of the Hong Kong Rifle Association, to be shot for by Officers of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Won by Captain C. Davidson, and given by him to the Officers Mess. (Cingalese Palm Cup.)
- TWO CUPS.—Hong Kong Regatta, 1889, Ladies Purse. Won by W. Thorburn (Bow), Captain S. L. Robinson, Captain D. Henderson, Captain C. F. H. Davidson (Stroke), Lieutenant R. C. Boyd (Cox), and presented by them to the Officers Mess, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. (Japanese Work.)
- GARRISON CUP.—Garrison Cup, Hong Kong Regatta, 1889. Won by Lieutenant W. Thorburn (Bow), Captain S. L. Robinson, Captain D. Henderson, Captain C. F. H. Davidson (Stroke),

- Lieutenant R. de C. Boyd (Cox), and presented by them to the Officers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. (Chinese.)
- ONE PAGODA CIGAR LIGHTER.—A small token to Colonel Chater and Officers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from J. F. Holliday, Captain, 4th Cheshire, Hong Kong, November 1889.
- ONE SMALL CUP.—Hong Kong Polo Club, Gymkhana, 29th November 1890 (Cigar Race). Won 1890. by Major O. C. Hannay.
- CHERRY CUP.—2nd Lieutenant J. C. Dundas (Bow), Captain S. L. Robinson, Lieutenant F. L. la C. Jackson, Captain D. Henderson, Lieutenant A. J. Campbell (Cox). Hong Kong Ladies' Plate. 1891.
- TWO CHAMPAGNE HOLDERS.—Presented by V. C., 26th June 1893. The gift of Lieut.-Colonel V. Chater. 1893.
- ONE SUGAR BASIN.—The Officers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Presented by Captain A. E. J. Cavendish, 1893. Regimental Crest, Boar's Head and Motto.
- ONE CREAM EWER.—The Officers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Presented by Captain A. E. J. Cavendish, 1893.
- CALENDAR CASE.—Zulu Medal, Captain O. C. Hannay, 93rd Foot. Presented by Major S. Paterson, on promotion, 1894. Medal is a duplicate, procured to replace original lost, but afterwards recovered. 1894.
- PAPER KNIFE.—Presented by J. M. Walsh. August 1895. 1895.
- GOLF MEDAL.—Inter-Regimental, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers v. 91st Highlanders. Won by 91st Highlanders, 1896. 1896.
- THE MEDAL CASE (15 Medals).—Presented to the Officers, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by 2nd Lieutenants D. J. Glasfurd, R. P. Dunn-Pattison, H. B. F. Baker-Carr, G. E. Courtenay. I. W. Watson, March 1896.
- Long-Service and Good-Conduct Medal, 1864, Sergeant M. O'Hara, 91st Foot.
- Peninsula Medal, 1793, 1814, Toulouse, Orthes, Nive, Nivelle, Pyrenees, Vittoria, Fuentes D'Onor, Corunna, Vimiera, Roleia, A. M'Lean, Sergeant-Major, 91st Foot.
- Waterloo Medal, June 18th, 1815, Sergeant-Major Andrew M'Lean, 1st Battalion, 91st Regiment Foot. Presented by the Subalterns, 1904.
- Waterloo Medal, June 18th, 1815, James Ross, 1st Battalion 91st Regiment Foot.
- Peninsula Medal, 1793, 1814, Toulouse, Orthes, Nive, Nivelle, Pyrenees, Vittoria, Fuentes D'Onor, Corunna, Vimiera, Roleia, John Martin, 91st Foot. Presented to the Officers, 1st Argyll Highlanders, by Captain Cavendish, Captain Boyd, Lieutenants Grant and Kirk, 1894.
- CIGAR CUTTER.—To Colonel Hannay and Officers, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from Colonel Younger and Officers, West of Scotland, late Argyll and Bute, Artillery Militia, May 1897. 1897.
- CIGAR LIGHTER (H.L.I.).—To the Officers, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from the Officers' Depot S.R. and H.L.I., Musketry Camp, Irvine, 1897-1898. Elephant Tusk. 1898.
- HOT MILK JUG.—To the Officers, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from Lieutenant R. P. Dunn-Pattison.
- CLOCK AND BAROMETER.—To Colonel Hannay and Officers, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from the five Officers of the 3rd V.B.H.L.I. attached for instruction, 1898.
- LARGE CANDELABRA.—Presented with a bequest to his Brother Officers, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Lieutenant George Courtenay, who died of wounds received at Paardeberg, on 18th February 1900. Presented by Lieutenant George Courtenay. (Corinthian Columns.) 1900.
- JOHANNESBURG CUP.—Presented to Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, C.B., and Officers of the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by the Officers of the Transvaal Scottish Volunteers, as a Memento of the first Volunteer Officers Class held in Johannesburg, 1903. 1903.



CANDELABRA (Neilson).—Presented to the Officers Mess, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Lieutenant and Adjutant W. G. Neilson, D.S.O., 1903. (Three branch, Queen Anne.)

1904. TWO CIGAR LIGHTERS.—Officers, 91st Highlanders, from Lieutenant C. N. Macdonald, 1904. Presented by Lieutenant C. N. Macdonald, 1904. Black-buck Horns with Gold Fittings.

1905. POINT-TO-POINT CUP.—1905, Lieutenant Thorpe's Taante (Owner). 1906, Lieutenant Laird's Carden (Owner). 1908, Captain Thorpe's Tit-Bit (Owner). 1909, Lieutenant F. G. G. Cunningham's Highgate (Owner). Massive Loving Cup, with figure of horseman on top of lid. Argyll Challenge Cup for Point-to-Point Race.

GENERAL SPROT'S BOWL.—Presented to the 1st Battalion of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by their Honorary Colonel, Lieut.-General J. Sprot, 10th April 1905. Officers serving in the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on 10th April 1905:—

Officer Commanding Regimental District, Colonel J. M. Hunt.

*Lieut.-Colonels*, 2 S. Paterson; 1 E. B. Urmston, C.B., P.S.C., Brevet Colonel.

*Majors, 2nd in Command*, 2 A. E. J. Cavendish, C.M.G., P.S.C.; 1 J. G. Wolrige Gordon, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

*Other Majors*, s. R. L'E. M'Kerrell; 1 T. Irvine; 2 A. F. Mackenzie, M.V.O.; 2 H. d'E. Vallancey, D.S.O., P.S.C.; d. A. Aytoun, D.S.O.; s. D. Henderson, D.S.O., P.S.C., Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

*Captains*, v. M. McNeill, D.S.O.; m. H. P. Moulton-Barrett; e.a. A. Sutherland; 1 H. L. Henderson; a.s.c. R. C. Gore; 1 A. Patten, Brevet Major; m. F. J. Richardson, D.S.O.; d. 2 D. Darroch; v. A. J. Campbell; 1 H. B. Kirk; s. N. Malcolm, D.S.O., P.S.C.; 1 F. C. Dundas, P.S.C.; 2 K. F. C. Marshall; 2 W. J. B. Tweedie; 1 H. C. Macdonald; s. J. Campbell; 2 A. H. Maclean; 2 D. J. Glasfurd; m.c. H. B. F. Baker-Carr; 1 R. B. Graham; 2 P. D. M'Candlish; 2 H. H. G. Hyslop; 2 A. Elphinston; e.a. R. J. P. Cox; v. C. A. H. Maclean; 1 I. W. Watson; s.c. A. L. C. Clarke; v. G. W. Muir; 1 J. B. Gillatt.

*Lieutenants*, 1 G. Thorpe; 1 W. G. Neilson, D.S.O.; d. 2 H. M. Thomson; 2 J. Kennedy (Adjutant); 2 O. C. Herbert; d. 1 G. A. M'L. Sceales; v. J. B. Lang; 2 M. G. Sandeman; s. G. A. Akers-Douglas; 2 A. J. H. Maclean; 1 F. G. G. Cunningham; v. J. C. Scott; 1 E. B. Cuthbertson; 1 A. B. Thorburn; 2 L. D. G. Fenzie; 1 K. M. Laird; 1 W. A. Henderson; c.o. J. A. L. Campbell: 2 Hon. R. Bruce; 2 R. R. Forbes; 1 C. C. Walker; 1 H. A. Duncan; 2 A. E. Kennedy; 2 C. P. James; 2 W. J. Cunningham.

*2nd Lieutenants*, 1 N. D. K. MacEwen; 2 H. D. Falconer-Stewart; 1 I. H. Burnley Campbell; 1 A. W. R. Sprot (Adjutant); 2 L. St C. Cheape; 2 A. A. L. Campbell; 2 A. C. Gilmour; 2 D. M. Porteous; 1 J. R. Couper; 1 N. Thomson; 1 A. R. G. Wilson.

*Adjutants*, 2 J. Kennedy, Lieutenant; 1 A. W. R. Sprot, 2nd Lieutenant.

*Quartermasters*, m. A. Beattie, Hon. Captain; m. R. C. Williamson, Hon. Captain; 1 J. J. Scott, Hon. Lieutenant; 2 R. Lundie, Hon. Lieutenant.

1906. TWO MEDALS.—1 Waterloo, 1 Zulu, Menu Stands. Zulu Medal, 1879, 1757, Lance-Corporal W. Thorn, 91st Foot. Waterloo Medal, June 18, 1815, Charles Grant, 1st Battalion 91st Regiment Foot. Presented by Lieutenant A. B. Thorburn.

CENTRE PIECE.—Purchased by the Officers to commemorate the part taken by the battalion in the South African War, 1899-1902. Description: Resting upon a base, Celtic in character, the apex terminates in a group of historical and allegorical significance. At the top "Diarmid of the Wild Boar," identifying the 91st with the Clan Campbell or "Clan Diarmid an Tuirc"; on either side "Ossian," the great Highland poet, and "Victory." Beneath are two sets of colours, those carried in the Peninsula and those carried at the present time, while in front, beneath "Cruachan," the Campbell War Cry, is a representation of the Brooch of Lorn, with an embossed portrait of H.R.H. Princess Louise, and above, her Coronet. On the base four Statuettes represent General Duncan Campbell of Lochnell (the first Colonel of the 91st), a soldier of 1794, an officer during the South African War, and an officer in the full uniform of the present day. Four panels resting on bog myrtle (the Campbell Badge) and moss are embossed with the following episodes in the career of the Regiment: Battle of Toulouse, 1814; the Wreck of the *Birkenhead*, 1852; and the Battle of Ginginhlovo, 1879, and the Battle of Modder River, 1899. Round the base are the medals earned by the 91st,

and the various battle honours borne on the colours, while at each corner is the old 91st cap badge, and above, the Wild Boar, the Campbell Crest.

PICKAXE AND EBONY STRIKING BOARD.—From Officers, R.E. Siege Manœuvres, 1907. **1907.**

REPLICA OF THE ARMY GOLF CHALLENGE CUP.—Won by 91st Highlanders, Hoylake, 1908, by Lieutenant G. A. M'L. Sceales, Lieutenant F. G. G. Cunningham, Lieutenant W. A. Henderson, 2nd Lieutenant N. Thomson. 1st Round, a Bye. 2nd Round, *v.* Scottish Rifles. Semi-Final, *v.* 2nd Seaforth Highlanders. Final, *v.* 1st Black Watch. Presented to the Officers, 91st Highlanders, by Captain G. Thorpe, Lieutenant and Adjutant G. A. M'L. Sceales, Lieutenant E. B. Cuthbertson, 1908.

8 FLOWER VASES (Lieutenant MacEwen).—Presented by Lieutenant N. D. K. MacEwen, 1909. **1909.**  
Plain Silver Greek Vases.

FOUR SILVER MENU STANDS.—Presented to the Officers, 91st Highlanders, by Mrs J. Creagh Scott, July 1909. Surmounted by Regimental Crest. Menus contain the following figures painted by Mrs J. Creagh Scott:—

1, Officer; 2, Sergeant; 3, Piper, all of the present day; 4, Officer, 1815.

The following plate in possession of the officers bears no date nor any indication from what source it came:—

FOUR WINE COOLERS.—Crested 91st.

ONE SILVER HAND CIGAR CUTTER.

ONE MOTHER-OF-PEARL HAND CIGAR CUTTER.

SNUFF MULL.—“Nemo me impune lacessit.”

FOUR CORINTHIAN PILLAR SILVER LAMPS.

TWO SILVER CANDELABRA.

TEN WINE LABELS.

ONE SMALL OLD IRISH SALVER.

ONE SILVER CHINESE SALVER.

TEN SILVER TAZZAS.

TWO LARGE TRAYS.—91st Crest.

SILVER CAKE BASKET.—Presented by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, bearing the inscription: “In remembrance of my visit to the regiment in 1909.” In the centre the word “Louise” surmounted by a Princess's coronet. **1910.**

## CHINA.

SPODE DESERT SERVICE.—Dating from 1814; in the centre of each plate is a garter of red, on which is the word Argyleshire in gold, encircling the figures XCI in gold, on a Saint Andrew Cross of green. The design on the rest of the plate is composed of red roses and thistles. Pieces of the set have been replaced from time to time, but five plates and two dishes of the original set remain, and are easily distinguishable by their superior colouring. **1814.**

## PART II.

### LIST OF TROPHIES.

CLOCK (EBONY).—To the Officers, 91st Highlanders, Lieut.-Colonel W. T. L. Patterson, 1863. **1863.**

KAFFIR TRAY.—Taken in a Kraal in Zululand, and used by the Officers Mess, 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, throughout the Campaign of 1879. Presented in its present form by Major Vernor Chater, on promotion, July 1st, 1881. **1881.**

- 1890. KAFFIR'S HEAD, 3 ASSEGAI, 1 BROWN BESS,** marked 32, 91st Regiment. The following is a copy of a letter written by Major-General Charles Catty, dated 12th September 1890: In the Kaffir War of 1850-1-2-3, the 91st Regiment, now the Princess Louise's Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders, formed part of the force in British Kaffraria, and took a very marked and active part in the operations against the enemy. Early in 1851 a sortie was made from Fort Hare by a detachment of this distinguished Corps, but owing to a well-planned ambushade, and the far superior force of the Kaffirs, elated by recent successes in the Amatolas and at Fort White, the gallant little band was obliged to retire with heavy loss. It was my lot to pass over the ground where the main fighting had taken place, and it bore traces in many ways, and in the skeletons of both sides, which thickly lay around, how sanguinary had been the fray, and how stubbornly it had been sustained by the brave 91st. All round lay vestiges, torn coats and accoutrements marked the spot, mixed with the whitened bones of friend and foe. It was during the well-maintained fight that a Kaffir killed a 91st man, and despoiled him of his arms, with which he fought against the British for some months, subsequently meeting his fate at the hands of one of "Catty's Rifles," who thus regained the old "Brown Bess," and at the same time secured his assegais, all of which he handed over to me. I will not enter into the question of how the dead enemy's head also became a *spolium belli*, but in savage warfare it frequently happens that events occur which would scarcely bear the publicity of our own correspondent, and we had none in those wild days. All I know is that the skull belonged to the last owner of the cumbersome arm, and bears the sign manual of the "Brave" in the skin covering gripping the muzzle. After the lapse of many years I hand over to Major W. R. Housion-Craufurd, A.D.C., these grim, yet interesting, souvenirs of a gallant past, for transmission to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, feeling assured that in their hands these records of bravery will long be retained by so distinguished a Corps, which, unchanged save in name, will emulate the prowess of comrades who fought so bravely and died so heroically in the ranks of the old 91st.

(Signed) CHAS. CATTY, *Major-General.*

12th September 1890.

- 1892. ONE GONG AND BLACKWOOD FRAME.**—Presented by the Highland Society of Hong Kong on the departure of the Regiment from that Island, January 1892.
- 1893. BLESBOK HEAD.**—Bredasdorp Turf Club Meeting, 1893. The Bontebok Stakes, one mile, won by J. A. Vanderbyl's "Bide a Wee."
- 1895. BOAR'S HEAD.**—Presented to the Officers, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. From the Forest of Amorbach, 7th February 1895.
- ORMOLU CLOCK.**—Presented by Lieutenant H. T. Renny to the Officers Mess, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, June 1895.
- 1896. BRONZE STATUETTE OF H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA.**—Presented by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, 1896. Bronze Model Facsimile of Statue in Kensington Gardens. Sculptured by Donor.
- 1897. THE ROYAL ATLAS.**—Presented to the Officers, 91st Highlanders, by Lieutenant F. J. Richardson, on his promotion, to replace the one mentioned below. Officers, 91st Highlanders, from Lieutenant Bankes, on promotion.
- 1898. BAROMETER.**—To the Officers Mess, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by a few Volunteer Officers attached for instruction. Glasgow, June 1898.
- 1903. ORANGE FREE STATE FLAG.**—Presented by Lieut.-Colonel D. Henderson, D.S.O.
- 1904. THREE SIDE DRUMS.**—Carried by the Drummers of the Battalion throughout the South Africa Campaign, 1899-1902.
- 1905. MOOSE HEAD.**—Presented by the Officers of the 91st Canadian Highlanders to the Officers of the 91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Hamilton, June 1905.
- 1906. SERGEANT-MAJOR'S BELT.**—Presented by Captain D. Fowler, late 91st Highlanders. Worn by eight Sergeant-Majors: 1, Gillies; 2, Fassinidge; 3, Doig; 4, Knowles; 5, Denholm; 6, Bethune; 7, Scott; 8, Williamson.

CLOCK.—The Officers, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. From Colonel Wolrige-Gordon, 1908. 1908.

STATUETTE OF 91ST HIGHLANDER.—Presented to their Brother Officers by Colonels Alexander Wilson, C.B., and Edward Brabazon Urmston, C.B., Commanding 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1899 (December 12th), 1907. Replica of Statue erected at Stirling Castle in Memory of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men killed (or who died of disease) in the South Africa Campaign, 1899-1902.

## SPORTING TROPHIES.

RED DEER, 1892.—Rhidorroch, September 14th, Knockdamph. 15 sts. 3 lb. A. E. J. C.

RED DEER, 1892.—Rhidorroch, September 13th, Melcuchor. 15 sts. A. E. J. C.

RED DEER.—Forest of Glen Tana, Captain Cavendish, 14th September 1903. 12 sts. 3 lb.

RED DEER.—Forest of Glen Tana, H. B. Kirk, 21st September 1893.

RED DEER.—Forest of Glen Tana, H. B. Kirk, 21st September 1893.

RED DEER.—Forest of Bach-na-Gairn, H. B. Kirk.

RED DEER.—Forest of Glen Tana, R. C. Gore, 1903.

RED DEER.—Forest of Glen Tana, R. C. Gore, 29th September 1903.

RED DEER.—Forest of Glen Tana, R. C. Gore, 29th September 1903.

RED DEER.—Forest of Glen Tana, R. C. Gore, 13th September 1902.

RED DEER.—No Record.

ROE DEER'S HEAD.—Poltalloch, 1898.

BLESBOK SKULL.—Cavendish.

SPRINGBOK HEAD.—Cavendish.

BUFFALO HEAD.—From Captain S. L. Robinson, Burma, 1896

BOAR'S HEAD.—Presented by Captain Paterson, 1893.

WART HOG HEAD.—N. Nigeria, J. A. L. Campbell, 1909.

## PART III.

## LIST OF PICTURES.

The following are the principal Portraits, Paintings, Engravings, &c., in possession of the Officers, XCI Highlanders :—

PRINCESS LOUISE.—Presented by H.R.H. Princess Louise, January 1879. Water-Colour Portrait.

SMALL PORTRAIT OF H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE.—Water-Colour Portrait.

PRINCESS LOUISE.—Presented to the Officers, 91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by H.R.H. Princess Louise, 1886. Linotype.

MARQUIS OF LORNE.—Presented by H.R.H. Princess Louise, January 1874. Linotype.

OLD COLOURS, 91ST HIGHLANDERS.—Parts of the King's and Regimental Colours of the 91st Highlanders, placed in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, 1883. Carried from 1811 through the Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns, and until 1827.

91ST OLD COLOURS.—1st, Fragment of Colours presented about 1826, retired 1845, now at

Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire. 2nd, Fragment of Colours presented 1845, retired 1869, burnt at Inveraray Castle, Argyllshire, 1877. Presented to Officers Mess (XCI), Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Mrs Savage, wife of Colonel H. J. Savage, and daughter of the late Major J. Ward, both formerly in XCI, 1892.

GENERAL CAMPBELL OF LOCHNELL (Engraving).—To Lieut.-Colonel Sprot and Officers, 91st P.L.A. Highlanders, from A. Campbell Dun (Captain), 1873.

PORTRAIT (Miniature Water-Colour) OF CAPTAIN J. C. MURDOCH, 91ST.—Served 1806-1819, from a picture at Gartincaber, by kind permission of J. Burn-Murdoch, Esq. of Gartincaber. Presented by Lieut.-Colonel Hollway, late XCI, 1892.

BATTLE OF VIMIERA, 1808 (Coloured Engraving).—The enemy's Cavalry, who endeavoured to gain a height near the village of Vimiera, being repulsed by the 91st Regiment. Presented by Major H. L. Henderson, 1907.

THE CONFERENCE AT BLOCK DRIFT, KAFFIR-LAND, June 30th, 1846, between Lieut.-Governor Colonel Hare and the Kaffir Chief Sandilla before the commencement of hostilities. (Coloured Engraving.) Regiments present—the Royal Artillery, 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 91st Highlanders, also the Cape Mounted Rifles. Presented to the Officers Mess, XCI Highlanders, by Brevet Major Hollway, 1879.

DRAGOON GUARDS AND 91ST REGIMENT.—Rescue of the Ammunition Waggon near Burns Hill, Kaffirland, 17th April 1846, by the 7th Dragoon Guards and XCI Argyllshire Regiment. Presented to the Officers Mess (XCI), Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Lieut.-Colonel Hollway, late XCI, 1892. (Water-Colour Painting.)

91ST HIGHLANDERS (IN TREWS), about 1874. Water-Colour Painting by Orlando Norie.

PORTRAIT (Miniature Oil Painting) of Lieut.-Colonel G. L. J. Goff, XCI. Killed at Magersfontein, 11th December 1899. Presented by Brevet Colonel J. W. Gordon, XCI.

91ST HIGHLANDERS (Water-Colour Painting by O. Norie).—Presented to the Officers Mess by H.R.H. Princess Louise, in Memory of the Centenary of the Regiment.

OVER THE VELDT (Water-Colour Painting by W. Skeoch Cumming).—Over the Veldt, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Skeoch Cumming. (Original Sketch for Picture exhibited by Artist at Royal Scottish Academy of Arts, 1904.)

KING'S GUARD OF THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS MARCHING OFF FROM ST JAMES'S PALACE (Sepia Drawing by Christopher Clark).—St James's Palace, 1908. Presented by Lieutenant A. W. R. Sprot.

SCOTS GREYS AND 91ST HIGHLANDERS (Water-Colour by O. Norie).—Presented to the Officers Mess, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Major Hawley, Captain Maude, Lieutenants Lawson, Duckworth, Swetenham, Royal Scots Greys, Glasgow, 1898.

THE MASONIC CHARTER.—Atholl, Grand Master, S.G.W., D.G.M., J.G.W., Thomas Harper.

**No. 321.** To all whom it may concern, We, the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons (according to the old constitutions granted by His Royal Highness, Prince Edwin at York, Anno Domini, Nine hundred, twenty and six) and in the Year of Masonry four thousand, nine hundred, twenty and six, in ample form assembled—viz., The Right Worshipful The Most Noble and Puissant Prince John Duke Marquis and Earl of Athol, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathray and Strathardle, Viscount Balquhider, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Belveny and Gask. Heritable Constable of the Castle of Kinclaven, Lord of Man and of the Isles and Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, in the County of Gloucester, etc., etc., etc.

Grand Master of Masons, the Right Worshipful Thomas Harper, Esq., Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Robert Gill, Esq., Senior Grand Warden; and the Right Worshipful William Burwood, Esq., Junior Grand Warden, with the approbation and consent of the warranted Lodge held within the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster, do hereby authorise and empower our trusty and well-beloved Brethren—viz., The Worshipful John Scott, one of our Master Masons; The Worshipful Malcolm M'Donald

his Senior Warden; and The Worshipful William M'Comman, his Junior Warden, to form and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, aforesaid at the Cape of Good Hope, or elsewhere in the 91st Regiment of Foot, upon the second and fourth Wednesday in every month, and on all seasonable times and lawful occasions, and the said Lodge (when duly congregated) to admit and make Free Masons according to the Most Ancient and Honourable Custom of the Royal Craft in all ages and nations throughout the known world; and we do hereby further authorise and empower our said trusty and well-beloved Brethren, John Scott, Malcolm M'Donald, and William M'Comman (with the consent of the Members of their Lodge) to nominate, chuse, and install their Successors, to whom they shall deliver this Warrant, and invest them with their powers and dignities as Free Masons, etc., and such Successors shall in like manner nominate, chuse, and install their Successors, etc., etc., etc. Such Installations to be upon (or near) every St John's Day during the continuance of this Lodge for ever. Providing the above named Brethren and all their Successors always pay due respect to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, otherwise this Warrant to be of no Force nor Virtue. Given under our hands and the Seal of our Grand Lodge in London, this fourth day of March, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and One, and in the Year of Masonry Five Thousand, Seven Hundred and One.

Note this Warrant is registered in the Grand Lodge Letter.

ROB. LESLIE, *Grand Secretary*.

Masonic Charter, No. 321, Granted to the Lodge of the 91st Highlanders in March 1801.

(Signed) ATHOL, *Grand Master*.

Presented to the 91st P.L.A. Highlanders by Colonel Sprot, 1876.

PHOTO.—Colonel Benson's Statue. Presented by Lieutenant J. C. Scott.

GROUP OF OFFICERS, 91st, taken at Edinburgh Castle (Photograph).—Presented by Lieut.-Colonel V. Chater, 1892.

PHOTO.—Presentation of the Colours by Princess Louise. Presented by Lieut.-Colonel V. Chater, 1892.

GENERAL GABRIEL GORDON (Photograph of Oil Painting).—General Gabriel Gordon, Colonel, 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, 1837-1855. Presented by Lieutenant A. W. R. Sprot.

COLONEL BRUCE (Photograph).—Presented by Lieutenant A. R. G. Wilson.

GENERAL SIR JOHN A. EWART, K.C.B. (Photograph).

LIEUT.-GENERAL JOHN SPROT, D.L., J.P.—(Engraving by Walton).

COLONEL CHATER (Photograph).—To the Officers Mess from Lieut.-Colonel V. Chater, 1893.

COLONEL HANNAY (Photograph).

COLONEL WILSON (Photograph).

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES AND DUKE OF CONNAUGHT (91st Highlanders in Background).—Goupilgravure from Painting by Edouard Detaille. From Colonel Vernor Chater on leaving the Service, 1864-1899.

H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT (Photograph).

THE WRECK OF THE *BIRKENHEAD*, February 1852 (Engraved from Painting by Thos. M. Hemy—Artist's Proof).—To the Officers, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from Captain W. H. Baillie, 1893.

1, Royal Marines; 2, Queen's Regiment; 3, 60th Rifles; 4, 45th Regiment; 5, Ensign Russell, 74th Highlanders; 6, 91st Argyllshire Regiment; 7, 73rd Regiment; 8, 6th Royals; 9, 45th Regiment; 10, 74th Highlanders; 11, 12th Regiment; 12, 6th Royals; 13, Captain Wright, 91st Argyllshire Regiment; 14, Lieut.-Colonel Seton, 74th Highlanders; 15, Lieutenant Girardot, 43rd Regiment; 16, Captain Salmond; 17, Cornet Bond (Captain Bond Shelton).

(From 'History of 91st Argyllshire Highlanders.') In the monument erected at Chelsea Hospital, by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, recording the heroic constancy and unbroken discipline shown on board the *Birkenhead*, and to preserve the memory of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men who perished on that occasion, are the names of Sergeant Butler, Corporals Webber and Smith, of the 91st. The names of forty-one privates as follows: Privates J. Birt, J. Brian, J. Buckingham, W. Weybrow, T. Cavanagh, D. Daily, J. Drury, H. Ford, P. Gaffey, J. Grant, J. Moore, W. Woodman, G. Justier, J. Moon, W. Foster, W. Measures, W. Ledgwood, J. Harpey, S. Huggan, P. Haggan, T. Jays, G. Kemp, F. Hackenley, J. Evans, A. Montgomery, W. Matheson, J. Smith, W. S. Smith, P. Smith, W. Clark, J. Jarney, C. Wyer, A. Winnington, P. Kelly, J. Delaney, A. M'Fadden, H. Hayward, P. Hussey, J. Sweeny, D. Pratt, T. Walsh, being inscribed on brass plate adjoining. Captain Wright attributes his escape to having had in his possession a swimming-belt and a clasp-knife. When the vessel sank he was carried down by the falling of the rigging, and although his jaw was broken thereby, he succeeded in cutting himself free with the knife, when the buoyancy of the life-belt brought him to the surface.

**THE THIN RED LINE** (Engraving from Painting by Robert Gibb — Artist's Proof).—Presented by Captain Irvine, 1893.

**FRENCH OFFICERS RECONNOITRING** (Engraving from Painting by Meissonier, 1876 — Artist's Proof).—Presented to the Officers, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by Captain M. D. Findlay, Royal Artillery, 1896.

**"FRIEDLAND, 1807"** (Engraved by Jules Jacques from Painting by Meissonier, 1888—Artist's Proof).—Presented by C. E. Richardson, Esq., 1892.

**STIRLING CASTLE** (Painted by the Donor).—Presented by Major H. Sitwell.

**GARIBALDI'S HOME AT CAPRI** (Painted by the Donor).—Presented by Major H. Sitwell.

**A SEASCAPE** (Painted by the Donor).—Presented to the Officers Mess by Brevet Major Sitwell, 91st Highlanders, 1878.

**THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.**—An Engraving of a picture of the Officers who served on the Staff of and in the Battalions composing the Highland Brigade, 1899-1902. By Dickinson. Presented by Brevet Major A. Patten.

**PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO 93RD HIGHLANDERS** (Coloured Engraving).—To Lieut.-Colonel M'Gregor and the Officers of the 93rd Highlanders. Presented by Lieutenant J. C. Scott, 91st Highlanders, December 9, 1903.

**BENEVOLENT FUND.**—To celebrate the Centenary of the old 91st Argyllshire Highlanders on the 10th February 1894, the undermentioned subscribed to raise the 91st Centenary Benevolent Fund, the interest of which will be available for charitable purposes connected with the old 91st soldiers and their families:—

H.R.H. Princess Louise, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lorne, General Erskine, and the following old Officers of the Regiment: Captain C. G. Alison, Captain Baillie, A. Bishop-Culpeper, Lieut.-Colonel Burton Mackenzie, Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel Vernor Chater, Captain G. Collings, Captain F. Cookson, Hugh Cunningham Dealtry, Major-General Erskine Hall, Captain Gordon Fallowfield, Brigade Surgeon Footner, Colonel G. Forbes Robertson, Lieut.-Colonel Gostwyck Gard, Captain Donald Fowler, Major W. Grant, Captain F. P. Gurney, Lieut.-Colonel R. Houison Craufurd, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Hollway, H. T. Campbell Johnston, Major-General Kenyon Stow, Peter M'Kie, Captain Middlemas, Lieut.-Colonel Mills, Surgeon-General Munro, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel O'Sullivan, Augustus Perkins, Captain Pike, Charles Edward Richardson, Major-General G. B. Robbins, Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Rogers, Major-General Robley, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. St Clair, General Sprot, Major G. Stevenson, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Thorburn, Major-General J. T. Usher, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ware, Lieut.-Colonel J. Boulderson, Major-General A. C. Bruce, C.B.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET AT APSLEY HOUSE.—Painted by William Salter, Engraved by William Greatback.

CAP DE BONNE ESPERANCE (Engraving).—Presented by Lieut.-Colonel Hollway, 1892.

CHARGE DE DRAGOONS A GRAVELOTTE (16 Août 1870).—Engraving by Goupil, from Painting by A. de Neuville. Officers, 91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, presented by the Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD AND THE HIGHLANDERS ENTERING EDINBURGH AFTER THE BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS, September 22nd, 1745 (Engraving).

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON WELCOME HOME BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS OF HIGHLAND REGIMENTS and CORPS who served in South Africa (Photograph).

PHOTO OF TOP OF TABLE USED IN THE OFFICERS MESS, RIFLE BRIGADE, 1852.—Presented to the Old 91st Highlanders, in Token of many Happy Years of Comradeship, L. Smyth, General, 24/2/90. In addition to the signatures of Officers of the Rifle Brigade, on the top of the table, are those of Conway Gordon and E. Rae, 91st.

THE DEATH OF NELSON AT THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR (Engraving).—From the original Wall Painting in the Palace of Westminster. Presented to the Officers, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, by William Fleming, Esq., Cape Town, 1883.

WELLINGTON AND BLUCHER—MEETING AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO (Engraving).—From the original Painting in the Palace of Westminster. Presented by Lieutenant and Adjutant V. Chater, 1875.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON (Engraving).—Presented by Lieutenant R. C. Gore, 1892.

LORD NELSON (Engraving).—Presented by Lieutenant R. C. Gore, 1892.

"SCOTLAND FOR EVER" (Photograph).

QUEEN VICTORIA (Engraving).—To the Officers, 91st Highlanders. Presented by Captain Stevenson.

### TROPHIES IN THE SERGEANTS MESS, 91ST HIGHLANDERS.

HORN SNUFF MULL.—"Presented to the Sergeants Mess of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders by the 1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery, in memory of their act of comradeship to the late Sergeant J. W. Slater<sup>1</sup> of the Elswick Battery. South Africa, 1901."

SNUFF BOX.—"Presented to the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 91st Regiment by Lieut.-Colonel Anderson on his retiring from the command of it in 1841." The box bears the following names: Sergeant-Major J. M'Pherson, Quartermaster-Sergeant R. Ballantyne, Staff-Master-Sergeant R. Swanston, Staff-Sergeant E. Bouchier, Orderly-Room Clerk J. Turner, Drum-Major W. Gilmour, Colour-Sergeant R. Beattie, Colour-Sergeant J. Campbell, Colour-Sergeant W. Grant, Colour-Sergeant G. M'Donald, Colour-Sergeant D. M'Intosh, Colour-Sergeant W. Miller, Colour-Sergeant J. Murphy, Colour-Sergeant J. Patterson, Colour-Sergeant J. Peggie. Sergeants J. Ainslie, A. Neill, J. Bishop, W. Body, W. Brown, R. Smith, E. Wallace, J. Clark, H. Cochrane, M. Ferguson, W. Gunn, J. Lang, A. Leslie, J. Lewis, L. Lawrie, M. M'Adam, J. M'Donald, J. M'Innes, D. M'Tavish, K. M'Kinnon, J. Patterson, J. Miller, W. Smith, G. Phillips, J. Stewart, W. Wright.

ELEPHANT'S FOOT, LETTER BOX.—"To the Sergeants Mess, from Captain and Adjutant S. Robinson, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders."

TIMEPIECE SET IN POLISHED OAK.—"Presented by the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne to the Sergeants Mess, 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Edinburgh, October 1892."

EMBOSSSED CHALLENGE PLATE.—"Presented by Lieut.-Colonel Sprot to the 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders, 26th January 1870. Challenge Plate to be shot for by the companies."

<sup>1</sup> Sergt. Slater was left sick in hospital at Rustenburg, where he died, and was buried by the battalion.



## OFFICERS' SERVICES.

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*N.B.—A date in brackets means the last time this officer's name was mentioned in the Army List. Occasionally, as a matter of fact, the officer might have died in the preceding year, but owing to difficulty of communication his death might not have been notified.*

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- AITCHESON, WILLIAM** (of Drummore). Ensign, 21/3/1845; to 3rd Guards (Scots Guards), 2/10/1846; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846 (medal).
- AKERS-DOUGLAS, GEORGE ALEXANDER.** 2nd Lieutenant, 20/5/1899; Lieutenant, 4/6/1900; retired, 1908; served with the 91st in South Africa in 1899-1900, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, and battle of Paardeberg (wounded) (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg).
- ALISON, CHARLES GORMAN.** Ensign, 18/12/1863; Lieutenant, 9/3/1867; Captain, 29/1/1870; retired, 23/7/1875.
- ALLEN, JOHN MICHAEL.** Ensign, 2/10/1855; Lieutenant, 23/3/1858; died, 1/7/1859.
- ANDERSON, MATTHEW.** Ensign, 18/5/1808; Lieutenant, 12/10/1809; to 52nd Foot, 19/7/1810; retired, 1821; served in the Peninsula with the 91st in 1809, including the battle of Corunna; wounded serving with 52nd at Waterloo.
- ANDERSON, ROBERT, P.W., K.H.** Lieutenant from 14th Battalion of Reserve, 12/10/1804; Captain, 30/4/1821; Major, 23/9/1824; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 2/12/1831; retired, 1/7/1841; served with the 91st in the expedition to Hanover, 1805-6; in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna; in the Walcheren Expedition, 1809; with the 2/91st in Swedish Pomerania in 1813, and in Holland in 1814, including siege of Antwerp and assault of Bergen-op-Zoom; with the 91st in the Waterloo campaign, including storming of Cambrai and capture of Paris.
- ANDERSON, ROBERT.** Ensign, 11/8/1808 [1810]; served with the 91st in the Walcheren Expedition, 1809.
- ANDERSON, WILLIAM.** Ensign, 10/4/1805; Lieutenant, 25/8/1807; died, 1814; served with the 91st in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna; served in the Commissariat in Portugal from June 1811 to time of his death.
- ANDERSON, WILLIAM.** Ensign, 27/8/1829; Lieutenant, 14/9/1832; to 11th Light Dragoons, 4/10/1833; retired, 1838.
- ANTROBUS, PHILIP.** Lieutenant from 9th Light Dragoons, 2/2/1844; to Paymaster 2nd Dragoons, 1/1/1849; retired, 1854.
- ARBUTHNOT, The Hon. FRANCIS.** Ensign, 29/8/1801; never joined 91st; to 9th Foot, 10/2/1803.
- ARBUTHNOT, CHARLES GEORGE JAMES.** Colonel 91st, 15/7/1864 to 26/8/1870; had previously served in 11th Light Dragoons.

- ARDEN, WILLIAM. Surgeon, 1851; to Military Train, 1856.
- ARMSTRONG, DAVID. Surgeon, 1850 to 1851.
- ARMSTRONG, ELLIOT. Ensign, 8/6/1855; Lieutenant, 11/12/1857; retired, 19/8/1864.
- ARTHUR, GEORGE. Ensign, 26/8/1804; to 35th Foot, 24/6/1805.
- AYTON, ROBINSON. Surgeon, 1821 to 1827.
- AYTOUN, ANDREW, D.S.O. 2nd Lieutenant, 19/2/1881; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; Captain, 26/2/1890; Major, 9/8/1902; to 93rd, December 1906; retired, 2/7/1908; served in command of the 4th Contingent Queensland Bushmen in the South African War, 1899-1900 (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa, 1901).
- BAILLIE, WILLIAM HUNTER. Ensign, 11/12/1857; Lieutenant, 2/7/1859; to 8th Foot, 30/11/1860.
- BAKER-CARR, HENRY BARCHARD FENWICK. 2nd Lieutenant, 6/12/1893; Lieutenant, 1/5/1896; Captain, 11/1/1900; still serving; served with the 91st in the South African War, 1899, including battle of Modder River (severely wounded), and in operations in the Transvaal from April 1901 to end of war, part of time in Intelligence Department (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- BANKES, THOMAS HOLME. Ensign, 8/6/1867; Lieutenant, 28/5/1870; retired, 1/9/1875.
- BARFOOT, WILLIAM. Quartermaster, 1836; retired, 1841.
- BARKER, WILLIAM HENRY. Ensign, 9/7/1813; Lieutenant, 8/1/1818; to half-pay, 1/7/1819; prisoner of war in America, 1814.
- BARNES, GEORGE ADAM. Ensign, 12/12/1822; Lieutenant, 23/9/1824; to St Helena Regiment, 6/11/1835 [1842].
- BARNEY, JOHN EDWARD. Lieutenant from 58th Foot, 29/9/1825; Captain, 7/1/1842; retired, 8/1/1847; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846.
- BARRINGTON, HENRY. Major from 87th Foot, 1/4/1819; to half-pay 100th Foot, 4/10/1822.
- BARTON, HENRY CHARLES BENYON. Ensign, 12/7/1839; retired, 1842.
- BATTISCOMBE, WILLIAM BENJAMIN. Ensign, 15/3/1850; Lieutenant, 21/5/1852; Captain, 10/11/1854; Major, 12/11/1860; to half-pay, 27/7/1869.
- BAUMGARDT, JOHN. Ensign, 1/8/1798; Lieutenant, 4/3/1801; to 8th Light Dragoons, 9/9/1801.
- BAYLEY, FREDERICK. Ensign, 30/10/1838; Lieutenant, 23/4/1841; Captain, 3/10/1848; retired, 1854; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47; subsequently commanded the 6th West Yorkshire Militia Regiment.
- BAYLIS, ROBERT. Ensign, 21/4/1846; to 99th Foot, 2/11/1847.
- BAYNES, CHARLES DYNELEY. Lieutenant from 8th Foot, 30/11/1860; to Madras Staff Corps, 1865.
- BEATTY, JAMES M'NEILL. Surgeon, 1868; to 11th Hussars, 1874.
- BERKELEY, CHARLES. Lieutenant from 2nd Foot, 22/7/1819; to half-pay 71st Foot, 20/5/1824.
- BETHUNE, JOHN TROTTER. Ensign, 13/10/1843; Lieutenant, 19/2/1847; retired, 1851; succeeded to title of Earl of Lindsay and Lord of Byres, 1878; died, 1894; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- BLACK, JAMES. Ensign, 16/5/1811; Lieutenant, 22/7/1813; to half-pay, 25/3/1817; to Lieutenant Royal Canadian Regiment, 1841 [1848]; served with 91st in Waterloo campaign, including assault of Cambrai (wounded).
- BLACKALL, GARDNER B. Ensign, 10/2/1854; retired, 7/7/1857.
- BLACKBURN, ANDREW BUCHANAN. Captain from 93rd, 12/6/1886; died, Glasgow, 8/8/1895.

BLACKBURNE, WILLIAM. Quartermaster, 1/8/1848; to half-pay, 27/7/1855.

BLACKWELL, THOMAS EDEN. Captain from 13th Foot, 12/8/1834; retired, 1843; died at Bath, 22/12/1845; served with 13th Foot in First Burmese War, including capture of Rangoon (wounded, 1/12/1824), and at storming of stockade of Kokaigh, 15/12/1825.

BLAGG, JAMES. Ensign, 10/11/1854; Lieutenant, 27/11/1857; died at sea *en route* to India, 14/12/1858.

BLAIR, THOMAS HUNTER, C.B. Lieutenant, 14/9/1804; Captain, 28/3/1805; Major, 8/1/1808; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 1815; to 87th Foot, 1/4/1819; served as Brigade Major in Portugal to Sir John Hope, 1808-9, being present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, Corunna; later as Brigade Major to General Cameron, being present at Talavera (wounded and made prisoner); released, 1814; present as Brigade Major at Waterloo (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and medal); died a Major-General at Leamington, 31/8/1849.

BLAINEY, JOHN. Ensign, July 1795; Lieutenant, 9/9/1796; Captain, 4/8/1804; Major, 25/11/1808; to half-pay Royal Malta Regiment, 1812; to 92nd Highlanders, 1818; died in Jamaica, 1819; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover, 1805; in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna.

BLOOMFIELD, BENJAMIN. Surgeon, 1810 [1811].

BÖEHMER, FREDERICK. Ensign from Sergeant-Major 60th Foot, 1/8/1848; Adjutant, 1/8/1848; to 4th Foot, 6/11/1857.

BOND, HENRY AUBUREY. Ensign, 4/4/1851; Lieutenant, 24/8/1853; Captain, 23/3/1858; retired, 10/5/1866; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1851-52 (medal).

BORTHWICK, ROBERT. Ensign, 13/4/1849; Lieutenant, 31/12/1850; retired, 1854; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1851-52 (wounded at Fort Hare, medal).

BOULDERSON, JOHN. Captain from 71st, 8/12/1875; Major, 1/7/1881; retired, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel, 18/3/1882; served with 71st in Indian Mutiny 1858, including battles of Kota-Ke-Serai, recapture of Gwalior, &c. (medal and clasp); N.-W. Frontier of India, 1863 (medal and clasp); and served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo (medal and clasp).

BOWMAN, DAVID. Ensign, 27/9/1804; Lieutenant, 19/5/1806; Captain, 16/12/1813; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, and in Spain in 1813, being present at the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive.

BOYD, JOHN. Captain from 82nd Foot, 23/9/1836; Major, 10/1/1837; retired, 1839.

BOYD, ROBERT DE CRESPIGNY. Lieutenant, 23/8/1884; Adjutant, 22/11/1891; Captain, 24/7/1893; died in Edinburgh, 10/6/1894.

BOYES, JOHN EDWARD, C.B. Colonel, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 20/9/1907; served with 92nd in Egyptian War, 1882, including battle of Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, 4th class of Osmanieh and Khedive's star); also served in Soudan Expedition of 1884, including battles of El Teb and Tamai (two clasps); served in Nile Expedition, 1884-85, and with River Column (clasp); served in South African War, 1899-1900, in command of the 17th Infantry Brigade (mentioned in despatches, C.B., medal with three clasps).

BOYLE, ARCHIBALD R. 2nd Lieutenant, 4/5/1907; Lieutenant, 17/3/1909; still serving.

BOZON, MARK ANTHONY. Ensign, 8/10/1794; Lieutenant, 18/3/1795; to 55th Foot, 20/8/1802; Captain 2nd Battalion Reserve, 19/11/1803; to 15th Foot, 3/8/1804; Major, 4/6/1813; half-pay, 14/6/1813; to 81st Foot, 27/4/1815; half-pay, 15/4/1816; to 93rd Highlanders, 29/7/1824; Lieut.-Colonel in Army, 22/7/1830; retired, 1835; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including the battle of Wynberg.

BRADY, HUGH. Captain from 21st Light Dragoons, 5/9/1805; retired, September 1809.

- BRIGGS, JAMES, K.H. Ensign, 10/9/1812; Lieutenant, 28/7/1814; half-pay, 25/2/1816; to 50th Foot, 22/6/1820; Captain 63rd Foot, 1/10/1825; Major, 16/11/1832; retired in 1837; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, including the siege of Antwerp and attack on Bergen-op-Zoom (wounded and prisoner).
- BROCK, NICHOLAS M. Ensign, 21/12/1855; to 82nd Foot, 21/11/1856.
- BROWN, ARTHUR BETTS. 2nd Lieutenant, 7/3/1900; resigned, 2/8/1902; served with the 91st in South Africa in 1900-2 (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- BROWN, EUGENE. Ensign, 14/9/1809; Lieutenant, 9/7/1812; to half-pay, 1817; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814; and with 91st in Waterloo campaign.
- BROWN, JOHN. Ensign from 2nd West India Regiment, 1835; Adjutant, 14/11/1835; Lieutenant, 31/12/1839; Captain, 14/4/1846; retired, 1851; died at Longford, Ireland; served with Reserve Battalion 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- BRUCE, ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, C.B., p.s.c. Ensign, 18/6/1852; Lieutenant, 17/3/1854; Adjutant, 13/7/1855; Captain, 31/8/1858; Brevet Major, 5/7/1872; Major, 1/1/1873; Lieut.-Colonel commanding, 21/6/1879; retired, full pay, Hon. Major-General, 27/6/1883; commanded 91st in Zulu War of 1879, present at battle of Ginginhlovo and Relief of Eskowe (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and C.B.).
- BRUCE, JOHN. Ensign, 15/2/1850; Lieutenant, 14/10/1851; Captain, 1/9/1854; retired, 17/11/1857; died in Edinburgh, 1858; served with Reserve Battalion 91st in Kaffir War, 1851-52 (medal).
- BRUCE, The Hon. ROBERT. 2nd Lieutenant, 18/4/1900; to 93rd, 1903; Lieutenant, 9/3/1903; still serving; served with the 4th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in South African War in 1900, and with 91st in operations in the Transvaal from 24/9/1900 to end of war (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- BRUCE, STEWART HERVEY. Captain from 63rd Foot, 6/11/1863; to half-pay, 4/2/1871; served with 67th Foot in Crimea, including siege and fall of Sebastopol; also bombardment and capture of Kinbourne (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal).
- BRUNKER, JAMES ROBERT. Ensign, 9/4/1825; Lieutenant, 9/9/1828; Adjutant, 8/1/1829; Captain, 14/9/1832; to 15th Foot, 1833.
- BRYANT, JOHN VALENTINE. Captain from 44th Foot, 16/1/1812; died, 1814.
- BUCHAN, ALEXANDER. Lieutenant from half-pay 25th Foot, 1/7/1819; Adjutant, 24/10/1821; to 77th Foot, 10/11/1825.
- BUCKLEY, THOMAS. Ensign, 1796; retired, 1797.
- BULLER, JOHN EDWARD. Ensign, 4/12/1857; Lieutenant, 15/12/1858; died, 1870.
- BUNBURY, THOMAS. Lieutenant from 3rd Foot, 17/8/1809; to half-pay, 25/10/1814; subsequently served in 80th Foot; served in Portuguese Army with 5th Casçadores at Nive (severely wounded), Nivelle, and Toulouse.
- BURCHAM, JOHN. Ensign, 2/9/1812; retired, 1813.
- BURKE, HERBERT P. Ensign, 10/7/1855; Lieutenant, 5/3/1858; Captain, 5/4/1864; to 8th Hussars, 15/11/1864.
- BURNE, CORNWALL. Lieutenant from 64th Foot, 4/1/1821; Captain, 3/2/1825; Major, 8/2/1831; Lieutenant-Colonel, 2/7/1841; half-pay, 16/7/1841; died in Ireland, 1843.
- BURNLEY-CAMPBELL, IAN HARDIN. 2nd Lieutenant, 11/5/1901; Lieutenant, 16/7/1907; resigned 17/8/1907; served with 91st in South African War in operations in the Transvaal in 1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa, 1902).
- BURSTAL, HENRY. Lieutenant from 22nd Foot, 6/9/1802; retired, 1804.

- BURTON, JOHN EDWARD. Ensign, 19/5/1854; Lieutenant, 14/12/1855; Captain, 22/10/1861; Brevet Major, 23/2/1875; retired, 1879.
- BURTON, SAMUEL JUDGE. Lieutenant from 76th Foot, 4/11/1836; retired 1839.
- BUTLER, RICHARD. Ensign, 16/7/1812; Lieutenant, 9/6/1814; to half-pay, 25/2/1816.
- CAHIL, DAVID. Ensign 10/11/1825; to Lieutenant 2nd Foot, 21/12/1832.
- CAHILL, PATRICK. Ensign from Sergeant-Major 2/91st, 31/3/1814; Lieutenant, 11/8/1822; Adjutant, 24/4/1823; died, Jamaica, 9/12/1827; served with 2/91st, in Holland in 1814, including the siege of Antwerp and attack on Bergen-op-Zoom; promoted for conspicuous service in saving the colours at Bergen-op-Zoom.
- CAHILL, JOHN CAMPBELL. Ensign, 28/2/1828; Lieutenant, 8/5/1835; Captain, 14/10/1842; drowned at Fort Beaufort in 1855; present at wreck of *Abercrombie-Robinson*, 1842; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir Wars, 1846-47 and 1851-52.
- CALDER, JOHN MITCHELSON. Lieutenant from Royal African Colonial Corps, 19/7/1827; to 9th Foot, 1836.
- CALDER, WILLIAM. Ensign, 28/4/1825; Lieutenant, 8/1/1829; died in Jamaica, 1/8/1829.
- CALDWELL, CHARLES BENJAMIN. Lieutenant from 8th Foot, 7/10/1829; Captain, 4/10/1833; to half-pay, 23/4/1841.
- CALDWELL, HUGH. Assistant-Surgeon, 1815; to half-pay, 1816.
- CALLENDER, ALEXANDER. Assistant-Surgeon, 1829; to 69th Foot, 1831.
- CALLENDER, ALEXANDER JAMES (Craigforth and Ardkinglas). Captain from 25th Foot, 10/10/1811; Major, 4/6/1814; to half-pay, 1821; served with 91st in Peninsula, 1812-14, including battle of Toulouse (wounded).
- CAMERON, ALAN. From Captain 71st Highlanders, 14/7/1880; retired (Reserve of Officers), 23/4/1884.
- CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER (Ballochyle?). Lieutenant from half-pay, 14/2/1795; to 39th Foot, 13/2/1797; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg.
- CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER (Bragleen). Ensign, 28/4/1801; Lieutenant, 12/8/1803 [1808].
- CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER. Ensign, 15/8/1805; Lieutenant, 12/5/1808; Captain, 3/9/1818; to half-pay, 16/12/1821; died, 1835; served with the 91st in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, Corunna; also in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, and in the Peninsular War, 1812-14, including the battle of Orthes (wounded).
- CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER (Ardnacross). Ensign, 14/12/1809; Lieutenant, 20/7/1813; to half-pay, 25/3/1817; subsequently served in 38th Foot; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, and in the Waterloo Campaign.
- CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER ARCHIBALD LOCHNELL (Lochnell). 2nd Lieutenant, 8/2/1902; to 93rd, April 1905; retired 1906; served with 4th A. & S. H. in South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa, 1902).
- CAMPBELL, ANGUS (Treshnish). Lieutenant, 26/9/1794; to 78th Foot, 30/9/1796; served with 91st (98th) in taking of the Cape, 1795, including battle of Wynberg.
- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD (of Askomell). Major, from half-pay 74th, 10/2/1794; retired, November 1794; commanded 2nd Battalion Mid-Lothian Volunteers, 1803; previously served in America in 1775 in Fraser's Highlanders (71st), and later as Captain in the Argyll Highlanders (74th); captured and prisoner at Boston.
- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD (Melfort). Ensign, Aberdeenshire Highlanders, 26/3/1783; to 36th Regiment, 7/4/1786; Lieutenant, 77th Regiment, 25/12/1787; Captain, 98th (91st), 14/2/1794; to Cape Regiment, 27/6/1801 [1803]; died, 1823; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg.

- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD (of Bragleen). From Ensign 79th; Lieutenant, 14/2/1794; to Paymaster 92nd, 23/1/1800.
- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD (Inverneil). Lieutenant from half-pay, 12/2/1794; Captain, 13/8/1794; to Scotch Brigade, 16/6/1801; served with 91st (98th) at taking of Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg; on staff of Major-General Fraser at storming of Fort Gawilghur, 14/12/1803.
- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD (of Ardslnish). Ensign, August 1801; Lieutenant, 6/11/1801; Captain, 1/10/1807; to half-pay, 1816; served with 91st in Peninsula, 1812-14; and in the Waterloo campaign.
- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD (Craigmure). Ensign, 30/8/1801; Lieutenant, 25/2/1804; Captain, 12/10/1809 [1810]; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809.
- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD. Ensign, 5/11/1803; Lieutenant, 19/9/1804; Captain, 15/1/1812; died, 1822; served with 91st in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in Walcheren Expedition, 1809; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, siege of Antwerp and attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, and with 91st in the Waterloo campaign.
- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD. Ensign, 13/1/1831; Adjutant, 5/10/1832; Lieutenant, 29/11/1833; retired, 1838.
- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD JOHN (Askomell). 2nd Lieutenant, 12/9/1888; Lieutenant, 25/11/1891; Captain, 1/12/1897; retired, 1907; served with 91st in South African War, 1899-1900, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein (wounded), action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron (mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal).
- CAMPBELL, BREADALBANE (Glenfalloch?). Ensign, 8/1/1829; Lieutenant, 18/1/1831; retired, 1835.
- CAMPBELL, COLIN (Ederline). Captain, 17/2/1794; to 60th Foot, 3/6/1796.
- CAMPBELL, COLIN (Bragleen). Ensign, September 1794; Lieutenant, 12/10/1794; Captain, 3/1/1801; sold out, April 1808; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg, and in expedition to Hanover, 1805.
- CAMPBELL, COLIN (Jura). Ensign, 10/4/1835; Lieutenant, 2/2/1838; Captain, 12/10/1841; to half-pay, 25/8/1852; died, 15/6/1872; served in Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- CAMPBELL, COLIN (of Jura). Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant, 11/12/1872; retired, 1878.
- CAMPBELL, DAVID. Ensign from Volunteer 91st, 5/10/1815; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; to Lieutenant 79th, 25/3/1824; to Captain 91st, 30/7/1829; retired, 13/11/1835; served in ranks of 91st in Waterloo campaign.
- CAMPBELL, DONALD (of Knock). From half-pay 74th Argyll Highlanders, 16/2/1794; to Major Cape Regiment, 1802; subsequently served in the 40th Foot; served in American War, 1778-83, in the Argyll Highlanders (74th), and with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg.
- CAMPBELL, DONALD (Easdale). Ensign, 1804; Lieutenant, 1806; died, November 1808.
- CAMPBELL, DUGALD (Treshnish). Ensign, 22/10/1801; Lieutenant, 9/8/1804; Adjutant, 14/4/1809; Captain, 23/10/1809; died, 1825; served with 91st in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna; in Walcheren Expedition, 1809; in the Peninsular War, 1812-14, and in the Waterloo campaign.
- CAMPBELL, DUGALD (Keallon). Ensign, 17/8/1804; Lieutenant 12/8/1805; Captain, 1/7/1813; killed in action, 9/12/1813; served with 91st in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna; served with the 2nd Portuguese Infantry in the Peninsula, 1812-13, including the battle of Nive (killed).
- CAMPBELL, DUGALD. Paymaster, 1808 [1817]; from Argyllshire Militia; served with 91st at Corunna, in Walcheren Expedition, and in Waterloo campaign.
- CAMPBELL, DUNCAN (of Lochnell). Lieutenant-Colonel commandant, from Captain 1st Foot Guards, 10/2/1794; Colonel, 3/5/1796; Major-General, 29/4/1802; Lieutenant-General,

- 25/4/1808; General, 12/8/1819; Colonel of 91st from 3/5/1796, to his death at Edinburgh, 18/4/1837; served with 91st at taking of the Cape, 1795, including battle of Wynberg.
- CAMPBELL, DUNCAN (Tiree). Lieutenant, 1/4/1794; to 42nd, 1803; served with 91st at taking of the Cape, 1795, including the battle of Wynberg.
- CAMPBELL, DUNCAN. Ensign, 12/10/1804; Lieutenant, 25/12/1805; Captain, 3/3/1814; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; died, 25/9/1833; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, and in Peninsular War, 1812-14.
- CAMPBELL, HUGH. Lieutenant from half-pay, 35th Foot, 12/2/1794; to 83rd Glasgow Regiment, 29/8/1796.
- CAMPBELL, JAMES (Caradale). Captain-Lieutenant, 3/7/1794; died at the Cape, 19/5/1799; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including the battle of Wynberg.
- CAMPBELL, JAMES (of Glenfeochan). From Major 86th Foot, 19/7/1798; Lieutenant-Colonel, 25/9/1803; retired 18/12/1806.
- CAMPBELL, JAMES, K.H. (Barrachebean). Ensign, 17/9/1803; Lieutenant, 25/8/1804; Captain, 31/3/1808; to 79th, 2/7/1812; Major, 3/6/1819; Lieutenant-Colonel, 10/7/1824; to 95th Regiment, 27/9/1831; Major-General, 11/11/1851; served in Irish Rebellion, 1798-99, being wounded at Wilson's Hospital; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover, 1805.
- CAMPBELL, JAMES (of Jura). Surgeon, 10/2/1794; to 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, April 1805; died, 2/12/1838; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including the battle of Wynberg.
- CAMPBELL, JAMES ARCHIBALD LOCHNELL (Jura). 2nd Lieutenant, 18/4/1900; Lieutenant, 5/9/1902; to Nigeria Regiment, 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908; still serving; served with 91st in South African War in operations in the Transvaal from 12/7/1900 to end of war (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- CAMPBELL, JOHN (of Airds). Captain, 23/2/1794; half-pay, October 1798; formerly served in American War in Fraser's Highlanders; served with 91st [98th] at taking of the Cape in 1795, including the battle of Wynberg.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN (of Drimnamuckloch). Ensign, 18/4/1794; Lieutenant, 19/4/1794; Captain, 25/6/1803; to 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, October 1807; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including the battle of Wynberg.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN (Bragleen). Ensign, 18/3/1795; Lieutenant, 3/10/1798; to Cape Regiment, 1799; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape, including the battle of Wynberg.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN. Lieutenant, 9/9/1796 [1802].
- CAMPBELL, JOHN. Lieutenant, 25/8/1804 [1806].
- CAMPBELL, JOHN (Killundine). Ensign, 6/6/1805; Lieutenant, 23/8/1807; Captain, 19/5/1814; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, and with 2/91st in Holland, 1814, being present at siege of Antwerp and attack on Bergen-op-Zoom (wounded and taken prisoner).
- CAMPBELL, JOHN (of Ardnacross). Ensign, 11/8/1805; Lieutenant, 24/8/1807; Captain, 7/9/1815; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, in the Peninsula, 1812-14, and in the Waterloo campaign.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN. Ensign, 19/6/1806; to 56th Foot, 1807.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN. Ensign, 10/8/1808; Lieutenant, 23/1/1812; to half-pay, 25/3/1817; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, and with 2/91st in Holland, 1814.
- CAMPBELL, Sir JOHN, C.B., K.C.S.I. (Lochend). Ensign, 21/1/1819; to 46th Foot, 1821; later to H.E.I.C., Madras; retired, General, 1854.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN (of Kilberry). Captain from 93rd, 16/5/1908; retired, 28/4/1909; served with 93rd with Tochi Field Force, 1897-8 (medal and clasp).

- CAMPBELL, JOHN ALEXANDER. Ensign, 8/4/1825; to half-pay, 2/7/1829.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN BREADALBANE (Drimnamuckloch). Ensign, 14/8/1860; retired, 9/10/1863.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN FRANCIS GLENCAIRN, C.B. (Skipness). Ensign, 25/10/1827; Lieutenant, 27/8/1829; Captain, 23/11/1832; Major, 8/7/1843; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Reserve Battalion, 14/4/1846; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 91st, October 1848; Colonel, 20/6/1854; Brigadier, 21/10/1858; Major-General 12/11/1860; Colonel 79th Highlanders, 12/7/1868; died, Lieutenant-General, 20/8/1870; commanded infantry against insurgent Boers, 1845; commanded Reserve Battalion during Kaffir War, 1846-47, including actions in Amatola Mountains, April 16-18 (three times mentioned in despatches); commandant of Fort Beaufort, and commander of mobile column operating against Sandilla (medal and C.B.); commanded British force in Greece, 1855-57.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN MURDOCH (Possil and Achnacroish). Ensign, 27/11/1794; Lieutenant, 27/7/1795; retired, and died, 1802.
- CAMPBELL, ROBERT. Ensign, 17/8/1804; Lieutenant, 14/8/1805 [1808].
- CAMPBELL, ROBERT. Ensign, 18/12/1806; Lieutenant, 16/5/1808; to half-pay, 22/7/1819; served with 91st in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna; also with 91st in Peninsula, 1812-14.
- CAMPBELL, WALTER GLENCAIRN (Skipness). 2nd Lieutenant, 18/9/1909; still serving.
- CAPEL, CHRISTOPHER. Ensign, 23/4/1841; Lieutenant, 14/10/1842; to 75th Foot, 1843.
- CARLISLE, ANDREW PATTISON. Lieutenant, from half-pay, 54th Foot, 3/3/1825; retired, 1829.
- CATHCART, ANDREW. Ensign, 26/8/1807; Lieutenant, 11/5/1809; to half-pay, 4/1/1821; served with the 91st in the Peninsular War, 1812-14; and in Waterloo campaign, including assault of Cambrai (slightly wounded).
- CAUDWELL, WILLIAM DARLING. Ensign, 21/2/1860; Lieutenant, 25/2/1864; Captain, 1/1/1873; to Pay Department, 8/7/1878; died, 1883; served with 91st as Paymaster in Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp).
- CAVENDISH, ALFRED EDWARD JOHN, C.M.G., p.s.c. 2nd Lieutenant, 14/1/1880; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; Adjutant, 12/8/1885; Captain, 12/6/1886; Major, 12/2/1897; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 93rd, 12/6/1907; still serving; Military Attaché with Chinese Army during the Chinese-Japanese War, 1894-95; (Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal, 1897); served in the South African War in 1900 as D.A.A.G. 8th Division, including operations about Dewetsdorp and Thaba 'Nchu, during relief of Wepener, the occupation of Senekal, and the action at Biddulphsburg, 27/5/1900; served as D.A.A.G. for Intelligence during the operations at Wittebergen and Nordebergen, resulting in Prinsloo's surrender, July 1900; present at occupation of Harrismith and subsequent operations in north-east of Orange River Colony during 1900-2, including action at Doornberg, 17/9/1900 (wounded) (mentioned in despatches, C.M.G., Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- CHAMBERS, WILLIAM. Assistant-Surgeon, 14/11/1805; to 18th Light Dragoons, 1808.
- CHATER, VERNOR. Ensign, 19/7/1864; Lieutenant, 29/1/1870; Adjutant, 29/1/1870; Captain 12/2/1875; Major, 1/7/1881; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 27/6/1889; half-pay, 27/6/1893; Colonel, 6/1/1894; served in latter part of Zulu War, 1879, as Provost-Marshal and D.A.A.G. 1st Division (medal with clasp).
- CHATFIELD, GEORGE KEMP. Captain from 49th Foot, 9/3/1861; died, 1862; served with 49th Foot in Crimean War, 1854-55, including siege of Sebastopol (wounded in the trenches, 4/9/1855), storm and capture of the Quarries, and assault on Redan, 18/6/1855 (medal and clasp, Turkish and Sardinian medals).
- CHRISTIAN, EWAN JOHN. Lieutenant from 25th Foot, 14/7/1869; retired, 1870.
- CHRISTIE, JAMES. Ensign, 24/7/1835; Lieutenant, 22/2/1839; Captain, 13/10/1843; retired, 1849; served in 91st in early part of Kaffir War, 1846-47, and in latter part in Reserve Battalion.



- CLARKE, ALURED. Ensign, December 1795; resigned, 29/6/1796; never joined.
- CLARKE, ARTHUR LIONEL CRISP, p.s.c. 2nd Lieutenant, 6/6/1896; Lieutenant, 4/5/1898; Adjutant, 19/4/1901; Captain, 27/8/1904; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa in 1899-1900, including the battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron (mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein).
- CLARKE, SEYMOUR SPENCER SOMERSET. Lieutenant, 25/8/1886; to Captain 79th Highlanders, 3/4/1897; Major, 2/11/02; still serving; served with Cameron Highlanders in the Soudan campaign, 1898, including the battles of Atbara and Khartoum (wounded and mentioned in despatches, British and Khedive medals and two clasps).
- CLAVERING, HENRY MORDAUNT. Ensign, 7/2/1794; Lieutenant, 12/2/1794; Captain, 13/2/1794; Major, 30/7/1794; to Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Argyllshire Fencibles, 19/8/1795; retired, 1855; served as Brigadier-General in South America in 1807.
- CLINCH, CHARLES. From 71st Foot, Lieutenant, 1/1/1799; Captain, 5/8/1804; resigned, 17/6/1806; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover, 1805.
- CLOETE, PETER GRAHAM. Ensign, 17/9/1839 [1840].
- COCHRANE, JAMES DAY. Ensign, 31/12/1841; Lieutenant, 13/10/1843; Captain, 4/5/1849; to half-pay, 7/9/1855; died, March 1867; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47, including engagement in Amatola Mountains, April 18th (wounded).
- COLE, RICHARD SWEET. Ensign from 6th Foot, 12/8/1836; Lieutenant, 25/12/1838; retired, 1851; served in 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- COLLET, THOMAS S. Assistant-Surgeon, 27/8/1803; to 83rd Foot, 1804 (never joined).
- COLLINGS, GODFREY DISNEY. Sub-Lieutenant, 28/2/1874; Lieutenant, 28/2/1876; Captain, 11/7/1884; to Army Pay Department, 26/2/1890; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo (medal with clasp).
- COLLINS, STEPHEN. Ensign, 20/5/1799; Lieutenant, 8/10/1801; to half-pay, 1803.
- COLLS, EDWARD COOPER. Paymaster, 1831; died at Grahamstown, 30/1/1840.
- COOKE, ROBERT. Quartermaster, 1797 to 2/3/1804.
- COOKSON, FREVILLE. Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant, 26/2/1873; Captain, 21/10/1882; retired (Reserve of Officers), 1885; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and Relief of Eskowe (medal and clasp).
- COOPER, JOHN COLE. Ensign, 23/12/1795; to 22nd Light Dragoons, 21/9/1799.
- COOPER, SAMUEL. Ensign, 1797; Lieutenant, 8/8/1798; retired, 1802.
- CORBETT, PATRICK. Quartermaster, 3/2/1804; to Adjutant, 5th Garrison Regiment, April 1807.
- COUPER, JAMES ROBERT. 2nd Lieutenant, 9/5/1903; Lieutenant, 25/1/1908; still serving.
- COURTENAY, GEORGE EDWARD. 2nd Lieutenant, 20/2/1895; Lieutenant, 5/10/1897; killed in action, 18/2/1900; served with 2nd Mounted Infantry Battalion in South Africa, 1899-1900, including action at Paardeberg (killed 18/2/1900) (Queen's medal, clasps, Paardeberg, Relief of Kimberley).
- COX, REGINALD JOHN PONSONBY. Captain from 93rd (serving with Egyptian Army), 9/3/1908; still serving; served with 93rd with the Tochi Field Force, 1896-98 (medal with clasp).
- CRAUFURD, JAMES CATLIN. From Major, unattached, 18/5/1796; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 25/4/1797; Colonel in Army, 30/10/1805; died of fever at Abrantes, 30/11/1810; served with the 91st in the expedition to Hanover, 1805-6; commanded 5th Brigade in Portugal in 1808, including battles of Roleia and Vimiero; commanded Brigade of Mackenzie Fraser's Division at Corunna; commanded 3rd Brigade of 2nd Division in Spain in 1810.

- CRAUFURD, GEORGE DOUGLAS. Ensign, 27/12/1806; Lieutenant, 18/5/1808; to Portuguese Service, 1811; killed in action, 28/7/1813; served with the 91st in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna; served with Portuguese Army in Spain, 1811-13, including battle of Sorauren (killed, 28/7/1813).
- CRAUFURD, JAMES ROBERTSON. Colonel 91st Highlanders, 27/8/1870; died, 8/6/1888; served as Brigadier-General in the Crimea, 29/10/1855 to 5/6/1856.
- CRAUFURD, WILLIAM REGINALD HOUSON (of Craufurdland). Ensign, 6/3/1869; Lieutenant, 14/9/1870; Captain, 23/3/1879; Major, 15/12/1882; retired Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, 17/9/1890; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and Relief of Eskowe (medal with clasp).
- CRAUFURD, WILLIAM HUGH. Lieutenant, 11/10/1794; to Captain Glasgow Regiment, 1/9/1796.
- CREIGHTON, ABRAHAM. Captain from 55th, 21/7/1823; retired, 1826.
- CROFTON, WILLIAM EDWARD. Captain from 50th Foot, 13/4/1826; retired, 1829.
- CROKER, EDWARD. Lieutenant from 16th Foot, 24/8/1826; retired, 1829.
- CRUICKSHANK, JAMES ALEXANDER. Ensign, 10/10/1840; Lieutenant, 29/4/1842; to 87th Foot, 1844.
- CULPEPER, CHARLES A. H. BISHOP. Ensign, 12/5/1869; Lieutenant, 26/7/1871; retired, 1874.
- CUNINGHAM, FRANCIS GEORGE GLENCAIRN. 2nd Lieutenant, 18/10/1899; Lieutenant, 19/4/1901; Captain, 20/5/1909; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa, 1899 to 1900, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, and battle of Paardeberg (wounded) (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg).
- CURLING, HENRY. Lieutenant from 30th Foot, 6/1/1832; to half-pay, 30/12/1834.
- CUTHBERTSON, EDWARD BOUSTEAD. 2nd Lieutenant, 18/10/1899; Lieutenant, 3/7/1901; half-pay, 28/2/1904; served with 91st in South Africa, 1899-1902, including battle of Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, and in operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and in operations in the Transvaal 30th November 1900 to 31st May 1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Cape Colony, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- DALRYMPLE, GEORGE HADDINGTON. Paymaster, 1840; killed at Piræus, 12/6/1856.
- DALTRY, HUGH T. C. Ensign, 16/8/1864; retired, 6/3/1869.
- DASHWOOD, CHARLES FRANCIS. Captain from 92nd Highlanders, 12/6/1869; retired, 1870.
- DAVIDSON, CHARLES FREDERICK HUBERT. From Captain 79th Highlanders, 15/5/1889; to 93rd, 1894; retired, 1897; served with Cameron Highlanders in Egyptian campaign, 1882, being present at battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and Khedive's star); served in the expedition to the Soudan in 1884 with the Gordon Highlanders, being present at El Teb and Tamai (two clasps); served throughout the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 as Transport Officer, taking part in the operations of the Desert Column; served with the Cameron Highlanders in the Soudan Frontier Field Force in 1886.
- DENHOLM, JOHN. Lieutenant and Quartermaster from Sergeant-Major 91st, 28/5/1884; to 3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 6/7/1887; Captain, 23/7/1894; retired, 17/1/03; served with 91st as Sergeant-Major in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and Relief of Eskowe (medal with clasp).
- DEWELL, CHARLES GODDARD. Ensign, 8/6/1852; Lieutenant, 10/3/1854; Captain, 17/11/1857; retired, 22/10/1861.
- D'EYE, WILLIAM RUST. Ensign, 13/5/1853; Lieutenant, 9/2/1855; Captain, 4/11/1859; to 92nd Highlanders, 1869.
- DICK-CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM HENRY. From Major 93rd Highlanders, March 1896; to Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 92nd Highlanders, 12/2/1897; killed, Ladysmith, December 1899; served with 92nd in Afghan War, 1878-80, being present on transport duty in advance

to Kandahar and Kelat-i-Ghilzie under Sir Donald Stewart; with the Thuli Chotiali Force under Major-General Biddulph (mentioned in despatches); under Sir Frederick Roberts in the Kurum Valley Field Force with the 92nd, including engagement at Ali Khayl; took part in the operations round Kabul in December 1879 (mentioned in despatches), including the attack on the Sherpore Pass (Victoria Cross); with the Maidan Expedition in 1880, including engagement at Charasiah on 25th April (mentioned in despatches); accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Kandahar, being present at the reconnaissance of August 31st, and at the battle of Kandahar (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps and bronze decoration); served in the Boer War of 1881 as Adjutant of the 92nd Highlanders; served in the South African War, 1899, commanding the 92nd Highlanders, being present at Elandslaagte and siege of Ladysmith (killed, December 1899).

DICKSON, DAVID J. ALEXANDER. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/2/1879; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; died, 1883; served with 91st through latter part of Zulu War, 1879 (medal).

DICKSON, EDWARD JOHN. Ensign, 27/9/1839; Lieutenant, 14/10/1842; to half-pay, 30/4/1850; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47.

DIVIR, JOHN HAWKINS. Surgeon from 79th Foot, 21/9/1830; died at Donegal, 1839; served with 79th Highlanders in the Peninsular War, being present at battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse.

DOBIE, JAMES HENRY. Ensign, 21/9/1852; Lieutenant, 5/9/1854; retired, 11/12/1857.

DOUGLAS, ROBERT. Assistant-Surgeon, 1802; Surgeon, July 1805; to half-pay, 1821; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1808-9, 1812-14, being present at battles of Roleia, Vimiero, Corunna, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; also served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, and in the Waterloo campaign.

DOUGLAS, STAFFORD EDMUND. Lieutenant, 15/11/1884; Captain, 23/7/1894; retired, 17/1/1903.

DOUGLAS, Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B. (Brigton). From Captain 2nd Battalion 84th Foot, 27/6/1798; Major, 2/8/1804; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 25/11/1808; died at Valenciennes, 23/8/1818; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover, 1805-06, and in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia (commanding Light Companies of 5th Brigade) and Vimiero; commanded 91st in advance into Spain, and during retreat and at Corunna (gold clasp), also in Walcheren Expedition, 1809; commanded 91st in Peninsular War, 1813-14, being present at battles of Pyrenees (gold medal), Nivelle, Nive, Orthes (wounded), Toulouse (wounded) (gold medal, gold cross, and 4 clasps, and K.C.B.); also in Waterloo campaign, including capture of Cambrai (medal, mentioned in despatches).

DUCAT, DUGALD, P.W. Ensign from Volunteer 91st, 24/2/1813; Lieutenant, 5/5/1822; Captain, 4/8/1828; Major, 2/7/1841; commanded Reserve Battalion, 1842-44; died, Colesberg, South Africa, 1844; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1813-14, including battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; also in the Waterloo campaign, including the storming of Cambrai (medal).

DUKE, ROGER. Ensign, 25/4/1816; Lieutenant, 14/2/1823; to half-pay, 20/9/1825.

DUNBAR, PENROSE JOHN. Ensign, 8/12/1848; to 32nd Foot, 1849.

DUNCAN, HORACE ARCHIE. 2nd Lieutenant, 21/4/1900; Lieutenant, 20/9/1904; still serving; served with 4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in South Africa in 1900, and with 91st in operations in the Transvaal from 29/8/1900 to end of war (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).

DUNDAS, FREDERICK CHARLES, p.s.c. 2nd Lieutenant, 23/3/1889; Lieutenant, 18/11/1893; Captain, 21/12/1898; still serving.

DUNN-PATTISON, RICHARD PHILLIPSON. 2nd Lieutenant, 20/2/1895; Lieutenant, 1/7/1897; resigned, 27/4/1898.

EDDIE, WILLIAM CRUICKSHANK. Assistant-Surgeon, 1826; to Cape Mounted Rifles, 1841.

- EDMONSTONE, CHARLES HENRY. Ensign from 21st Foot, 1830; Lieutenant, 12/4/1833; to 81st Foot, 1837.
- EGAN, CARBERRY. Lieutenant from 9th Garrison Battalion, 19/5/1808 [1822]; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1813-14, and in the Waterloo campaign (medal).
- ELKINGTON, ARTHUR. Ensign, 28/1/1859; to Commissariat, 21/4/1863.
- ELRINGTON, THOMAS GERARD. Ensign, 29/7/1859; to 2nd Dragoon Guards, 1860.
- ELWES, WILLIAM HENRY. Ensign, 14/5/1801; retired, 1803.
- ENRIGHT, JOHN. Assistant-Surgeon, 1801; to Light Dragoons, 1803; to 91st, 1808; to 94th, 1810.
- ENZINGER, JOHN. Lieutenant from 1st Garrison Battalion, 8/6/1815; to half-pay, 25/2/1816.
- ERSKINE, JOHN. Captain from Scotch Brigade, 16/6/1801; Brevet Major, 1802; to Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, General Staff, January 1804.
- ERSKINE, GEORGE. Colonel Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 8/6/1888; died, 30/6/1895; served with 33rd Foot in Crimea, including battle of Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol (mentioned in despatches, medal and two clasps, Turkish medal, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 5th class of Medjidie).
- EVANS, RICHARD HENRY. Lieutenant from half-pay, 39th Foot, 7/9/1820; died, 1822.
- EWART, Sir JOHN, K.C.B. Colonel Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 30/6/1895; died, 18/6/1904; served throughout Crimean War, 1854-55; present with the 93rd at the battle of Alma and occupation of Balaklava; present as D.A.Q.M.G. at battles of Balaklava and Inkerman; accompanied expedition to sea of Azoff; present at capture of Kertch and Yenikale; present at fall of Sebastopol, including assaults of 18th June and 8th September (medal with four clasps, Sardinian and Turkish medals); served in Bengal in Mutiny, including engagement near Bunnee and relief of Lucknow; commanded stormers at assault on Secundrabagh when he personally captured a colour (two sabre wounds); present at action at Gwalior (lost left arm by cannon shot) (medal with clasp, C.B., Brevet Colonel, A.D.C., specially mentioned in despatches); K.C.B., 1887.
- EWING, WILLIAM. Lieutenant from 64th Foot, 30/12/1834 [1839].
- FAIRFOWL, JOHN. Paymaster, 1809; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814; died, 1821.
- FALLOWFIELD, HUGH GORDON. Ensign, 23/10/1867; Lieutenant, 28/5/1870; Captain, 15/3/1879; retired (Reserve of Officers), 1884; carried colour at wedding of Princess Louise, 21/3/1871; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and Relief of Eskowe (medal with clasp).
- FARMER, JOHN CHARLES. Lieutenant from 76th Foot, 9/8/1821 [1822].
- FASKALLY, JOHN D. 2nd Lieutenant, 15/11/1899; to Irish Guards, 20/2/1901; served with 91st in South Africa, 1900, including actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, operations under Major-General Hamilton in Eastern Transvaal including actions at De Wagen Drift and Zilikats Nek (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal).
- FAWCETT, JOHN HENRY. Major from half-pay, 30/6/1881; died at the Cape, 14/12/1882; served previously in the first Royals; D.A.Q.M.G. in the Abyssinian Expedition including action of Arogie and capture of Magdala (medal and mentioned in despatches).
- FENWICK, THOMAS LISLE. Lieutenant from 81st Foot, 13/9/1810; to half-pay 71st Foot, 8/8/1816; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, and in the Waterloo campaign.
- FERGUSON, ARCHIBALD. Quartermaster, 24/5/1810; retired, 1816; served with 2/91st in Holland, 1814, including assault on Bergen-op-Zoom (severely wounded and prisoner).
- FERGUSON, GEORGE. Quartermaster, 1826 to 28/4/1836.
- FERGUSON, P. B. T. Ensign, 6/5/1795; retired, 1797.
- FERRIER, JAMES. Lieutenant, 26/3/1794; to Scotch Brigade, 6/5/1795.
- FERRIER, LORNE. Lieutenant, 24/5/1794; to 42nd Foot, 1797.

- FETHERSTONHAUGH, JOHN DAVID. Major from 93rd Highlanders, 28/5/1884; to 93rd, January 1889; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 93rd, 23/6/1894; to Colonel half-pay, 23/7/1898; commanded 93rd with Tochi Field Force, 1897-98 (medal with clasp).
- FINCH, ROGER. Captain from 1st Garrison Battalion (Ireland), 13/8/1807; to half-pay 8th Garrison Battalion (Ireland), 1810.
- FITZGERALD, EDWARD. Ensign, 27/7/1795; to the 95th Foot, 1796.
- FITZGERALD, JOHN. Paymaster, 1868; to 13th Hussars, 16/9/1873.
- FITZGERALD, ORMOND. Ensign, 6/1/1843; Lieutenant, 30/4/1847; to 86th Foot, 17/12/1847; served in Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- FOOTNER, EDWARD. Assistant-Surgeon, 1871; to Medical Department, 1876.
- FORBES, ALEXANDER WILLIAM. 2nd Lieutenant, 6/11/1909; still serving.
- FORBES, DAVID. Ensign, 8/10/1829; Lieutenant, 23/11/1832; Captain, 24/7/1835; Major, 14/4/1846; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 28/5/1853; retired as Colonel on full pay, 1855; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir Wars, 1846-47 and 1850-53 (medal, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, mentioned in despatches).
- FORBES, JAMES. Ensign, 14/3/1834; to the 11th Foot, 1837.
- FORBES-ROBERTSON, GEORGE. Lieutenant-Colonel from 93rd Highlanders, 27/6/1883; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding and Brevet Colonel, 27/6/1887; to half-pay, 27/6/1889; served with 93rd in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, including action of Kudjwa, relief of Lucknow, defeat of Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, and pursuit of Serai-Ghat, siege and capture of Lucknow, battle of Bareilly, and other minor actions (medal and two clasps); North-West Frontier of India, 1863-64; Eusofzai campaign and Umbeyla Pass (medal with clasp).
- FORREST, JOHN. Surgeon, 1848; to Staff, 21/5/1850; had served previously in Kolapore Expedition, 1827, also against insurgent Boers in 1845, and in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- FORSTER, BENJAMIN. Lieutenant from 46th Foot, 24/11/1814; to half-pay, 1815.
- FOSKEY, RICHARD WEBB. Ensign, 23/4/1823; Lieutenant, 10/9/1825; retired, 1829.
- FOSTER, ALAN, p.s.c. Lieutenant, 23/8/1884; Captain, 24/7/1893; retired, 27/8/1904; served as A.D.C. to Major-General Boyes commanding 17th Brigade in South Africa in 1900, including operations round Dewetsdorp and Thaba 'Nchu, during relief of Wepener, the occupation of Senekal, and operations in the Wittebergen resulting in surrender of Prinsloo, and the occupation of Harrismith and action at Doornberg, 17/9/1900; served as staff officer to Colonel Hanley's Column in operations about Ficksburg and the Eastern Orange River Colony; served as administrator of Martial Law, area No. 15, from December 1901 till end of the war (Queen's medal with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps).
- FOWLER, DONALD GEORGE MACKAY. Lieutenant, 13/6/1874; Captain, 2/6/1884; retired, 23/8/1893; served with the 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe, and subsequent operations (medal and clasp).
- FOX-PITT, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS LANE. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/2/1879; to Grenadier Guards, 1880; served with 91st in latter part of Zulu War, 1879 (medal with clasp).
- FRANK, PHILIP. Assistant-Surgeon, 1855; to the Staff, 8/7/1856.
- FRASER, DONALD. Ensign, 18/4/1800; resigned, 14/3/1801.
- FRASER, JOHN. Captain from 53rd Foot, 17/8/1832; to Major half-pay, 15/4/1842; died, Major-General, in Jersey, 1873; served with 53rd in Peninsula, from August 1811 to end of war, including battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse (wounded at Pampeluna, 26/7/1813).
- FRASER, JOHN ALEXANDER. Captain from 93rd, 28/4/1909; still serving; served in the South African War, 1900, with Colonel Lumsden's Corps; operations in the Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including actions at Karee Siding, Houtnek (Thaba Mountain),

Vet River, and Zand River; operations in the Transvaal, May and June 1900, including actions near Pretoria and Johannesburg; operations in Transvaal west of Pretoria, July 1900 (Queen's medal and three clasps).

FRASER, THOMAS (Balnain). 2nd Lieutenant, 22/1/1879; Lieutenant, 8/4/1880; Captain, 15/5/1885; to half-pay, 21/2/88; subsequently served in Shropshire Light Infantry; served with the 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe, and subsequent operations (medal and clasp); died in London, 11/1/1908.

FRASER, WILLIAM. Lieutenant, 30/9/1819; Captain, 28/9/1824; Major, 13/7/1826; Lieutenant-Colonel unattached, 1831; present at Waterloo.

FRY, JOHN WILLIAM. Captain from 86th Foot, 22/3/1864; to 88th Foot, 1869; served with Central India Field Force, 1857-58, including actions of Koonch, operations before Calpee (15th to 22nd May), battle of Golowlie, capture of Calpee, battle of Mosar, capture of Gwalior, and taking of Pourie (medal with clasp).

GAGE, HODSON. Ensign, 12/11/1812; to 60th Foot, 7/11/1813; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, including assault on Bergen-op-Zoom (severely wounded and prisoner).

GALBREATH, GEORGE. Paymaster, 19/12/1799; retired, July 1808.

GAMBLE, ROBERT. Ensign, 15/7/1814; to half-pay, 25/2/1816.

GARD, WILLIAM GOSTWYCK. Lieutenant from Military Train, 8/12/1869; Captain, 24/12/1873; Major, 1/7/1881; retired Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel, 14/13/1885.

GARLAND, WILLIAM. Lieutenant from half-pay, 4th Foot, 30/10/1805; to Corsican Rangers, 20/6/1811; served with 91st in Portugal, 1808, including battles of Roleia and Vimiero; served in 1809 as Paymaster of 1st Battalion Detachments at Crossing of Douro and battle of Talavera.

GIBBONS, FREDERICK. Captain from half-pay, 26th Foot, 21/1/1819; to 95th Foot, 1/12/1823.

GILLIES, JAMES. Lieutenant and Quartermaster from Sergeant-Major 91st, 29/10/1873; retired, Hon. Major, 21/5/1884; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe, and subsequent operations (medal and clasp).

GILMOUR, ANGUS CECIL. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/10/1902; to 93rd, January 1905; Lieutenant, 19/10/1907; still serving.

GLASFURD, DUNCAN JOHN, p.s.c. 2nd Lieutenant, 21/10/1893; Lieutenant, 23/2/1896; Adjutant, 4/5/1899; Captain, 11/1/1900; still serving; served in South Africa, 1899-1900, as Adjutant, 91st, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battle of Paardeberg (wounded), actions at Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron; took part in operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton, including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek (severely wounded near Rustenberg, 26/10/1900), (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Transvaal); served in Somali campaign against Ogaden Somalis, 1901 (medal with clasp); in East Africa, 1902-4, commanding 4th Somali Camel Corps from November 1903; special service officer supply and transport (mentioned in despatches, clasp).

GLASS, HENRY E. Ensign, 17/3/1854; to 37th Foot, 1855.

GLEGG, BIRKENHEAD. Major from 49th Foot, 17/8/1797; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 1802; to half-pay, 1810; later Lieutenant-Colonel of 104th; died, Lieutenant-General.

GOFF, GERALD LIONEL JOSEPH. Sub-Lieutenant, 10/3/1875; Lieutenant, 10/3/1875; Captain, 1/7/1884; Major, 21/9/1892; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 93rd, 23/7/1898; commanding 91st, 27/6/1899; killed in action, 11/12/1899; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe, and subsequent operations (medal and clasp); commanding 91st in South Africa in 1899, including battles of Modder River and Magersfontein (killed) (Queen's medal and clasp for Modder River).

GOLDSWORTHY, WALTER T. Captain from 8th Hussars, 28/10/1864; Major, 11/12/1866; to half-pay, 30/9/1868; served with Volunteer Cavalry of Havelock's column, 1857, present at actions of Oonao and Busseerutgunje, and recapture of Busseerutgunje, gaining commission

in 8th Hussars; served on Staff and with 8th Hussars in campaign 1858-59, including siege of Kotah, re-occupation of Chondryee, battle of Kotah-Ke-Serai, siege and capture of Pourie, actions of Koondrye and Boordah; Brigade Major to Rajpootana Field Force from fall of Gwalior (June 1858) to end of war (several times mentioned in despatches, medal with clasps); served in Abyssinian Expedition on staff as Brigade Major of Cavalry, present at taking of Magdala (twice mentioned in despatches, medal, promoted major, unattached without purchase).

GORDON, BERTIE EDWARD MURRAY (Auchlurries). Ensign, 26/10/1832; Lieutenant, 24/7/1835; Captain, 23/4/1841; Major, 13/10/1848; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 30/9/1855; Lieutenant-Colonel, 31/8/1858; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 27/10/1858; Brevet Colonel, 31/8/1861; retired, 28/1/1870; present in command of troops at wreck of the *Abercrombie-Robinson*, 1842 (granted £100 per annum for meritorious service, 1869); served with 91st in the Kaffir War, 1846-47 (medal with clasp).

GORDON, GABRIEL. Colonel of 91st, 19/4/1837; died, 7/8/1855; had served with 60th at Martinique and Guadaloupe (gold medal and clasp).

GORDON, JOHN. Quartermaster, 1841; Ensign, 22/1/1847; Adjutant, 22/1/1847; Lieutenant, 27/12/1849; killed in action, 29/12/1850; served with Reserve Battalion 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47, and in Kaffir War, 1850, including action at Yellow Woods (killed while attempting to save life of Lieut. Borthwick).

GORDON, THEODORE. Assistant-Surgeon, 23/12/1804; to half-pay, 1809; served with 91st in Portugal in 1808, including battles of Roleia and Vimiero.

GORDON, WILLIAM. Assistant-Surgeon, 1855; to Staff, 1856.

GORDON, W. GEORGE CONWAY. Ensign, 9/6/1849; Lieutenant, 30/12/1850; Adjutant, 30/12/1850; Captain, 12/5/1854; died, 21/9/1858; served with the Reserve Battalion in Kaffir Wars, 1850-53.

GORE, The Hon. CHARLES, K.C.B., K.H., P.W. Colonel 91st, 8/8/1855 to 8/3/1861; died, Colonel of 8th Foot and Governor of Chelsea Hospital, 4/9/1869; served with 43rd in Peninsula from July 1811, present with storming party at Fort San Francisco and at siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, also at siege and storming of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca (aide-de-camp to Sir Andrew Barnard), 1812-14; aide-de-camp to Sir James Kempt at action of San Milan, capture of Madrid, heights of Vera, &c., and at Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, Quatre Bras (horse shot), and Waterloo (three horses shot) (silver medal with nine clasps).

GORE, ROBERT CLEMENTS. Lieutenant, 30/1/1886; Captain, 9/12/1896; Major, 12/12/1907; still serving.

GOULD, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS. Captain from half-pay (Staff), 8/6/1826; to half-pay, 7/9/1832.

GOULDON, FRANCIS ATTENBURY. Lieutenant from 93rd, 5/11/1836; retired, 1839.

GRAEME, LAWRENCE. Captain from half-pay 33rd, 16/1/1826; retired, 1834.

GRANT, DAVID MACDOWALL. Ensign, 2/3/1820; died, 1823.

GRANT, EDWARD CHETWOOD HAMILTON. 2nd Lieutenant, 25/1/1888; Lieutenant, 31/1/1890; Adjutant, 11/6/1894; Captain, 1/7/1897; died, 25/8/1901; served with Metropolitan Rifles in South Africa in 1901 (died of enteric, 25/8/1901).

GRANT, GREGORY. Ensign, 4/8/1837; died at Nairn, 1839.

GRANT, WILLIAM. Ensign, from Sergeant-Major, 13/2/1858; Lieutenant, 12/11/1860; Adjutant, 20/2/1865; Captain, 1871; retired, 1874; present at wreck of *Abercrombie-Robinson*; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1846-47, including all actions in Amatola Mountains, and Tambookieland Expedition, beyond Orange River, 1848, also action with insurgent Boers at Boemplaats; Kaffir War, 1850-53, including all actions in Amatola Mountains and Waterkloof (medal); Lieutenant on guard of honour at wedding of H.R.H. Princess Louise, 21/3/1871.

GRAY, HENRY. Ensign, 12/10/1815; to half-pay, 25/2/1816.

- GREEN, THOMAS. Ensign, 1/9/1854; retired, 19/6/1857.
- GREGORSON, DONALD (Ardtornish). Ensign, 19/11/1794; Lieutenant, 18/8/1795; Captain, 3/8/1804; Major, 30/4/1812; to half-pay 31st Foot, 9/11/1815; served with the 91st in Hanover in 1805, in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, and in the Walcheren Expedition, 1809; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814.
- GREGORSON, A. Assistant-Surgeon, 1809; died, 1810.
- GREGG, HENRY WILLIAM. Ensign, 21/1/1853; Lieutenant, 10/11/1854; Captain, 28/9/1858; Brevet Major, 5/7/1872; died, 1874; commanded guard at wedding of the Princess Louise, 21/3/1871.
- GUN, WILLIAM. Captain from 56th Foot, 7/6/1810; to 56th Foot, 3/5/1821; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1813-14 (wounded at Orthes).
- GURNEY, WILLIAM PRESCOD. Ensign, 17/2/1854; Lieutenant, 6/7/1855; Captain, 12/11/1860; Brevet Major, 28/9/1873; Major, 19/1/1876; died of fever at Mauritius, 28/1/1880; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe, and subsequent operations.
- GURNEY, FRANCIS PRESCOD. Ensign from 53rd Foot, 23/3/1866; Lieutenant, 31/1/1870; Captain, 14/4/1875; retired (Reserve of Officers), 1878.
- GUTHRIE, ROBERT. Ensign, 3/12/1794 [1795].
- HACKET, JOHN GEORGE. Ensign, 25/1/1839; Lieutenant, 2/7/1841; retired, 25/7/1845.
- HADAWAY, SAMUEL M. Surgeon, 1843 to 1847.
- HALL, THOMAS E. A. Ensign, 2/9/1853; Lieutenant, 5/6/1855; Captain, 11/5/1860; to 49th Foot, 9/3/1861; died a General.
- HAMILTON, FRANCIS. Lieutenant from 40th Foot, 2/11/1809; to 3rd Ceylon Regiment, 1813.
- HAMILTON, HENRY. Ensign, 15/12/1857; Lieutenant, 4/11/1859; retired, 23/3/1866.
- HANNAY, ORMELIE CAMPBELL. Major from 93rd, 11/1/1888; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 27/6/1893; Colonel, 27/6/1897; retired, half-pay, 27/6/1899; killed in action, 18/2/1900; employed on special service in South Africa during later part of Zulu War, 1879 (medal); commanded Mounted Infantry in South Africa, 1900, including pursuit of Cronje and battle of Paardeberg (killed).
- HANNAY, ROBERT ORMELIE F. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/10/1902; died of enteric fever at Pretoria, 5/3/1903.
- HANSON, WILLIAM. Ensign, 26/12/1806; Lieutenant, 17/5/1808; to 6th Dragoon Guards, 14/7/1809; served with 91st in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna.
- HARDING, FREDERICK. Ensign, 7/9/1840; Lieutenant, 15/4/1842; died, 11/4/1845.
- HARRIS, —. Lieutenant and Adjutant from 22nd Foot, 22/9/1802; died, 17/11/1802.
- HARTLEY, HUGH BERNARD. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/10/1902; to 93rd, January 1904; to K.O.S.B., 28/1/1905.
- HARVEY, BARNETT A. 2nd Lieutenant, 6/6/1896; to 93rd, 17/10/1896; Lieutenant, 27/4/1898; retired, 9/5/1903; served with the 93rd with the Tochi Valley Field Force, 1897 (medal and clasp).
- HARVEY, CHARLES LACON, p.s.c. Ensign, 5/3/1858; Lieutenant, 10/7/1860; Captain, 23/10/1867; to 71st Foot, 16/9/1870; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 99th, 7/1/1886; Colonel half-pay, 7/1/1888; served on staff in operations against Sekukuni in 1878, and in Zulu campaign, 1879 (Brevet Major, medal with clasp). Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life in 1874.
- HAWKINS, GEORGE PALMER. Lieutenant from 3rd West India Regiment, 20/5/1824; Captain, 15/5/1827; to half-pay, 25/5/1827.
- HAWKSHAW, T. S. Major from 31st Foot, 1/6/1815; to half-pay, 20/6/1816.



- HAY, CHARLES MURRAY. Colonel 91st, 9/3/1861; died, 15/7/1864.
- HAY, DAVID. Ensign, 12/4/1799; Lieutenant, 29/8/1801; Captain, 25/2/1804; retired, June 1808; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover in 1805.
- HAY, WILLIAM. Captain from 67th Foot, 1/12/1823; Major, 3/2/1825; to half-pay Lieutenant-Colonel, 10/1/1826.
- HEAD, JOHN. Ensign, 15/12/1840; Lieutenant, 19/11/1842; to 29th Foot, 1847.
- HEARNE, HENRY THOMAS. Captain from half-pay, West India Regiment, 14/11/1826; retired, 1830.
- HEARTSZAOK, HENRY. Paymaster, 1823; died, 1830.
- HENDERSON, DAVID, C.B., D.S.O., p.s.c. Lieutenant, 25/8/1883; Captain, 26/2/1890; Brevet Major, 16/11/1898; Major, 12/12/1903; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 29/11/1900; Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, 1/1/1907; Brigadier-General on General Staff, 21/12/1907; served in the Soudan campaign, 1898, as A.D.C. to Brigadier commanding 2nd British Division, including battle of Khartoum (mentioned in despatches, Brevet Major, British medal and Khedive's medal with clasp); served in South Africa in 1899-1900 as D.A.A.G. Intelligence, Natal, including defence of Ladysmith and sortie, 7/12/1899 (wounded and mentioned in despatches); afterwards served in the Transvaal as Director of Intelligence to Lord Kitchener (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, Queen's medal, clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- HENDERSON, JOHN. Assistant-Surgeon, 1808; died, 1812; served with 91st in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in Walcheren Expedition, 1809.
- HENDERSON, HUGH LESLIE. Lieutenant, 30/1/1886; Captain, 1/5/1896; Major, 24/7/1907; still serving; served with 91st in South African War in operations in the Transvaal in 1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa, 1902).
- HENDERSON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER. 2nd Lieutenant, 17/2/1900; Lieutenant, 28/2/1902; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa from 13/7/1900 to end of war, including operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and in operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- HENRY, ——. Ensign, 9/6/1814; Adjutant, 1814 to 1816; to half-pay, 25/2/1816.
- HENRY, RICHARD. Assistant - Surgeon, 15/2/1861; to Staff, 1865; had previously served in the Mutiny, 1857-59 (medal with clasp).
- HEYWOOD, JAMES. Ensign, 1811; to 21st Light Dragoons, 9/6/1812.
- HIBBERT, FRANCIS GORDON. Ensign, 5/4/1851; Lieutenant, 23/11/1852; Captain, 8/6/1855; to Royal Canadian Rifles, 15/6/1857; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1851-53 (wounded, 4/3/1852).
- HINTON, WILLIAM CECIL. Ensign, 22/10/1861; Lieutenant, 16/8/1864; retired, 1869.
- HOLFORD-WALKER, ALLAN. 2nd Lieutenant, 6/11/1909; still serving.
- HOLLWAY, CHARLES. Ensign, 7/7/1857; Lieutenant, 28/9/1858; Captain, 10/4/1866; Brevet Major, 31/12/1878; Major, 21/6/1879; to half-pay, 8/12/1880.
- HOME, FRANCIS. Ensign, 4/6/1807; Lieutenant, 10/8/1808; to 81st Foot, 13/9/1810; served with 91st in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna.
- HOOD, JAMES. Ensign, 28/8/1807; Lieutenant, 3/8/1809; to 2nd Royal Veteran Battalion, 25/12/1821; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, and in Peninsular War, 1812-14, including battle of Toulouse (wounded), and the Waterloo campaign (medal).
- HORNSBY, WILLIAM WILSON. Lieutenant from half-pay, 3/12/1829; retired, 1840.
- HORSBOROUGH, DAVID KNOX. Ensign, 13/7/1847; Lieutenant, 4/5/1849; retired, 1850.

- HORSLEY, NICHOLAS.** Ensign, 18/3/1813; Lieutenant, 5/10/1815; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; to 38th Foot, 9/8/1833; to 96th Foot, 22/7/1836; Captain half-pay, 16/1/1846; died, 1874; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, including siege of Antwerp and assault on Bergen-op-Zoom (thrice wounded).
- HOWARD, ROBERT HENRY.** Ensign, 12/10/1841; Lieutenant, 13/1/1845; Captain, 28/4/1852; retired, 8/6/1855; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- HUGHES, JOHN.** Ensign, 29/4/1824; to 92nd Foot, 13/10/1827.
- HUGHES, RICHARD.** Lieutenant from half-pay, 3rd West India Regiment, 8/4/1825; died, 1826.
- HUGO, THOMAS.** Captain from 100th Foot, 22/7/1813; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814.
- HYSLOP, HENRY HUGH GORDON.** Captain from 93rd, 13/4/1901; to 93rd, July 1902; served with the 93rd in the Tochi Field Force, 1897-98 (medal with clasp); served with 91st in South African War in 1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Transvaal, South Africa, 1902).
- IRVINE, JOHN LAIRD GALLWEY.** 2nd Lieutenant, 8/5/1909; still serving.
- IRVINE, THOMAS.** Captain from 93rd, 1/5/1889; Major, 13/12/1899; died at Chatham, 8/3/1908; served with 91st in South African War, 1899-1902, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Zilikats and Olifants Nek, and in operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- JACKSON, FREDERICK LINCROFT LA CAZE.** Lieutenant, 9/5/1885; Captain, 23/2/1896; retired, 1896.
- JAMESON, THOMAS ROSE.** Surgeon, 1851; to Medical Department, 1854; Inspector-General of Hospitals, 1864.
- JENNINGS, EDMUND WILLIAM.** Lieutenant from 36th Foot, 12/5/1841; Adjutant, 27/1/1843; died at Haslar, 7/8/1848; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- JOHNSTON, CHARLES.** Captain from 8th Garrison Battalion, 6/12/1810; to 71st Foot, 10/12/1812.
- JOHNSTON, HENRY F. CAMPBELL.** Sub-Lieutenant, 5/6/1875; Lieutenant, 5/6/1877; retired, 14/10/1885; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and Relief of Eskowe (medal with clasp).
- JONES, ROBERT POWELL.** Ensign, 19/6/1857; Lieutenant, 31/8/1858; died at Punagurh, 24/2/1864.
- KEMM, HENRY CÆSAR.** Ensign, 7/9/1858; Lieutenant, 22/10/1861; retired, 1870.
- KENNY, JOHN.** Captain from 56th Foot, 9/11/1830; retired, 1832.
- KERR, ARTHUR PERCY.** Captain from 51st Foot, 14/12/1855; retired, 1858; served with 51st in Burmese War from February 1853 to end of war (medal).
- KERR, WALTER BASTEN.** 2nd Lieutenant, 22/5/1909; still serving.
- KING, FIELDER.** Major from 84th Foot, 17/6/1796; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 2/3/1797; to Cape Regiment, 24/6/1801; to 47th Foot, 9/7/1803; out of service by 1805; present with 84th at battle of Wynberg.
- KING, THOMAS FRASER.** Ensign, 14/9/1870; Lieutenant, 1/11/1871; to 49th Foot, 1872; retired Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel, 19/9/1895.
- KING, WALTER B.** 2nd Lieutenant, 18/5/1898; killed in action, 11/12/1899; served with 91st in South African War, 1899, including battles of Modder River and Magersfontein (killed) (Queen's medal, clasp, Modder River).
- KIRK, HENRY BUCHANAN.** 2nd Lieutenant, 10/11/1888; Lieutenant, 24/7/1893; Captain, 18/3/1898; to Major 93rd, 2/9/1909; still serving; served with 91st in South African War, 1899-1902, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg

(severely wounded), and in operations in the Transvaal from 31/8/1900 to end of war (mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).

KIRK, JAMES BUCHANAN. Major from 89th Foot, 29/1/1870; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 13/8/1874; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 91st, 19/1/1876; half-pay, 21/6/1879; died in 1880.

KNOX, ROBERT SPENCER. Ensign, 16/5/1808; Lieutenant, 2/1/1812; half-pay, 25/3/1817; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809; in Peninsular campaigns, 1812-14, and in the Waterloo campaign.

KYSH, JOHN ANTHONY. Paymaster, 1856; to 109th Foot, 16/9/1868.

LAIRD, KENNETH MACGREGOR. 2nd Lieutenant, 20/1/1900; Lieutenant, 28/12/1902; Captain, 25/8/1909; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa, 1900-2, including actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, and operations in the Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and in operations in the Transvaal from 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).

LAMERT, MATTHEW. Surgeon, 8/7/1827; to half-pay, 1830.

LAMONT, JAMES (of Knockdow). Ensign, 20/10/1846; retired, 1848.

LAMONT, NORMAN (Knockdow), K.H. & P.W. Ensign, 26/8/1813; Lieutenant, 3/9/1818; Captain, 7/4/1825; Major, 2/12/1831; died, 1845, at Fort Beaufort, South Africa, commanding Reserve Battalion; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1813-14, including the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and in Waterloo campaign, including the storming of Cambrai.

LANE, THOMAS T. Ensign, 19/8/1851; Lieutenant, 1/1/1854; Captain, 14/12/1855; retired, 23/10/1867; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1851-53 (medal).

LANG, BERTRAM JOHN. 2nd Lieutenant, 18/5/1898; Lieutenant, 11/1/1900; Captain, 28/4/1909; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa, 1899 to 1901, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, and action at Waterval; served on Staff from 31/8/1900 till invalided in 1901 (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal; King's medal, clasp, South Africa, 1901).

LAVERS, ROBERT GRESLAY. Ensign, 3/10/1804; Lieutenant, 31/10/1805; Captain, 8/1/1818; retired, 24/7/1835; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover, 1805, in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia and Vimiero; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, part of time with Commissariat.

LAVERS, ROBERT FREDERICK AUGUSTUS. Ensign, 20/5/1842; to Cape Rifles, 1847; present at wreck of *Abercrombie-Robinson*, 1842.

LENNOX, LORD FREDERICK. Ensign, 3/9/1818; to 62nd Foot, 21/1/1819.

LIND, LAWRENCE. Ensign, 9/6/1814; to half-pay, 25/11/1816; served with 91st in Waterloo campaign.

LINDSAY, HENRY. Lieutenant from Colonel Ward's Regiment, 1/7/1796; to 69th Foot, 9/7/1803.

LINDSAY, MARTIN GEORGE THOMAS. Lieutenant-Colonel commanding from 78th Foot, 8/4/1842; retired, October 1848; served with 78th in Holland in 1814-15, including bombardment of Antwerp; commanded 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47.

LING, JOHN THEODORE. Captain from 4th Light Dragoons, 16/10/1855; to 2nd Dragoon Guards, 1858; died, 1860; served in 4th Light Dragoons in Punjaub campaign, 1848-49, including action of Ramnuggar, battles of Chillianwallah and Gujerat, surrender of Sikh army at Rawal Pindi; pursuit of Afghans to Peshawur (medal with two clasps); served towards close of Eastern campaign, 1855-56, as Major and Commandant of 7th Albanian Cavalry.

LIVINGSTONE, DONALD. Ensign, 27/6/1805; never joined; died, 1806.

LIVINGSTONE, DUNCAN. Ensign from Volunteer 91st, 25/8/1814; to half-pay, 25/2/1816.

- LLOYD, CECIL. Ensign from 28th Regiment, 9/2/1864; retired, 1869.
- LLOYD, CRAVEN. Ensign, 25/7/1845; Lieutenant, 13/7/1849; Captain, 14/10/1851; retired, 1852; died, 1855; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir Wars, 1846-47, 1851-52.
- LLOYD, FREDERICK. Ensign, 21/7/1825; Lieutenant, 26/8/1829; retired, 1830.
- LORAINÉ, ALEXANDER. Lieutenant-Colonel from 9th Foot, 25/6/1801; to Deputy-Governor Southsea Castle, 1809; had served previously with 42nd in American War of Independence, 1778-83; later in West Indies at capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe.
- LORIMER, C. Ensign, 26/8/1804; to 8th West India Regiment, January 1805.
- LORIMER, WILLIAM. Assistant-Surgeon, 1815; to half-pay, 1816.
- LOVE, EDWARD MISSENDEN. Lieutenant from 28th Foot, 17/8/1838; Captain, 20/12/1842; retired, 1849.
- LOVETT, G. W. MOLYNEUX. Ensign, 27/4/1820; Lieutenant, 30/11/1824; to half-pay 30th Foot, 6/1/1832.
- LOWRIE, ROBERT. Ensign, 3/10/1798; Lieutenant, 10/5/1799; Captain, 26/10/1804; died of wounds, 23/11/1813; served with 91st in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, Corunna; in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, and in Peninsular War, 1812-13, including battle of Sorauren (severely wounded).
- LUCAS, SAMUEL H. Lieutenant, 25/4/1806; Captain, 22/1/1809; retired, 1810; served with 91st in Portugal in 1808, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna.
- LUMSDEN, WILLIAM VERNON. 2nd Lieutenant, 11/12/1907; Lieutenant, 20/5/1909; still serving.
- MACAY, GEORGE. Ensign, 25/4/1799; retired, 1802.
- MACBEAN, ALFRED. Lieutenant from 64th Foot, 24/7/1823; Captain, 22/3/1827; died in Jamaica, 9/6/1828.
- MACBEAN, WILLIAM A. A. From Captain 93rd, September 1887; retired, 20/8/1895.
- MACBETH, HUGH MACKAY. Assistant-Surgeon, 1858; to Royal Artillery, 1865.
- MACDONALD, ÆNEAS. Ensign, 30/5/1805; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover in 1805; retired, May 1806.
- MACDONALD, CHARLES NEIL (Dunach). 2nd Lieutenant, 23/12/1896; Lieutenant, 21/12/1898; retired, 19/3/1904; served with 91st in South African War, 1899-1900, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action of Koodoosberg, and battle of Paardeberg (severely wounded), subsequently served in South African War, 1901-2, as adjutant of Lovat's Scouts (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- MACDONALD, DANGAN JAMES MACGREGOR. Ensign, 9/10/1869; Lieutenant, 28/10/1871; Captain, 25/5/1879; Major, 1/7/1884; killed in London, horse accident, 17/11/1893; served with 91st in Zulu campaign, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe, and subsequent operations (medal with clasp).
- MACDONALD (or M'DONELL), DONALD. Captain from Scotch Brigade, 31/3/1803; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover in 1805, in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna; to Portuguese Army, May 1809; killed, Badajoz, 1812.
- MACDONALD, HENRY CRAIGIE. Lieutenant from 93rd, September 1897; Captain, 12/12/1899; to 93rd, February 1906; died at St Petersburg, February 1909; served with 91st in South African War, including actions at Houtnek, Bloemberg, De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and in operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- MACDONALD, JOHN (of Dalchnosie), K.C.B. Major from half-pay, 29/11/1821; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 23/9/1824; retired, 15/8/1827; to Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 92nd, 21/11/1828; died, Major-General, at Dunalastair, 24/6/1866; served with 88th Foot

at Buenos Ayres in 1807 (wounded); served in Peninsular War, 1808 to 1814; present at Busaco, Lines of Torres Vedras, Redinha, Pombal, Campo Mayor, first siege of Badajoz, battle of Albuera, third siege and assault of Badajoz, Alba de Tormes, battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, 25th (two horses shot), 30th (wounded), and 31st July, and battle of Toulouse (gold medal and clasp for Vittoria, silver medal and four clasps for Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, and Toulouse).

MACDOUGALL, COLIN. Ensign, 12/10/1809; Lieutenant, 19/7/1813 [1815]; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, including battle of Orthes (wounded).

MACDOUGALL, JOHN (of Polquhairn). Captain from 27th Foot, 18/2/1794; Major, 1/8/1804; half-pay, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1808; died, 2/4/1814; served with 91st [98th] in taking of Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg.

MACDOUGALL, JOHN. Ensign, 27/8/1807; Lieutenant, 15/6/1809; to half-pay, 39th Foot, 7/9/1820; served with 91st in Peninsula, 1812-14; and in the Waterloo campaign.

MACDOUGALL, JOHN. Ensign, 1808 [1808].

MACDUGALD, DONALD. Ensign, 18/3/1795; to 33rd Foot, 1796.

MACEWEN, NORMAN DUCKWORTH KERR. 2nd Lieutenant, 9/3/1901; Lieutenant, 13/12/1904; still serving; served with the 91st in South Africa in operations in the Transvaal from 21/6/1901 to end of the war (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).

MACFARLANE, ANDREW ANGUS. Lieutenant, 26/10/1804; Captain, 10/9/1812; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover, 1805, in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna; served with 2/91st in Holland, 1814.

MACFARLANE, PETER. Ensign, 23/5/1811; Lieutenant, 23/7/1813; to half-pay, 25/3/1817; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, including battle of Sorauren (wounded).

MACHIN, DAVID VANS. Ensign, 3/9/1812; Lieutenant, 27/7/1814; to 46th Foot, 24/11/1814; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, including siege of Antwerp and assault on Bergen-op-Zoom (wounded and taken prisoner).

MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER FRANCIS, M.V.O. (of Ord). Major from 93rd, December 1906; still serving; served with 93rd in Tochi Field Force, 1897-98 (medal with clasp).

MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER WATSON (of Ord). Ensign, 6/10/1848; Lieutenant, 9/12/1850; Captain, 17/2/1854; retired, 9/2/1855; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1851-52.

MACKENZIE, JOHN. Ensign, 7/1/1803; Lieutenant, 11/8/1804; to 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, 19/9/1805.

MACLAGAN, DAVID. Assistant-Surgeon 1809 to 1811; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809.

MACLAINE, MURDOCH (of Lochbuie). Major from half-pay Argyll Regiment (74th), 10/2/1794; to Lieutenant-Colonel Dumbarton Fencibles, August 1794; to Lieutenant-Colonel Argyll Fencibles, 1797.

MACLAINE, MURDOCH (Lochbuie). Ensign, 20/11/1833; to 4th Foot, 1837; died, 1850.

MACLAINE, RONALD GILLIAN (Lochbuie). 2nd Lieutenant, 22/10/1902; to 93rd, July 1903; Lieutenant, 15/7/1907; still serving.

MACLEAN, ALLAN. Ensign, 1797; never joined [1798].

MACLEAN, ANDREW. Lieutenant and Quartermaster from Sergeant-Major 91st, 1821; to London Metropolitan Police, 1825; died at Boulogne, 1869; served as Sergeant and Sergeant-Major with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, and in Waterloo campaign, including assault of Cambrai.

MACLEAN, ALEXANDER HARVIE. 2nd Lieutenant, 17/1/1891; to 93rd, November 1892; Lieutenant, 11/12/1895; to Captain 91st, 12/12/1899; to 93rd, June 1905; still serving; served on the Staff with the Tochi Field Force, 1897-98 (medal with clasp); served with 92nd in Natal, 1899-1900, including action of Lombards Kop, Defence of Ladysmith, action of 6/1/1900; served with the 91st in South Africa, 1900-2, including actions at Houtnek,

- Bloemberg, Roodepoort, Heilbron, and in operations under Major-General Hamilton in the Transvaal including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Defence of Ladysmith; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902.)
- MACLEAN, GEORGE. Ensign, 5/2/1818; to half-pay 88th, 22/3/1821.
- MACLEAN JAMES (Scalasdale?). Ensign, 16/8/1797; Lieutenant, 18/4/1800; Captain, 19/6/1806; to half-pay, 1813; died at Lunga, 29/6/1814; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809.
- MACNAB, ROBERT. Lieutenant from Irish Independent Company, 13/2/1794; Captain, 25/9/1801; Major, 25/12/1804; retired, 1813; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795-96, including battle of Wynberg and affair at Saldanha Bay (mentioned in despatches).
- MACNEIL, ARCHIBALD (of Colonsay). Ensign, 18/8/1804; Lieutenant, 15/8/1805; Adjutant, 15/6/1809; Captain, 25/11/1813; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; subsequently served in Forfar Militia; served with 91st in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in Peninsular War, 1812-14, including battles of Pyrenees and Nivelle (two horses shot).
- M'NEILL, DONALD (Oransay). Ensign, 17/4/1794; Lieutenant, 18/4/1794; Captain, 11/12/1800; Major, 1/8/1811; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 1813; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 3/9/1818; retired, 1824; served with 91st (98th) at taking of Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg; served in Peninsula, 1808-9, as Brigade-Major, present at battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna; served with Portuguese Army, May 1809 to beginning of 1812; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, including battle of Sorauren (wounded) (gold medal for gallant conduct in command of light companies of Highland Brigade at Sorauren, July 28th and 30th; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel).
- M'NEIL, JOHN. Lieutenant, 20/4/1794; to 18th Foot, 19/7/1803; served with 91st (98th) at taking of Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg.
- MACNEIL, RODERICK, P.W. Lieutenant-Colonel from 78th, 1842; never joined, exchanged back to 78th; served with 78th in Holland in 1813-14, and at Waterloo.
- MACPHERSON, JOHN. Ensign from Sergeant-Major 91st, 20/10/1843; Lieutenant, 6/10/1848; retired, 1853; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- MACPHERSON, KENNETH IAN. 2nd Lieutenant, 20/1/1909; still serving.
- MACPHERSON, ROBERT. Ensign, 14/5/1853; Lieutenant, 25/5/1855; to 92nd, 25/1/1856.
- MACQUEEN, MALCOLM POTTER. Ensign, 18/4/1851; Lieutenant, 23/4/1853; Captain, 7/9/1855; retired, 1860.
- MACRAE, JAMES CHARLES. Lieutenant, 23/3/1809; retired, 1812.
- MAINWARING, EDWARD GEORGE. Ensign, 9/4/1847; Lieutenant, 13/4/1849; Captain, 24/8/1852; to Cape Mounted Rifles, 1854; served with detachment of the Reserve Battalion at action at Boemplaats in 1848, and in Kaffir War, 1850-53.
- MANNERS, DOUGLAS ERNEST. Ensign, 18/4/1845; to 63rd Foot, 18/5/1849; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- MARSHALL, CHARLES JAMES. Lieutenant from Bengal Infantry, 21/8/1867; to 97th Regiment, October 1868; served in Indian Frontier campaign, 1863-64-65 (medal with clasp for Umbeyla, and a second for Bhootan).
- MARSHALL, JOHN. Ensign, 14/5/1808; Lieutenant, 23/11/1809; Captain, 20/2/1823; to 79th, 6/10/1825; to half-pay, 15/1/1829; Brevet Major, 28/6/1828; to half-pay Brevet Colonel, 16/2/1838; died in London, 1859; served with 91st in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, in Peninsular campaign, 1812-14, including battle of Vittoria, siege of Pampeluna (wounded), battles of Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, investment of Bayonne, Orthes (wounded severely).
- MARSHALL, JOHN M'LEAN. Assistant-Surgeon, 1858; to Staff, 15/2/1861.

- MARSHALL, ROBERT. Lieutenant from 14th Battalion of Reserve, 11/10/1804; Captain, 17/10/1805; retired, 1814; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809.
- MASON, J. Quartermaster, 15/9/1796 to 9/12/1797.
- MAURICE, ATHERTON POWYS. Ensign, 6/7/1861; Lieutenant, 19/7/1864; died at sea returning from India, 15/10/1865.
- M'ARTHUR, DUNCAN. Ensign, 16/8/1797; Lieutenant, 4/4/1801; to half-pay, 1803.
- M'CALLUM, ARCHIBALD. Quartermaster, 1804 to May 1808.
- M'CALLUM, ARTHUR EDWARD. Lieutenant from Madras Native Army, 22/9/1865; Captain, 12/6/1869 [1870].
- M'DONALD, ANGUS. Ensign, 14/8/1805; Lieutenant, 26/8/1807; to Paymaster 95th Foot, 1810.
- M'DONALD, JOHN. Ensign, 18/5/1809; Lieutenant, 30/4/1812; to half-pay, 25/3/1817; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, including siege of Antwerp and assault on Bergen-op-Zoom (wounded); served with the 91st in Waterloo campaign.
- M'DONALD, KENNETH. Ensign, 1846; exchanged at once into Cape Corps.
- M'DONALD, ROBERT. Ensign and Adjutant from Sergeant-Major 91st, 25/11/1802; Lieutenant, 10/8/1804; half-pay, 12/5/1809; 1812 on active list; killed at Neuilly, 23/8/1815; served with 91st in Peninsula in 1808-9, present at Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in Walcheren Expedition, 1809; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814; joined 91st before Paris; killed at Neuilly in presence of his wife.
- M'DOUGALL, COLIN. Ensign, 5/1/1809 [1809].
- M'DOUGALL, COLIN. Ensign, 5/8/1805; Lieutenant, 16/1/1806; killed, 28/7/1809; served with 91st in Peninsula in 1808, present at battles of Roleia and Vimiero; served with Service Company of 91st in 1st Battalion Detachments at the battles of the Douro and Talavera (killed).
- M'DUGALD, HUGH. Ensign, 4/6/1812; Lieutenant, 14/4/1814; to half-pay, 1816; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, including siege of Antwerp and assault on Bergen-op-Zoom (wounded and reported dead).
- M'GREGOR, HUGH. Captain from 79th Foot, 2/7/1812; to half-pay, 25/3/1817; Brevet Major, 1819; Lieutenant-Colonel, 10/1/1837; died at Portobello, 31/3/1857; served with 79th in Peninsula, including battle of Salamanca; also served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814.
- M'INROY, JAMES (of Lude). Ensign, 2/7/1841; Lieutenant, 8/7/1843; retired, 21/3/1845; died, Bridge of Allan, 1909; present at wreck of *Abercrombie-Robinson*, 1842.
- M'INROY, WILLIAM. Ensign, 10/9/1828; Lieutenant, 8/10/1829; Captain, 29/11/1833; to half-pay, 17/8/1838.
- M'INTOSH, PHINEAS. Lieutenant from 109th Foot, 30/9/1796; retired, 1799.
- M'INTYRE, DAVID (Glenartney). Ensign from 79th Foot, 3/9/1805; Lieutenant, 20/3/1806; Captain, 9/3/1809; killed, 10/11/1813; served with 91st in Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in 1812-13, including battles of Sorauren and Nivelle (killed).
- M'INTYRE, HUGH D. Sub-Lieutenant, 14/1/1880; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; to Indian Staff Corps, 20/10/1882.
- M'INTYRE, MALCOLM (Moidart). Ensign, 28/9/1804; to West India Regiment, 27/11/1806.
- M'INTYRE, THOMAS GIDDY. Ensign, 10/2/1820; Lieutenant, 15/2/1823; died in Jamaica, 18/10/1828.
- M'KAY, GEORGE. Ensign, 1799; left service, February 1801.
- M'KAY, WILLIAM. Quartermaster, 1855; to half-pay, 27/7/1856.

- M'KENNA, JOHN. Ensign, 20/4/1813; retired, 1815; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814.
- M'KENZIE, GEORGE. Ensign, 12/1/1805 [1806].
- M'KERRELL, REGINALD L'ESTRANGE. Major from 93rd, 12/12/1899; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 12/12/1907; served with 91st in South Africa in operations in the Transvaal from August 1901 to end of war (Queen's medal, clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- M'KIE, PETER LAURIE. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/1/1881; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; to Bechuanaland Police, 24/8/1885.
- M'LACHLAN, ALAN (Achnacraig). Assistant-Surgeon and Ensign, 11/2/1794; Assistant-Surgeon and Lieutenant, 18/3/1795; to Lieutenant 75th, 1803; died as Major at Corfu, 1818; served with 91st (98th) at the taking of the Cape in 1795, including the battle of Wynberg.
- M'LACHLAN, ANDREW. Ensign, 10/4/1806; Lieutenant, 14/5/1808; Captain, 2/5/1822; died, 1822; served with 91st in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in Walcheren Expedition, in Peninsular Wars, 1812-14, and in Waterloo campaign.
- M'LACHLAN, GEORGE M. Assistant-Surgeon, 1812; to half-pay, 7/6/1821; served with 91st in Waterloo campaign.
- M'LAREN, ALEXANDER D. Ensign, 3/6/1812; Lieutenant, 31/3/1814; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; retired, 1839.
- M'LAREN, DUNCAN. Ensign, 28/8/1801; Lieutenant, 25/6/1803; Captain, 18/12/1806; to 25th Foot, 10/10/1811; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover, 1805.
- M'LAREN, GEORGE. Assistant-Surgeon, 1835; died, 1842.
- M'LAREN, WILLIAM V. ST C. 2nd Lieutenant, 3/6/1899; died of exposure at Balmoral, South Africa, 26/7/1900; served with 91st in South African War, 1899-1900, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Waterval, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, and in operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including action at De Wagen Drift (died, 26/7/1900) (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal).
- M'LEAN, ALLAN (Bunessan). Ensign, 7/8/1806; Lieutenant, 15/6/1808; died of wounds, 24/11/1813; served with 91st in Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, and in Peninsular War, 1812-13, including battle of Sorauren, 28/7/1813 (severely wounded).
- M'LEOD, DONALD. Ensign, 9/8/1804; to 95th Foot, 23/5/1805.
- M'LEOD, FRANCIS W. BLAKE. Ensign, 28/8/1829; Lieutenant, 4/10/1833; to 35th Foot, 10/6/1836.
- M'LEOD, NORMAN BERNES. Ensign, 23/12/1831; retired, 1835.
- M'MAHON, WILLIAM. Ensign, 28/8/1804; Lieutenant, 10/4/1806; to 96th Foot, 9/9/1813; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover, 1805, in Peninsula, 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in Walcheren Expedition, 1809; and as Captain in the 1st Caçadores in the later stages of the Peninsular War.
- M'MURDO, CHARLES BAIRD. Ensign, 8/1/1829; Lieutenant, 8/2/1831; died of lockjaw at St Helena, 30/7/1838.
- M'NEIL, RODERICK. Lieutenant, 19/7/1810; to 60th Foot, 5/1/1815; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814.
- M'PHERSON, ALLAN. Lieutenant from 79th, 10/2/1794; Adjutant, 10/2/1794; Captain-Lieutenant, 20/5/1799; Captain, 1802; to 6th Garrison Battalion, 1803; served in Hamilton's in America, 1780-83; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg.



- M'PHERSON, ANGUS. Captain from 18th Foot, 1825; retired, 1829.
- MEADE, AUGUSTUS. Major from half-pay Royal Regiment of Malta, 28/2/1812; retired, 1818; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, including battles of Nivelles, Nive, and Toulouse, (wounded) (medal and three clasps).
- MELVIN, ALFRED JAMES. Ensign, 13/10/1841; Lieutenant, 19/5/1845; killed in action, 31/12/1850; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1846-47, and in 1850, including action at Yellow Woods (killed).
- METCALFE, HENRY CHRISTOPHER. Ensign, 29/4/1842; Lieutenant, 25/7/1845; retired, 1851; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47, including affair at Tyumie Post, 19/4/1846 (mentioned in despatches).
- MIDDLEMAS, WILLIAM HUME. Lieutenant, 28/2/1874; Captain, 23/4/1884; retired (Reserve of Officers), 8/9/1886.
- MIDDLEMORE, ROBERT FREDERICK. Ensign, 13/11/1835; Lieutenant, 12/7/1839; Captain, 19/5/1845; to half-pay, 9/11/1855; served with Reserve Battalion in latter part of Kaffir War, 1846-47, and in Kaffir War, 1851-53 (medal).
- MIDDLETON, JOHN. Ensign, 5/1/1809; to 95th Foot, 1809.
- MILL, WILLIAM MACDONALD. Ensign, 17/4/1842; to Cape Rifles, 30/4/1847.
- MILLER, JOHN. Quartermaster, 1821; died, 1822.
- MILLS, WILLIAM SALMON. Ensign, 31/1/1863; Lieutenant, 10/4/1866; Captain, 24/9/1873; Major, 1/7/1881; to Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 93rd, 11/1/1888; retired pay, 23/7/1890; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe, and subsequent operations.
- MORGAN, NATHANIEL. Surgeon, 1839; retired, 1843.
- MUIR, GARNET WOLSELEY. 2nd Lieutenant, 5/9/1896; Lieutenant, 26/11/1898; Captain, 27/8/1904; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa, 1899-1900, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, and battle of Paardeberg, and in operations in the Transvaal, 1901-2, part of time as a Railway Staff Officer at Pretoria (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902.)
- MULES, ALFRED PHILIP. Ensign, 20/5/1864; Lieutenant, 12/6/1869; Captain, 28/5/1870; retired, 1871.
- MUNRO, DONALD. Quartermaster, 24/1/1865 [1871]; served with 72nd in the Crimea from 13/6/1855, including expedition to Kertch, siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal); served with 72nd at siege and capture of Kotah, 30/3/1858 (medal with clasp).
- MUNRO (or MONRO), WILLIAM. Ensign, 12/2/1794; Lieutenant, 18/3/1795; to Captain 42nd, 9/7/1803; to Major half-pay Royal Malta Regiment, 2/5/1811; subsequently Brevet Lieut.-Colonel; served with 91st (98th) at taking of Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg.
- MUNRO, WILLIAM. Assistant-Surgeon, 1844; to Medical Department, 1851; subsequently served with 93rd during Mutiny; later Inspector-General of Hospitals; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- MURDOCK, JAMES CAMPBELL (of Gartincaber). Ensign, 18/6/1806; Lieutenant, 28/5/1807; Captain, 29/11/1810; to half-pay, 1819; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, in Peninsular War, 1812-14, and in Waterloo campaign.
- MURPHY, MICH. W. Surgeon, 1854; to Staff, 1864; served with 86th Foot in Burmese War, 1852-53, at taking of Prome, and as Staff-Surgeon at Donabew (wounded), 19/3/1853 (medal).
- MURRAY, Sir JOHN, Bart. Lieutenant, 23/5/1805; never joined; retired, 26/12/1805.
- MURRAY, JOHN. Captain from 71st Foot, 11/12/1812; to half-pay, 25/2/1816.

- MURRAY, PETER. Quartermaster from Sergeant-Major 91st, 9/1/1861; to 72nd Foot, 1865; Sergeant-Major of Reserve Battalion at wreck of *Abercrombie-Robinson*, 1842; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir Wars, 1846-47 and 1850-53.
- MURRAY, THOMAS. Ensign, 15/5/1808; Lieutenant, 11/7/1811; Captain, 30/11/1824; died, 1826; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, in Peninsular War, 1812-14, and in Waterloo campaign.
- NEILSON, WILLIAM GORDON, D.S.O. 2nd Lieutenant, 1/12/1897; Lieutenant, 1/10/1899; Adjutant, 1/4/1902; Captain, 16/7/1907; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa, 1899-1902, including battles of Modder River (wounded), Magersfontein (wounded), action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron; also operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902; acting Adjutant from 27/10/1900 to end of war (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- NIAL, JOHN. Assistant-Surgeon, 1852.
- NODEN, FRANCIS. Paymaster, 1805; retired, 1809.
- NORMAN, WILLIAM FREDERICK. Ensign, 6/11/1846; Lieutenant, 7/6/1850 [1854]; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47.
- OBARD, EDWARD K. Ensign, 8/7/1856; Lieutenant, 13/8/1858; died at Omerapore, 24/4/1860.
- O'CALLAGHAN, CORNELIUS. Ensign, 2/7/1829; to 49th Foot, 23/12/1831.
- O'DOHERTY, THEOBALD. Captain from half-pay, 40th Foot, 28/6/1821 [1825].
- O'DONEL, HUGH J. Assistant-Surgeon, 1814; to half-pay, 1818 [1823]; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, including siege of Antwerp and assault on Bergen-op-Zoom (prisoner).
- OGLIVIE, WILLIAM. Lieutenant, 31/12/1794; to 4th Foot, 1798.
- O'HARA, WALTER. Ensign, 9/3/1809; retired, 1810; subsequently Captain 47th Foot; served as Major in 6th Caçadores in Peninsula (thrice wounded) (Order of Tower and Sword, medal and two clasps); emigrated to Canada, and died there September 1871.
- O'KEEFE, EDWARD B. H. Ensign, 14/1/1797; to 71st Foot, 1798.
- O'LEARY, JOHN. Ensign, 27/6/1811; Lieutenant, 6/10/1813; to-half-pay, 25/3/1817; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14.
- OLIVEY, Sir WALTER RICE, K.C.B. Ensign, 14/2/1851; Lieutenant, 29/10/1852; to Paymaster 12th Foot, 1855; to Staff Paymaster, 1873; to Paymaster on Staff at War Office, 1879; retired, 1889; served with 12th Foot in New Zealand, 1863-66 (medal and clasp); served as head of Army Pay Department in Egyptian Expeditions, 1882 and 1884-85 (medal and clasp, 3rd Class Osmanieh, K.C.B., and Distinguished Service Reward).
- O'NEAL, JOHN. Assistant-Surgeon, 13/4/1852; to the Staff, 5/5/1859.
- ONSLow, RICHARD C. Ensign, 12/6/1835; Lieutenant, 25/1/1839; retired, 1842.
- ORDE, JAMES. Captain from 1st Dragoons, 29/4/1795; to 99th Regiment, 1802; died, 1850; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg.
- ORMEROD, S. NICHOLAS. Ensign, 12/6/1808; Lieutenant, 9/3/1809; Captain, 31/3/1814; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; served with the 91st in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in the Peninsular War, 1812-13, including battle of Sorauren (wounded).
- ORMISTON, JOHN ANDREW. Ensign, 3/10/1811; Lieutenant, 29/7/1813; to half-pay, 25/3/1817; died, 1838; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-13, including battle of Sorauren (wounded).
- OSBORNE, ERIC WILLOUGHBY. Ensign, 10/4/1866; to 1st West India Regiment, 8/6/1867.

- O'SULLIVAN, GEORGE LIDWELL. Captain from 33rd Foot, 22/9/1875; Major, 15/12/1882; retired Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel, 23/3/1887; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and subsequent operations (medal and clasp).
- OSWALD, ROBERT. Captain from 35th Foot, 8/9/1802; to 35th Foot, 25/5/1803.
- OTTLEY, BENJAMIN WYNNE. Major from half-pay 27th Foot, 6/12/1806; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 25/4/1808; Lieutenant-Colonel, 2/1/1812; Brevet Colonel, August 1814; half-pay, 21/10/1816; Lieutenant-Colonel 70th Foot, 12/8/1819; half-pay, 1824-40; died 1840; served in West India Regiment in Carib War of 1795, and in St Vincent in 1796; served with 91st in Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna; served with 2/91st in expedition to Stralsund, 1813, and in Holland, 1814, including siege of Antwerp, assault on Bergen-op-Zoom, commanding one of assaulting columns composed of 2/21st, 37th, and 2/91st (severely wounded).
- OWGAN, JOSEPH. Ensign, 16/4/1842; Lieutenant, 21/3/1846; retired, 1851; served with Reserve Battalion 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47, and against insurgent Boers in 1848, including action at Boemplaat.
- PARKER, H. E. Ensign, 15/11/1861; Lieutenant, 1865; to 28th Foot, 1865.
- PASSINGHAM, R. TOWNSHEND. Ensign, 1/6/1860; Lieutenant, 21/6/1864; retired, 9/3/1867.
- PATERSON, JAMES. Quartermaster from Sergeant-Major 91st, 1847; to half-pay Captain, 9/4/1861; died, 1862; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47, and with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1850-53.
- PATERSON, STANLEY. 2nd Lieutenant, 9/7/1879; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; Captain, 1/2/1886; Major, 23/7/1894; to 93rd, 27/6/1899; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 93rd, 27/6/1903; retired, 27/6/1907.
- PATON, JAMES. Ensign, 30/12/1813; Lieutenant, 27/4/1820; retired, 1828; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, and with 91st in Waterloo campaign.
- PATON, JOHN. Ensign, 23/2/1839; to West India Regiment, 9/10/1840; to 91st, 1842; retired, 1847.
- PATTEN, ARCHIBALD. Captain from 93rd, 12/2/1897; Brevet Major, 29/11/1900; Major, 9/3/1908; still serving; served with Chitral Relief Force, 1895, attached to the K.O.S.B. (medal with clasp); served with 91st in South Africa, 1899-1902, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, and in operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (mentioned in despatches, Brevet Major, Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- PATTERSON, WILLIAM THOMAS LAIRD. Ensign, 22/2/1839; Lieutenant, 12/10/1841; Captain, 20/4/1849; Major, 14/12/1855; Lieutenant-Colonel, 12/11/1860; Brevet Colonel, 12/11/1865; to half-pay, 14/1/1869; died, Lieutenant-General, 1889; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47 (medal).
- PEARCE, JAMES. Ensign, 23/1/1812; retired, 1813.
- PEILE, RICHARD SPIER. Assistant-Surgeon, 1850; died, 1853.
- PENNINGTON, J. M. Ensign, 26/12/1839; Lieutenant, 9/10/1840; Captain, 7/5/1850; retired, 1852; commanded detachment of Reserve Battalion at Boemplaat (mentioned in despatches); served in Kaffir War, 1851-52.
- PENTON, JOHN. Major from 84th Foot, 5/4/1864; to 89th Foot, 1870; served with 84th in India in 1857-58; present at actions of Mungawar and Alumbagh at Havelock's relief of Lucknow; commanded a company in the sortie of 29/9/1857, and at storming of the Hiru Khannan when he extricated Major Willis from a mine pit and was first through the breach; present with Outram's force at the Alumbagh; commanded three companies of 84th at the storming of the Kaisabagh; served with Lugard's column in actions of April 17th and 26th, relief of Azimghar and pursuit of Koer Sing (medal with two clasps and a year's service).

- PERKINS, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK. Ensign, 9/2/1855; Lieutenant, 27/10/1857; retired, 21/6/1864.
- PHILIPS, JAMES. Lieutenant, 1/10/1794; never joined; to Coldstream Guards, 1795.
- PICKWICK, CHARLES HENRY S. Ensign, 4/5/1849; Lieutenant, 11/4/1851; retired, 1852; served in Kaffir War, 1851 (wounded, 27/6/1851).
- PIKE, FRANCIS. Lieutenant from 92nd Highlanders, 7/10/1855; Captain, 21/4/1862; to 86th Foot, 22/3/1864.
- PORTEOUS, DICK MACDONALD. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/10/1902; to 93rd, February 1905; Lieutenant, 19/10/1907; still serving.
- POTTER, THOMAS. Lieutenant and Quartermaster from Sergeant-Major 91st, 18/3/1908; served with 91st in South Africa, 1899-1902, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, march to Heilbron, operations under Major-General Hamilton, and operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (Queen's medal and clasps for Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal; King's medal and clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- POWER, ROBERT. Ensign, 17/9/1812; Lieutenant, 5/1/1815; to 73rd Foot, 8/2/1816; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814.
- POWER, WILLIAM JOHN. Surgeon, 1846; died in England, 7/9/1849; served with 7th Dragoon Guards against insurgent Boers in 1845, and with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47, the latter part with the Reserve Battalion.
- PREVOST, WILLIAM. Ensign, 9/3/1867; Lieutenant, 13/5/1870; Captain, 2/3/1878; to Commissariat and Transport Staff, 1/7/1880; Major, 15/12/1882; to 91st, 30/6/1885; died at Hong Kong, 16/1/1889; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe (medal with clasp).
- PURCELL, JOHN. Quartermaster, 1871 [1874]; had served with 65th Foot in New Zealand from May 1847, including actions at Wanganui, skirmish at St John's Bush, 1847; attack and capture of Pah at Kotai, expedition to Warea, attack and capture of Paks, April 20-30, 1864; expedition to Kihi Kihi, attack and capture of Paks, 11th and 12th October 1860; action at Huriangi, operations at Rifle Pits and at Pukiangiori, also attack and capture of Rangiahia and Huirini in 1864 (medal).
- RAE, EDWARD JAMES SOMERS. Ensign, 20/4/1847; Lieutenant, 28/12/1849; Captain, 5/6/1855; retired, 4/11/1859; served in Kaffir War, 1851-52, in command of a company of Fingoes.
- RAWSTORNE, JOHN GEORGE. Captain from half-pay, 1842; Major, October 1848; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 28/12/1856; to 19th Foot, 1858; later Colonel 1st Lancashire Militia; died, 24/1/1881; served in the Peninsular War from August 1813 with the Chasseurs Britanniques, including battles of Pyrenees and Orthes (medal with two clasps); served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47 (wounded at Block Drift, April 1846, medal); commanded a detachment of the Reserve Battalion during Sir Harry Smith's operations against the Boers in 1848; served as Brigade Major to Major-General Somerset in Kaffir War, 1850-53.
- READ, C. C. Assistant-Surgeon, 1853; to 1st Grenadier Guards, 1854.
- REID, FRANCIS. Surgeon, 1849 to 1851.
- REID, THOMAS. Captain from 76th Foot, 26/8/1804; to 33rd Foot, 20/8/1807.
- RENDELL, WILLIAM JASPER. Surgeon, 9/3/1867 [1868]; had served with 41st and 55th Foot at siege and fall of Sebastopol from 10/3/1855 (medal and clasp and Turkish medal); served in Mutiny in India, 1857-59, in charge of two batteries of artillery at action of Secundra (medal); served with 55th Foot on the Bhootan Expedition, 1865.
- RENNY, HENRY THOMAS. 2nd Lieutenant from Sergeant 72nd, 17/9/1887; Lieutenant, 20/1/1890; resigned, 5/1/1896; died in West Africa in 1897.
- RICHARDSON, CHARLES EDWARD. Lieutenant, 28/5/1884; resigned, 20/2/1889.
- RICHARDSON, CHARLES JAMES. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/1/1879; Lieutenant, 10/4/1880; Captain, 21/5/1885; resigned, 12/6/1886; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe, and subsequent operations (medal with clasp).

- RICHARDSON, FRANCIS JAMES, D.S.O.** Lieutenant from 93rd, September 1896; Captain, 1/7/1897; retired, 16/6/1906; served with 91st in South Africa, 1899 to 1st May 1901, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Waterval and Houtnek; attached to 11th Division, 7/5/1900 to 12/7/1900; present at actions of Johannesburg and Diamond Hill; served with 91st in operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift and Zilikats Nek; served as Adjutant 4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 26/4/1901 to 15/7/1901 (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill).
- RICHARDSON, ROBERT WALSH.** Captain from 63rd Foot, 1/1/1824; retired, 1825.
- RICKETTS, FREDERICK WALTER.** Ensign, 17/9/1850; died of wounds, 8/11/1851; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1850-51, including action at Waterkloof, 14/10/1851 (severely wounded).
- RIVAROLA, COUNT GEORGE.** Ensign, 16/9/1845; to 26th Foot, 1847.
- RIVERS, JAMES.** Captain from 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion, 8/4/1825; Major, 22/7/1830; retired, 4/10/1833.
- ROBBINS, GEORGE BLAKEMORE.** Lieutenant from 80th Foot, 3/2/1872; Captain, 15/12/1882; to Major 93rd, 17/9/1890; retired, 1891; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe, and subsequent operations (medal with clasp).
- ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER.** Ensign, 9/1/1812; Lieutenant, 25/11/1813; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1813-14.
- ROBERTS, HENRY H.** Ensign, 6/1/1860; accidentally killed at Kamptee, 28/8/1861.
- ROBERTS, WILLIAM.** Assistant-Surgeon, 1805 to 1807.
- ROBERTSON, EDWARD LOVETT.** Ensign, 11/1/1833; Lieutenant, 14/11/1835; to 2nd Dragoon Guards, 10/6/1836.
- ROBERTSON, GEORGE FRANCIS.** Ensign, 22/4/1858; to 3rd Grenadier Guards, 1859.
- ROBERTSON, JAMES.** Assistant-Surgeon, 1822 to 1830.
- ROBERTSON, JOHN.** Captain from 60th Foot, 8/6/1796; retired, 25/2/1804.
- ROBERTSON, J. D.** Lieutenant from Indian Staff Corps, 4/12/1866; to Bengal Infantry, 21/8/1867.
- ROBESON, JAMES.** Ensign, 7/11/1822; died, 1825.
- ROBINSON, JAMES.** Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, from half-pay 15th Foot, June 1808; retired, 25/11/1808; commanded 91st in Portugal in 1808, including battles of Roleia and Vimiero.
- ROBINSON, SYDNEY LOFTUS.** Lieutenant from 93rd, 1882; Adjutant, 22/11/1887; Captain, 21/11/1888; to 93rd, January 1894; to Major 91st, 27/6/1899; died of wounds, 13/12/1899; served with 93rd in Tochi Field Force, 1897-98 (medal with clasp); with 91st in South Africa, 1899, including battle of Magersfontein (mortally wounded) (Queen's medal, clasp, Cape Colony).
- ROBLEY, JAMES HORATIO.** Captain from half-pay 68th Foot, 4/2/1871; Major, 28/1/1880; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1/7/1881; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, 27/6/1883; Brevet-Colonel, 1/7/1885; retired Hon. Major-General, 27/6/1887; served with the 68th in the New Zealand War, 1864-66, including attack on Gate Pah (medal).
- ROGERS, JAMES THOMAS.** Ensign, 4/5/1860; Lieutenant, 3/5/1864; Captain, 19/8/1873; retired, May 1881; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo (medal with clasp).
- ROLFE, HENRY ROBERT.** Ensign, 4/7/1860; died, Jubbulpore, 1865.

- ROSS, ARCHIBALD. Captain from 19th Light Dragoons, 12/9/1811; to Portuguese Army, 5/2/1812; retired, 1820; served with the 9th Portuguese Infantry in Peninsular War, 1812-14, including battle of Vittoria (gold medal).
- RUSSELL, JOHN. Lieutenant from 2nd Foot, 11/8/1808; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, and in Peninsular War, 1812-14, also in Waterloo campaign.
- RUTHERFORD, JOHN. Ensign, 7/11/1811; Lieutenant, 7/10/1813; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; died, 23/7/1833; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814.
- RUTHVEN, JAMES LORD. Lieutenant, May 1794; to Captain 90th Foot, 7/8/1794.
- SARGENT, SAMUEL TOMKINS. Ensign, 18/5/1849; to 51st Foot, 8/3/1850.
- SAUNDERS, JOHN ALEXANDER. Ensign, 30/4/1847 [1849].
- SAVAGE, HENRY J. Ensign, 5/6/1835; Lieutenant, 11/5/1838; Captain, 8/7/1843; Brevet Major, 20/6/1854; Major, 31/8/1858; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 19/6/1860; to 84th Foot, 28/10/1864; died, 2/2/1900; served with 91st against insurgent Boers in 1845, and in Kaffir War, 1846-47 (medal).
- SAVER, WILLIAM. Ensign, 22/1/1807; Lieutenant, 28/4/1808 [1809]; served with 91st in Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna.
- SCEALES, GEORGE ADINSTON M'LAREN. 2nd Lieutenant, 18/5/1898; Lieutenant, 12/12/1899; Adjutant, 1/4/1908; Captain, 28/4/1909; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa, 1899-1902, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, Heilbron, operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- SHANK, HENRY ALEXANDER. Ensign, 14/1/1871; Lieutenant, 1/11/1871; to 71st Foot, 10/4/1880; died, 1886; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Eskowe and subsequent operations (medal with clasp).
- SCOTT, GEORGE. Quartermaster from Sergeant-Major 2/91st; Ensign, 26/4/1810; Adjutant, 26/4/1810; Lieutenant, 21/7/1813; to half-pay, 1821; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, including siege of Antwerp and assault on Bergen-op-Zoom (wounded and prisoner); served with 91st in Waterloo campaign.
- SCOTT, JAMES. Surgeon, 1809 to 1810.
- SCOTT, JAMES. Ensign, 27/7/1814; to half-pay, 25/2/1816.
- SCOTT, JOHN ALEXANDER. Assistant-surgeon, 3/12/1865 to 1869.
- SCOTT, JOHN CREAGH. 2nd Lieutenant, 18/10/1899; Lieutenant, 28/5/1901; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa in 1899, including battles of Modder River and Magersfontein (severely wounded), and from 26/9/1900 to end of war (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- SCOTT, JOHN JOSEPH. Lieutenant and Quartermaster from Sergeant-Major 91st, 19/9/1900; to 4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 18/3/1908; served with 91st in Zulu campaign, 1879 (medal), and in South Africa, 1899-1902, first as Sergeant-Major and then as Quartermaster, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Houtnek, Roodepoort, Bloemberg, Heilbron, operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton, and operations in the Transvaal 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- SCOTT, THOMAS ARCHIBALD. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/1/1881; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; Captain, 20/1/1890; to Major 93rd, 13/4/1901; retired; served with 91st in South Africa, 1899 (Queen's medal, clasp, Cape Colony).

SCOTT, WILLIAM. Lieutenant and Quartermaster from Sergeant-Major 91st, 6/7/1887; Captain, 6/7/1897; retired, 6/7/1897; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and Relief of Eskowe (medal and clasp).

SCOTT, WILLIAM GLENDONWYN. Ensign, 20/3/1832; Lieutenant, 12/6/1835; Captain, 22/2/1839; Brevet Major, 15/9/1848; retired, 1856; served in Kaffir War, 1846-47, with Reserve Battalion, and part of time as D.A.A.G. and Q.M.G. 1st Division.

SEARS, SAMUEL MONTAGUE. Captain from 11th Battalion of Reserve, 2/8/1804; to 1st Veteran Battalion, Jan. 1805.

SHAW, CHARLES. Ensign, August 1801; Lieutenant, 7/11/1801; to 17th Foot, 17/5/1803.

SHEDDON, THOMAS. Lieutenant, 8/4/1825; retired, 1829.

SHINKWIN, THOMAS. Ensign, 9/11/1809; retired, 1811.

SIM, ALEXANDER DUNCAN. Captain from 93rd, 15/3/1892; died at Edinburgh, 28/3/1893.

SINCLAIR, HON. ALEXANDER E. G. Lieutenant from 26th Foot, 8/4/1849; retired, 1850.

SITWELL, HAROLD COOPER. Captain from 88th Foot, 1869; Brevet Major, 1/10/1877; Lieut.-Colonel, 2/3/1878; retired, 2/3/1878; served with 88th in Indian Mutiny, including actions at Pandoo, Mudde, and Cawnpore, November 1857, and defence of Cawnpore; served with 9th Lancers at battle of Cawnpore, pursuit and action at Deraighat, December 1857, action at Kalee Mudde, reoccupation of Futteghur, capture of Meangunge, siege of Lucknow, and subsequent operations, including attack on Fort Rooyah, action at Allagunge, battle of Bareilly, actions at Shahjehanpore and pursuit of Mohumdee (medal with clasp).

SMITH, ALEXANDER. Lieutenant, 30/8/1810; to half-pay 42nd Foot, 30/9/1819; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1813-14, and in Waterloo campaign.

SMITH, ANDREW. Ensign, 14/4/1814; Lieutenant, 5/12/1822; died, 1823.

SMITH, WILLIAM. Ensign, 28/6/1810; Lieutenant, 2/7/1813; half-pay, 27/4/1817; died at Dumfries, 1840; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, and in Waterloo campaign.

SMYTH, JOHN SELBY. Ensign, 12/4/1850; Lieutenant, 16/9/1851; retired, 1853.

SNODGRASS, JOHN JAMES. Captain from 52nd Foot, 22/12/1825; Major, 14/11/1826; to half-pay, 1826; died in Nova Scotia, 1841; served with 52nd in Peninsular War, at Waterloo, and in Burmese War.

SOMERSET, LORD ARTHUR. Captain from 7th Foot, 2/10/1806; to 19th Light Dragoons, 12/9/1811.

SPRAIGHT, GEORGE. Ensign, 16/3/1850; to 31st Foot, 1852.

SPEARMAN, HORACE RALPH. Ensign, 18/12/1857; Lieutenant, 25/4/1860; to Bengal Staff Corps, 4/12/1866.

SPROT, ALEXANDER WILLIAM RAMSAY (Riddell). 2nd Lieutenant, 17/7/1901; Adjutant, 1/4/1905; Lieutenant, 16/7/1907; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa in operations in the Transvaal in 1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa, 1902).

SPROT, JOHN (of Riddell). Major from half-pay 83rd Foot, 31/7/1869; Lieut.-Colonel commanding, 29/1/1870; Brevet Colonel, 29/1/1875; to half-pay, 19/1/1876; retired Hon. Lieut.-General, 1897; Colonel, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 2/5/1905; died, 19/3/1907; served with 83rd in the Indian Mutiny, 1857, including affair at Aurungabad (medal) and subsequently as Acting Executive Engineer of Rajpootana Field Force.

SQUIRL, WILLIAM. Ensign, 11/5/1849; Lieutenant, 8/7/1851; Adjutant, 19/5/1854; Captain, 5/3/1858; to half-pay, 12/7/1869; served in Austrian Army under Marshal Radetski in campaign, 1848-49, including battles of Mantua and Novara (wounded) and siege of Leghorn; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1850-53 (medal).

- STANTON, WILLIAM BARRON. Ensign, 28/1/1848; Lieutenant, 16/8/1850; Captain, 23/11/1852; retired, 1854.
- ST CLAIR, JAMES L. C. Ensign, 23/9/1871; Lieutenant, 1/11/1871; Adjutant, 1/12/1875; Captain, 1/10/1880; Major, 31/1/1883; to half-pay Lieut.-Colonel, 31/1/1890; subsequently became Judge Advocate-General; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and Relief of Eskowe (medal and clasp).
- STEIN, ROBERT. Ensign, 19/10/1840; Lieutenant, 15/4/1845; retired, 6/10/1848.
- STEVENSON, GEORGE NEWCOME. Captain from 83rd Foot, 28/10/1871; Major, 1/7/1881; retired, 31/1/1883; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe, and subsequent operations (medal with clasp).
- STEWART, ALLAN W. Ensign from 82nd Foot, 26/10/1856 [1857].
- STEWART, ARCHIBALD. Ensign, 30/3/1815; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; retired, 1/4/1833.
- STEWART, CHARLES. Ensign, 19/5/1808; Lieutenant, 16/1/1812; half-pay, 25/3/1817; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, and with 91st in Waterloo campaign.
- STEWART, DUNCAN (Achadnaschenaig). Ensign, 18/3/1796; Lieutenant, 20/5/1799; Captain, 1804; died in Isle of Walcheren, 1/9/1809; served with 91st in Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in Walcheren Expedition (died of fever).
- STEWART, HUGH. Ensign from Volunteer 91st (98th), 18/3/1795; Lieutenant, 25/10/1797; Adjutant, 11/12/1800; to 22nd Foot, 24/11/1802; served with 91st (98th) at taking of the Cape in 1795, including battle of Wynberg.
- STEWART, JAMES. Captain from 7th Fusiliers, 15/2/1794; Major, 22/12/1794; never joined [1795].
- STEWART, JAMES. Quartermaster, 1807 to 1821; served with 91st in Peninsula, 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, in Peninsular War, 1812-14, and in the Waterloo campaign.
- STEWART, MALCOLM. Ensign, 27/7/1815; to half-pay, 25/2/1816.
- STEWART, ROBERT. Ensign, 31/10/1805; Lieutenant, 13/5/1808; Captain, 27/4/1820; retired, 1823; served with the 91st in the Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, in Peninsular War, 1812-14, and in Waterloo campaign.
- STEWART, WILLIAM. Ensign, 16/1/1804; Lieutenant, 6/6/1805; Captain, 17/4/1806; Major, 12/8/1819; died, 1825; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover in 1805, in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, in Peninsular War, 1812-14, and in Waterloo campaign.
- STEWART, WILLIAM (of Enzie). Captain from South Wales Borderers, 27/10/1886; to 93rd, July 1896; retired, 1896; Major half-pay, 18/10/1902; died, Isle of Harris, December 1907; served in South African War with Lovat's Scouts.
- ST GEORGE, THOMAS BALDWIN. Captain from 12th Foot, 1/8/1804; retired, April 1805.
- STOKES, F. FRASER. Ensign, 11/5/1838; died, 1841.
- STOW-KENYON, FREDERICK M. Ensign from Military Train, 1870; to 19th Hussars, 1871; subsequently commanded 5th Dragoon Guards.
- STREATFIELD, JOHN. Lieutenant from 71st Foot, 8/8/1816; to half-pay, 25/3/1817.
- STUART, WILLIAM. Assistant-Surgeon, 1842 to 1843.
- STUBBS, JOHN H. E. Assistant-Surgeon, 1842 to 1843; present at wreck of *Abercrombie-Robinson*, 1842.
- SUMMERS, JOHN. Surgeon, 1865 to 9/3/1867.
- SUTHERLAND, ALEXANDER. Lieutenant, 13/12/1809 [1813].



- SUTHERLAND, ALIC. Lieutenant, 25/11/1885; to 93rd, August 1892; Captain, 23/2/1896; Brevet Major, 25/8/1905; Major, 27/6/1907; still serving with 93rd; served as Adjutant of 93rd with Tochi Field Force, 1897-98 (medal with clasp).
- SUTHERLAND, JAMES MILFORD. Captain from 42nd Foot, 27/8/1804; Major, 10/9/1812; half-pay, 1815; to 35th Foot, 13/9/1821; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 27/5/1825; to Lieut.-Colonel commanding 91st, 16/8/1827; retired, 2/12/1831; served with 42nd in Egypt in 1801, including battle of Alexandria (wounded); served with 91st in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in Walcheren Expedition, 1809.
- SWENY, JOHN CHARLES. Ensign, 12/12/1850; Lieutenant, 24/8/1852; Captain, 9/2/1855; retired, 5/4/1864.
- SWINTON, JOHN. Captain from 65th Foot, 25/5/1803; retired, March 1806; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover, 1805.
- SWORD, ALEXANDER. Ensign, 28/1/1813; Lieutenant, 2/3/1815; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; served with 2/91st in Holland, 1814, and with 91st in Waterloo campaign.
- TAYLOR, JOHN. Ensign, 12/7/1812; Lieutenant, 14/7/1814; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, including battle of Orthes (wounded).
- TEALE, CHARLES SHIPLEY. Ensign, 7/4/1825; Lieutenant, 10/12/1827; to 4th Foot, 1837.
- THOM, GEORGE. Ensign, 15/4/1842; Lieutenant, 14/4/1846 (Adjutant Reserve Battalion, 1845); retired, 1847; served with Reserve Battalion as Adjutant in Kaffir War, 1846-47 (mentioned in General Orders, April 1846).
- THOMAS, LLOYD H. Ensign, 17/10/1851; Lieutenant, 17/2/1854; Captain, 13/8/1858; to 63rd Foot, 6/11/1863; died, 1864; served with Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1851-52, including all actions at Waterkloof (medal).
- THOMSON, NEALE. 2nd Lieutenant, 16/5/1903; Lieutenant, 29/1/1906; still serving.
- THORBURN, ADAM BROWN. 2nd Lieutenant, 6/12/1899; Lieutenant, 16/9/1901; Captain, 20/5/1909; still serving; served with 91st in South African War from 12/4/1900 to end of war, including actions at Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, and in operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- THORBURN, CHARLES JAMES. Ensign, 5/4/1864; Lieutenant, 13/7/1867; Captain, 28/5/1870; to 83rd Foot, 1891.
- THORBURN, WILLIAM. Lieutenant, 23/8/1884; Captain, 23/8/1893; Adjutant, 12/1/1898; retired, 13/4/1898; died in Klondyke in 1899.
- THORNHILL, HENRY. Ensign, 4/10/1833 [1834].
- THORNHILL, JOHN. Ensign, 5/4/1827; Lieutenant, 10/9/1828; Captain, 8/2/1831; retired, 1841.
- THORPE, GERVASE. 2nd Lieutenant, 8/9/1897; Lieutenant, 16/7/1899; Captain, 5/10/1904; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa in 1899-1900, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, and battle of Paardeberg (severely wounded), and in operations in the Transvaal from June 1901 to end of war, part of time as A.D.C. to Lieutenant-Colonel Urmston, commanding a mobile column (Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- TINGCOMBE, JOHN MACLEOD. Ensign, 7/12/1855; Lieutenant, 23/7/1858; Captain, 1/4/1870; to 72nd Foot, 1870; died Captain of Invalids at Chelsea, June 1890; served with 72nd in Afghan War, 1879, including battle of Charasiah (medal with clasp).
- TOTTENHAM, ARTHUR ELY H. Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant, 1/2/1873; Captain, 1/7/1881; Major, 11/7/1884; retired, 15/4/1896; died in Ireland, 20/6/1908; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, including battle of Ginginhlovo and Relief of Eskowe (medal with clasp).

- TRAILL, WILLIAM. Assistant-Surgeon, 19/3/1861; died, 1871.
- TRIMMER, WILLIAM. Ensign, 18/11/1813; Lieutenant, 2/3/1820; to 38th Foot, 9/8/1821; served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1813-14, and in Waterloo campaign.
- TRUTOR, D. Ensign, 29/1/1799; retired, 14/3/1801.
- TRUTOR, J. M. Ensign, 30/8/1801; Lieutenant, 6/8/1802; to Ramsay Regiment, 3/4/1806; served with 91st in expedition to Hanover, 1805.
- UPPERTON, GEORGE. Ensign, 27/2/1862; Lieutenant, 23/10/1867; to half-pay, 15/8/1868.
- URMSTON, EDWARD BRABAZON, C.B., p.s.c. Captain from 93rd, September 1895; Major, 15/4/1896; Brevet Lieut. - Colonel, 29/11/1900; Lieutenant - Colonel commanding, 12/12/1903; Brevet Colonel, 6/6/1905; to half-pay, 12/12/1907; served with 91st in South Africa, 1900 to 1902, as second in command, 20/1 to 11/2/1900, including action of Koodoosberg, as Brigade-Major to General MacDonald, 11/2 to 6/3/1900, including battle of Paardeberg; commanding 91st, 6/3/1900 to 10/9/1901, including battles of Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, and in operations in the Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and in operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 7/11/1901; commanded mobile column in the Eastern Transvaal, 7/11/1901 to end of war (mentioned in despatches, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, C.B., Queen's medal, clasps for Paardeberg, Driefontein, Cape Colony, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, and South Africa, 1902).
- USSHER, JOHN THEOPHILUS. Lieutenant from 22nd Foot, 14/4/1846; to 87th Foot, 1854; served with 22nd Foot in Southern Mahratta campaign, 1844-45, including capture of Forts Panulla and Pownghur.
- VALLANCEY, HENRY D'ESTAMPES, D.S.O., p.s.c. 2nd Lieutenant, 12/3/1881; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; Captain, 26/2/1890; to 93rd, January 1893; Major, 27/6/1903; died in India, 1909; served in operations in Zululand in 1888, on North-West Frontier of India with Malakand Field Force, 1897, at the base (medal with clasp), in South Africa in 1899-1900 as Assistant Provost-Marshal 4th Division (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., Queen's medal and clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- VEITCH, HENRY. Major from 57th Foot, 24/8/1795; never joined; retired, 1796.
- VEREKER, C. Ensign, 15/6/1826; to 27th Foot, 2/3/1827.
- VOYLE, FRANCIS R. C. Ensign, 9/10/1863; to Bengal Staff Corps, 1869.
- WADE, WALTER O. Ensign, 10/3/1854; Lieutenant, 27/11/1857; Adjutant, 27/11/1857; retired, 13/7/1867.
- WALKER, ALEXANDER. Ensign, 8/2/1831; to 11th Dragoons, 11/7/1833.
- WALKER, CHARLES CORBOULD. 2nd Lieutenant, 1/4/1900; Lieutenant, 19/3/1904; still serving; served with 4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in South Africa, 1900; served with 91st in operations in the Transvaal from 29/8/1900 to end of war (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- WALKER, GEORGE LAURIE. Captain from 93rd, 21/2/1888; retired (Reserve of Officers), 23/12/1893.
- WALLACE, HOUSTON. Ensign, 11/10/1804; to 14th Light Dragoons, 27/8/1805.
- WALSH, JAMES. Captain from 34th Foot, 28/8/1804; Major, 3/9/1818; retired, 1825; served with 91st in Portugal in 1808, including battles of Roleia and Vimiero, with service company of 91st in 1st Battalion Detachments at crossing of the Douro and Talavera (prisoner, eventually escaped); served with 91st in Peninsular War, 1812-14, including battle of Toulouse (wounded), and in Waterloo campaign.
- WARBURTON, AUGUSTUS. Major from 57th Foot, 18/12/1806; to Inspecting Officer Canadian Militia, 7/8/1811; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809.

- WARD, JOHN. Lieutenant from 67th Regiment, 8/9/1828; Captain, 15/4/1842; Major half-pay, 12/4/1850; present at wreck of *Abercrombie-Robinson*, 1842; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47, part of time as commandant of Fort Beaufort.
- WARE, CHARLES. Ensign from Sergeant-Major 91st, 21/10/1862; Lieutenant, 23/3/1866; Captain, 1/4/1870; to half-pay, 17/5/1870.
- WARLOCK, AARON. Captain from half-pay, 2/12/1831; died, 1832.
- WARREN, J. SANDHAM. Captain from Cape Mounted Rifles, 21/5/1850; retired, 1854; served with the 73rd Bengal Native Infantry in Sikh campaign, 1845, attached to 53rd Foot at Buddiwal and Aliwal, and with 73rd B.N.I. at Sobraon (medal), with Cape Mounted Rifles at Boemplaats, 1848.
- WARREN, LIONEL SMITH. Ensign, 23/11/1852; to 65th Foot, 1853.
- WATSON, IVOR WILBERFORCE. 2nd Lieutenant, 29/2/1896; Lieutenant, 18/3/1898; Captain, 28/2/1902; still serving; served with 91st in South Africa from 2/5/1900 to 23/8/1900, including actions at Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, and in operations in Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, also in operations in the Transvaal from 8/6/1901 to end of war (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- WATSON, ROBERT. Assistant-Surgeon, 1854; to Staff, 19/3/1861.
- WESLEY, ROBERT BUTT. Ensign, 12/11/1858; Lieutenant, 21/4/1862; retired, 16/8/1864.
- WEST, THOMAS. Lieutenant, 4/4/1800; never joined; retired, July 1801.
- WETENHALL, WILLIAM MARSDEN. Ensign, 23/9/1824; to 31st Foot, 1825.
- WHEATLEY, LEONARD LANE, D.S.O. Captain from 45th Rattray's Sikhs, Indian Army, 22/7/1908; still serving; served with 45th Sikhs in N.W. Frontier of India, campaign 1907-8, including defence of Chakdarra (wounded), operations in Upper Swat and Bajour, action of Landakai, and with Peshawur column of Tirah Expeditionary Force (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., medal with clasps: (1) Punjaub Frontier, 1897-98; (2) Malakand, 1897; (3) Tirah); also in N.W. Frontier of India, campaign 1901-2, including Mahsud Waziri Blockade operations (mentioned in despatches, clasp, Waziristan, 1901-2), and in N.W. Frontier of India, operations 1908, in Bazaar Valley (medal, with clasp, N.W. Frontier, 1908).
- WHITE, HENRY JOHN. Ensign, 2/2/1838; retired, 1839; subsequently commanded Royal Lancashire Militia.
- WHITLE, ROBERT. Ensign, 28/4/1847; Lieutenant, 20/4/1849 [1852]; present with detachment of Reserve Battalion at Boemplaats, 1848.
- WILL, ANDREW. Ensign, 1808 [1808].
- WILLIAMS, HERBERT AUGUSTUS M'DOUGAL. Lieutenant, 14/10/1885; Captain, 23/2/1896; retired (Reserve of Officers), 24/12/1902; served with 91st in South African War, 1902 (Queen's medal, clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa, 1902).
- WILLIAMSON, DONALD. Ensign, 24/4/1823; Lieutenant, 17/11/1825 [1828].
- WILLIAMSON, RICHARD CHARLES. Lieutenant and Quartermaster from Sergeant-Major 91st, 7/7/1897; Hon. Captain, 29/11/1900; served with 91st in Zulu War, 1879, as Sergeant, including battle of Ginginhlovo, Relief of Eskowe (medal and clasp); served with 91st as Quartermaster in South Africa, 1899 to 19/9/1900, including battles of Modder River, Magersfontein, action at Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, Heilbron, De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek; served with 4th A. & S. H. in South Africa from 19/9/1900 (mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal).
- WILSON, ALEXANDER, C.B. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/2/1879; Adjutant, 1/1/1881; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; Captain, 13/11/1884; Major, 18/11/1893; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding,

- 12/12/1899; Brevet Colonel to half-pay, 12/12/1903; served with 91st through latter part of Zulu War, 1879 (medal with clasp); served with 91st in South Africa as second in command to 12/12/1899, including battle of Modder River, in command, 12/12/1899 to 19/2/1900, including action of Koodoosberg and battle of Paardeberg, and in operations in the Transvaal from 10/9/1901 to end of war (mentioned in despatches, C.B., Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- WILSON, ALEXANDER ROBERT GRAHAM. 2nd Lieutenant, 19/10/1904; Lieutenant, 31/1/1908; still serving.
- WOLRIDGE-GORDON, JOHN GORDON. Captain from 93rd, December 1897; Major, 23/7/1898; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 29/11/1900; commanding 5th Provisional Battalion, January 1903; retired, 24/7/1907; served with 93rd in Tochi Field Force, 1897-98 (medal with clasp); served with 91st in South Africa, 1899-1902, including battle of Modder River, commanded battalion, 12/12/1899 to 10/1/1900, and from 20/2 to 6/3/1900, including battle of Magersfontein; was present as second in command at action of Koodoosberg, battles of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, actions at Waterval, Houtnek, Bloemberg, Roodepoort, and Heilbron, and in operations in the Transvaal under Major-General Hamilton including actions at De Wagen Drift, Zilikats Nek, and Olifants Nek, and in operations in the Transvaal, 30/11/1900 to 31/5/1902 (mentioned in despatches, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, Queen's medal, clasps, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal; King's medal, clasps, South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902).
- WOOD, HENRY. Ensign, 17/8/1852; Lieutenant, 19/5/1854; Captain, 23/7/1858; Major, 29/1/1870; retired, 1873.
- WORTLEY, J. A. S. Major from half-pay, March 1795; Lieut.-Colonel, May 1796; to 1st Foot Guards, 1800; served with the 91st (98th) at the taking of the Cape in 1795, including the battle of Wynberg.
- WRIGHT, EDWARD W. C., C.B. Ensign, 21/12/1832; Lieutenant, 13/11/1835; Captain, 2/7/1841; Major, 1852; to half-pay Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 6/1/1854; served in Kaffir War, 1846-47, as A.D.C. to Major-General Hare (medal); present at loss of *Birkenhead*, 26/2/1852 (Brevet Major and pension of £100 for "distinguished services"); served with Reserve Battalion in latter part of Kaffir War, 1852-53.
- WYLLIE, FREDERICK. 2nd Lieutenant, 22/2/1879; Lieutenant, 1/7/1881; to Madras Staff Corps, 1882; served with 91st in latter part of Zulu War, 1879 (medal).
- WYMER, REGINALD. Ensign from 34th Foot, 1870; retired, 1871.
- YOUNG, JOHN CRAWFORD. Ensign, 16/8/1804; Lieutenant, 13/8/1805; Captain, 6/10/1813; to half-pay, 25/2/1816; to 79th Foot, 9/10/1817; Major, 6/9/1833; to half-pay, 10/5/1839; served with 91st in Walcheren Expedition, 1809, in Peninsula in 1808-9, including battles of Roleia, Vimiero, and Corunna, also in Peninsular War, 1813-14, including battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse (silver medal with seven clasps).
- YOUNG, JOHN HAY. 2nd Lieutenant, 21/3/1908; still serving.
- YOUNG, WILLIAM H. Surgeon, 31/10/1811; to half-pay, 1816; served with 2/91st in Holland in 1814, including siege of Antwerp and assault on Bergen-op-Zoom (prisoner), and with 91st in Waterloo campaign.
- YARBOROUGH, CHARLES COOK, C.B. Captain from 15th Foot, 5/4/1833; Major, 19/5/1845; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Reserve Battalion, 13/10/1848; to Brevet Colonel half-pay, 29/1/1856; served with 91st in Kaffir War, 1846-47, and commanded Reserve Battalion in Kaffir War, 1850-53 (medal and C.B.)

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